REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

For the year ending 31st March, 1888.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1887-88.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

For the first eight months of the year the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., and for the last four months by Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., who assumed office on the 21st November, 1887.

THE YEAR.

As compared with the previous year, the rainfall of 1887 was irregular, and the condition of many of the kharíf crops, especially in the Doáb and trans-Jumna tract, was unsatisfactory. The spring harvest, after the late winter rains, was damaged by fungoid growths and a severe frost in February; and the outturn was generally indifferent, while there was a large falling off in the area under cultivation. Considerable damage was done to crops in the Aligarh district from floods, and proposals for relief and protective measures have been under consideration. Cholera was epidemic in most districts, and there was much fever. The condition of agricultural stock remained fairly good throughout the year. The prices of food-grains were high.

The returns of railway-borne traffic show a falling off in the total traffic which these Provinces transacted with other British Provinces, Ports, and Native States, the figures being 45,554,763 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,53,32,736, as compared with 47,305,062 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,33,02,713 in the previous year. Owing to a different system of valuation which was adopted in the year under review, the values of the two years admit of no comparison. The imports show an increase both in weight and value, while there is a deficiency under both heads in exports. In the imports there was an increase of 2,557,332 maunds under grain, as compared with a decrease of 3,872,446 maunds in the exports. There was also a decrease in the exports of cotton of 499,630 maunds. The fluctuations in the trade in grain and cotton were due to a poor harvest. There was a falling off in the import of salt of 369,332 maunds; the greater portion of which took place during the months of January to March, 1888, following apparently the enhancement of the salt duty. The decrease

in the imports of sugar and opium (179,194 and 7,158 maunds respectively) and increase in the export (922,801 and 17,024 maunds respectively) are attributed to better crops.

Among matters relating to the economic history of the Province the following deserve notice. In the Dún the silk industry did not progress satisfactorily. There was a falling off in the outturn of green cocoons, the figures being 54 maunds as compared with 94 maunds in the previous year. In Jalaun cultivators are said to be making use of the recently-opened Betwa Canal for irrigation in increasing numbers. Great progress was made with railway extension in Jhánsi and Bánda. The Bengal and North-West Railway opened a branch line to Uska, in the Basti district; and in Bijnor, the opening of the railway bridge over the Ganges at Balawali completes the communication *viâ* Lucknow between Bengal and the Panjáb.

LEGISLATION.

No Act having special application to these Provinces received the sanction of the Imperial Legislature during the year. The first measure of the Provincial Legislative Council was passed as Act I of 1887, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, and had as its object the shortening of language used in Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner in Council. A Bill to regulate the sale of poisons and possession of arsenic was introduced, but after opinions had been obtained from certain officers, it was allowed to drop. A Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals was also laid before the Council and remains under consideration.

A discrepancy in the period of limitation laid down in certain cases in the Oudh Rent Act (XXII of 1886) was brought to the notice of Government, but the amendment of the Act has not yet been undertaken. In connection with the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill (now Act IX of 1887) a proposal was made to confer honorary civil jurisdiction on selected persons and to establish unpaid village tribunals. This question is still under discussion.

POLITICAL.

The internal affairs of the Rámpur and Tehri States occupied continuously the attention of the Government throughout the year. In Rámpur, where the bad health of the Ruler rendered some such measure necessary, a Council, composed of three members,—General Azim-ud-din Khan, Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan of Chitari, and Saiyid Ali Husain Khan, a Deputy Collector in these Provinces,—was constituted towards the close of the year under the Presidentship of the Nawáb, with General Azim-ud-din Khan as Vice-President, and the work distributed among the members by Departments.

In Tehri the arrangements to be made for the administration during the minority of the Rája were under Sir Auckland Colvin's consideration. The appointment provisionally as Regent of the brother of the late Rája did not give satisfaction, and his conduct

caused much discontent in the State. At the close of the year it was arranged that the widow of the late Rája, who is believed to be a lady of considerable capacity, should, under certain checks, assume the Presidentship of the Council in place of the Regent, who was removed from office.

FINANCE.

Financial results.—The year 1887-88, the first of the new contract, opened with a Provincial balance of Rs. 43,38,000. The receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 3,23,88,000 and Rs. 3,29,15,000 respectively: and the closing balance stood at Rs. 38,11,000. The local figures call for no comment, except that they showed at the close of the year a credit balance of Rs. 1,61,000. On the whole, the year's transactions were favourable. No comparison with previous years is possible, as the new contract altered in many respects the Provincial figures.

The new contract.—The year 1887-88 is the first of the five years covered by the new financial contract: and the measures that led to its adoption, though occurring in 1886-87, may fittingly be alluded to here.

The contract was to a great extent based on the recommendations of the Finance Committee, which had been appointed to review the general situation and to suggest room for reductions and retrenchments. The Committee visited Allahabad and Naini Tal in the course of their inquiries, and compiled an exhaustive review of the whole situation. The conclusion at which they finally arrived was that the Government of these Provinces was in a position to surrender Rs. 12,80,000—on the basis of then-existing facts—to Imperial revenues. The report was subjected to careful analysis and review; and the Provincial Government admitted the justice of retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 8,11,000. With the view, however, of obviating prolonged discussion of details and consequent delay, of facilitating the framing of the new contract, and of aiding the Imperial Government as far as it seemed possible to do so, consistently with efficient administration, the Local Government suggested—with certain reservations—a compromise, under which the sum to be surrendered to the Imperial fisc was put at 10 lakhs of rupees. It was claimed that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh merited considerate treatment, in view of the results of the Finance Commission's inquiry; which showed that, while the administration had on the whole been carried on more economically than in any other part of the Empire, its efficiency had in no respect been questioned. The Government of India admitting the justice of the pleas put forward, accepted the compromise, and the new contract was based on the terms above referred to, and concluded for a period of five years. The Provincial proportions of certain important revenue heads (such as Land-revenue, Stamps, and Excise) were modified, but otherwise the contract remained practically unaltered—except, firstly, on the matter (above referred to) of reduced allotments, and, secondly, in the removal of the system of Provincial Railways (except the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur sections) from the hands of the

Local Government. A special arrangement was made in connection with the Irrigation Department: the temporary failure of canal-revenue due to the failure of the Nadrai aqueduct being supplemented by the contribution from Imperial to Provincial of certain allotted amounts for a fixed term of years.

On the whole, the new contract may be regarded as equitable; for while it retains the direct interest of the Provincial Government in the main heads of revenue, it made (save in a few special cases which need not be here referred to) a reasonable allotment for necessary expenditure.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1)—*Buildings and Roads.*

The total expenditure incurred during the year under all branches of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) amounted to Rs. 54,55,974, against a budget grant of Rs. 55,47,700. This expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,86,320
Provincial	27,32,774
Local	23,85,822
Contributions	51,058
Total ...	54,55,974

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	17,18,930
Repairs	24,07,045
Establishment	11,33,517

viz., Original Works—

		Rs
Imperial ...	Military Works...	98,589
	Civil Works	82,763
	Total ..	1,81,352
Provincial,	Civil Buildings	5,76,731
	Communications	2,29,183
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	11,507
	Total ...	8,17,421
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,17,181
	Communications	5,52,573
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,240
	Total . .	6,71,994
Contributions		48,163
Total, Original Works ...		17,18,930

Repairs—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works...	2,379
	Civil Works	47,920
	Total ...	50,299
Provincial,	Civil Buildings	2,97,532
	Communications	9,30,428
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	5,687
	Total ...	12,33,647
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,13,470
	Communications	9,87,771
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	18,989
	Total ...	11,20,230
Contributions	... ...	2,869
	Total Repairs ...	24,07,045

Establishment—

	Rs.
Imperial	51,779
Provincial	5,36,914
Local	5,44,800
Contributions	24
Total ...	11,33,517

In addition, Tools and Plant cost Rs. 32,086, and the Thomason Civil Engineering College Rs. 1,72,102.

The detailed distribution of expenditure is shown in the body of this Report, pages 79 to 90.

The chief point of interest in the working of the Public Works Department during the year has been the change of agency for the execution of Local Works under the District Boards. The new system by which all works in a district, whether Imperial, Local, or Provincial, are now carried out through the agency of the Provincial Public Works Department, was commenced in August, 1886, in the Rohilkhand Division; it was subsequently gradually extended tentatively to all the Divisions of the Province; and in November, 1887, a complete scheme of re-organization, to meet the altered conditions, was submitted to the Supreme Government. The scheme, whilst leaving to the Boards complete control over their funds, and giving them full administrative powers as to the selection and initiation of works, provides for more efficient professional supervision during their execution: it further reduces very materially the cost of establishment. The total saving which will be effected under the new system when its provisions are fully carried out is estimated at nearly two lakhs of rupees, of which

about one lakh of rupees will be credited to the District Boards. The experimental working of the new organization proved satisfactory, and in July, 1888, its permanent introduction was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to certain further modifications.

The chief of those modifications, *viz.*, that the Boards should be entrusted with the execution and control of those of their less important works which did not call for the exercise of high engineering skill, has been embodied in a Government Resolution which will come into effect from the 1st April, 1889.

The interest displayed in all questions connected with the Public Works of their districts has been from their commencement one of the chief features in the administration of the Local Boards. They have throughout accepted the responsibility of watching and controlling the expenditure of the district funds, and under their careful management the material progress of the districts in respect of improved communications and other important Public Works has been very satisfactory. There is no reason to suppose that under the new system of departmental agency for the execution of Local Works the District Boards will cease to give the same careful consideration to their Public Works administration that they have hitherto shown. On the contrary, it may be expected that with the improved agency now at their disposal for carrying out their projects, they will identify themselves still more closely with local needs in respect of roads, bridges, railway feeders, and other public works, the due provision of which is necessary to the proper development of a district.

In the commencement of November, 1887, block No. 4 of the Secretariat building at Allahabad was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The block contained the offices of the Secretaries to Government in the General, Financial, and Public Works Departments. The fire took place on the night of the 5th November, 1887, and caused considerable damage to the building, and much loss of valuable documents and records. The total cost of re-building the burnt portion of the block has been about Rs. 90,000: the work was practically completed by the end of October, 1888. A Departmental Committee investigated and reported on the cause and progress of the fire. Though nothing certain could be ascertained as to its origin, it was evident that the construction of the building with boarded floors and wooden ceilings, and with rooms opening into each other, furnished a ready means for the rapid progress of a fire when once kindled.

The Committee drew up certain rules for the future construction of buildings to hold important records, and these rules have been adhered to in the re-construction of the damaged block. The report of the Committee is printed in the monthly volume of Proceedings for October, 1888, *vide* collection Nos. 1 to 30.

The negotiations for the sale of the Roorkee Foundry to a private company which had been in train for nearly two years were definitely abandoned in August, 1887. In November of that year proposals were submitted to the Supreme Government for placing the concern on a

proper footing and for extending the scope of its business. The Government of India, however, expressed itself averse to any further development of the undertaking, and under those orders arrangements are now being made for curtailing the operations of the shop and for conducting them in future under the rules laid down for other Government manufactories of the same kind.

The military cart-road between Rínibágh and Ránikhet made good progress during the year. The steel lattice girder bridge over the river Kosi was erected, and the road should be open for traffic throughout by March, 1889. The repair of damages caused by heavy slips in the rains of 1888 will probably delay the actual completion of the road until the rains of 1889.

In November, 1887, Colonel Lang, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, vacated his appointment under the superannuation rule. He was succeeded by Colonel D. Ward, R.E , who had previously held the corresponding post in the Central Provinces. On the death of this officer in April, 1888, the appointment was filled temporarily by Mr. T. H. Wickes, of the Bengal Public Works Department, pending the return from furlough of Colonel J. P. Steel, R E , who now holds the post permanently.

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(2)—*Railways.*

There was no change in the administration of the Provincial Railways during the year, except in the case of the Dildárnagar-Gházipur Railway, the control of which under the new Provincial contract passed into the hands of the Imperial Government. The detailed reports of the capital and revenue operations have been submitted as usual to the Government of India, and appear in the Director-General of Railways' Administration Report on Indian Railways.

The only lines in which the North-Western Provinces Government is now directly interested are the Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company, and the Bareilly-Pilibhít Branch worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company. In addition the Provincial Government is so far interested in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun line in that it pays a yearly subsidy of Rs. 40,000 to the Company, and can purchase the line in 1912, or 30 years from date of contract between the Company and the Secretary of State. On the Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau line the junction with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company's station at Lucknow was completed; and the section Lakhimpur to Gola Gokarnath, 21 miles, was inspected and opened for public traffic on the 5th December, 1887. Owing to heavy rains rendering the banks too soft for traffic, the date of opening was later than had been anticipated, and hence the financial results of the line for the year fell short of what had been expected. On the 104 miles now open the net profits taken by Government amounted to Rs. 33,066 on a capital expenditure of Rs. 37,10,017, equal to a return of 0·89 per cent. The prospects of the line are, however, good, and on the extension to Pilibhít being carried

out, a remunerative traffic should be developed, and the profits should show a substantial increase.

On the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway there were no capital works of importance undertaken during the year, and only a small expenditure was incurred in strengthening the protective works at the Deoha bridge. In regard to the revenue transactions of this line there was a slight improvement in both coaching and goods traffic; and on a capital outlay of Rs. 14,63,055, the line paid a dividend of Rs. 1·7 per cent., or Rs. 0·20 more than in the previous year.

On the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway there was a marked increase in all classes of passenger traffic. The increase in the intermediate and third class passengers especially was very satisfactory, the receipts from this source alone realizing Rs. 8,684 more than in the previous year. Although the goods traffic was brisk, there was a slight falling off in the earnings as compared with the receipts for 1886-87. This, it is explained, was chiefly due to the failure of the rice crops and to the fact that, in 1886-87, the Company carried a large quantity of boulders for the Irrigation Department and railway material for construction. The cart and tonga services to Naini Tal in connection with this Railway were carried on during the year to the satisfaction of the public. Negotiations for the construction of the uncompleted link between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhít were carried on with the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, and it seems probable that the work may be entrusted to their agency under a special contract, which would include the working of the entire line from Lucknow *viâ* Sitapur to Bareilly.

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(3)—*Canals.*

The following statement shows the capital outlay, of all kinds, direct and indirect, for and to the end of the year 1887-88 :—

	Canals.	*Outlay on construction under all heads.*	
		During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
		Rs	Rs
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue 49—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges . ..	97,250	2,82,39,680
	Lower Ganges .	14,51,354	3,14,95,555
	Agra	52,570	90,41,583
	Eastern Jumna	19,518	31,36,167
	Total ..	16,20,692	7,19,12,985
Irrigation 43—Minor Works and Navigation	Dún	737	6,37,731
	Rohilkhand	2,685	16,83,748
	Bijnor ...	—59	69,977
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	82,398
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey,	199	1,74,145
	Sarda Canal Survey .	—116	49,345
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey.	...	56,746
	Total ...	3,446	27,54,090
Famine Relief and Insurance 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal . ..	83,958	41,00,244
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,08,096	7,87,67,319

The chief work in progress is the new Káli Nadi aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal, the expenditure on which during the year amounted to Rs. 13,29,107. The brickwork in wells was completed, and at the end of the year only 574 feet out of 10,534 feet of well-sinking remained to be done. The foundations of two piers had been finished, and were levelled off ready to start superstructure.

The balance of expenditure was incurred chiefly on distributaries and drainage works in connection with the different canals. The length of channels in use was increased by 98 miles, 87 of which are on the Betwa Canal.

Canal.	Mileage at commencement of 1887-88.	Mileage at close of 1887-88.	Increase or decrease.
Upper Ganges	3,973	3,972	— 1
Lower Ganges	2,963	2,970	+ 7
Agra	739	739	.
Eastern Jumna	1,109	1,114	+ 5
Betwa	363	450	+ 87
Minor canals	467	467	
Total ...	9,614	9,712	+ 98

The results of the year's working are compared with those for the four preceding years in the following statement:—

Year	Capital outlay under all heads, excluding Betwa Canal (protective).		Number of villages irrigating	Area irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges working expenses	Net revenue	Percentage on capital, incl. Betwa Canal, spended on.
	During year	To end of year				Water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land-revenue.	Total			
	Rs.	Rs		Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883-84	14,59,027	6,90,02,987	9,084	2,297,674	6,41,44,211	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736	22,27,581	50,09,145	7 33
1884-85	11,90,711	7,02,83,698	8,227	1,617,304	4,49,52,400	47,07,246	9,49,031	56,56,877	25,28,108	31,28,769	4 45
1885-86	10,10,197 *38,75,580	7,51,40,505	8,274	1,709,676	4,97,91,920	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016	24,88,393	35,44,623	4 72
1886-87	19,09,628	7,70,59,223	8,846	1,363,815	4,44,17,015	41,83,827	9,57,155	51,40,982	25,64,096	25,76,874	3 34
1887-88	17,08,096	7,87,67,319	9,553	1,517,288	5,20,72,286	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205	25,70,640	30,13,565	3 83

* Betwa Canal expenditure to end of 1885-86. The figures of previous years exclude Betwa Canal.

The rainfall for the year was above the average, and there was no great demand for canal irrigation. The area irrigated was 11·3 per cent. greater than in the previous year, but 12·7 per cent. less than the average for the last ten years. The net revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 30,13,565, or 3·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 7,87,67,319.

The net return from the four canals classed as "Productive" was 4·09 per cent.

The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 53,56,135, and the net revenue Rs. 27,85,495, or Rs. 3·54 per cent. on the capital outlay. Excluding the Betwa Canal, a "Protective" work, which was opened in 1885-86 and the irrigation from which is as yet undeveloped, the net realizations amount to 3·81 per cent. on capital expenditure.

The total receipts to the end of the year from all canals exceed the total working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 66,93,121, or 8·5 per cent. of the total capital outlay. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 25,70,640, against Rs. 25,64,096 in 1886-87.

The Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun irrigated 104,635 acres in 1887-88, against 114,187 acres in the previous year.

REVENUE.

The total current demand from all sources fell from Rs. 5,37,54,653 to Rs. 5,30,92,152, owing to decreases against canal rates. The main item, Land-revenue borne on the roll, amounted to Rs. 4,28,62,555 and the collections (99·5 per cent.) were slightly better than in the previous year. Of the actual balance Rs. 72,718, the principal sums were due from three districts which had suffered from floods, and for which measures of relief were found necessary. The collection of outstanding arrears was satisfactory, the balance on all accounts after realizations or remissions amounting to Rs. 66,593 only. The minor coercive processes (issue of writs, arrests, and distraints) were more frequently resorted to than in the previous year, especially in Agra and Etah, owing to the depressed condition of certain villages; but the number of actual detentions and sales decreased. Attachments and sales of estates were most numerous in the Benares and Jhánsi Divisions; but in the latter case they were for the recovery of money advanced under the Encumbered Estates Act.

The system of remitting land-revenue by postal money-orders was for the first time in force throughout the year in the whole Province. In the Meerut Division a large number of money-orders was sent by co-sharers, who, however, are not authorised, under present procedure, to pay their revenue to Government direct, and the opinion was generally expressed that the system tends to weaken the joint responsibility of the village community for the revenue and the authority of the lambardárs. Its popularity is in fact due to the circumstance that it enables the sharers to be, to a certain extent, independent of the lambardár. Further inquiries on the subject are being made.

If suits and applications be considered together, there was little change in the statistics of litigation under the rent law, a small increase in the number of suits having been nearly counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of applications. The decrease in the latter was under deposits of rent, and was perhaps due to the extension of the system of payment by money-order.

The statistics of ejectment differ but slightly from those of the previous year.

The disruption of maháls by the partition of estates continued steadily during the year, the total number of maháls increasing from 99,964 to 102,680.

The staff of patwáris and kanúngos under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture showed steady improvement. The patwáris' schools continued to work satisfactorily; the number of resident patwáris has increased, much progress has been made in revising, where necessary, the circles; and a high degree of punctuality was attained in filing the annual village papers.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act only Rs. 39,690 were advanced during the year as compared with Rs. 1,01,824 in the previous year. The collections of outstanding dues were satisfactory.

The reproduction of village field maps in the office of the Board of Revenue has been discontinued; and in future the district maps will be photozincographed at less cost from their standard sheets by the Survey Department in Calcutta.

Important settlement operations were in progress during the year. In Jalaun the assessment was finally concluded, giving an increase of Rs. 1,25,651 on the former demand of Rs. 6,28,474. In Gorakhpur, only some 1,200 square miles remained to be surveyed, and in Basti 483. The work of inspection in Basti was actively carried on. Settlement operations were begun in Bulandshahr, and made satisfactory progress. In Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur Special Deputy Collectors undertook the preliminary verification of village maps and records, the more expensive and detailed system of double attestation being found unnecessary.

It was originally intended to issue a standard code of settlement rules for the Provinces; but there were objections in principle to this proposal, as well as difficulties in carrying it out, and the question was not finally disposed of until after the conclusion of the period to which this report refers.

At the instance of the Government of India, inquiry was instituted during the year into the comparative cost of revising settlements under the old system, and under the system of maintaining the records from year to year in a condition which would fit them to serve as the basis of assessment. The matter was dealt with by the Board of Revenue, and their report was submitted to the Government of India. Excluding Kumaun and Garhwál, where the great extent of mountain forest and the limited area and peculiar conditions of cultivation require a special system of settlement, the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the Province of Oudh, the cost of the last settlement in the temporarily-settled districts of the plains was reported to have fallen at the rate of Rs. 255 to the square mile; but it was pointed out that in calculating this rate all the expenses incurred had not been included. In those districts for which complete information could be had, the cost was Rs. 340 to the square mile where the maps were prepared by the Settlement Department, and Rs. 511 to the square mile where the maps were prepared by the Survey Department. In Gorakhpur and Basti, where accurate village records had not been maintained, and where it was found necessary to

employ the Survey Department for the preparation of new maps, field-books, and rent-rolls, the cost was as high as Rs. 433 to the square mile. In Jalaun, where the village papers were sufficiently accurate to serve as the basis of settlement, the cost was Rs. 137 per square mile; and in Bulandshahr, where the superior accuracy of the village records enabled the Settlement Officer to dispense with the services of a special staff of munsarims, the cost has been still further reduced, and falls at Rs. 107 the square mile. In Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar it is estimated that the average cost will not exceed Rs. 100 per square mile; and provided that the village records are correctly maintained, this rate should not be exceeded in future, while there is reason to expect that it may be still further reduced.

In connexion with the preparation of a revised record-of-rights in the permanently-settled district of Jaunpur, the question arose as to assessing to revenue certain cultivated plots known as "the Jaunpur city lands," which comprise a number of minute revenue-paying maháls, the revenues of which have, under the orders of the Government of India, been assigned to the municipality. Instructions were given that the revenue to be assessed should be moderate, and not in any case to exceed half the rental. Lands held for charitable purposes were exempted from assessment.

The subject of the curtailment of departmental annual reports has been under consideration since 1886. Towards the end of the present year, the orders of the Government of India were received in regard to the reports submitted to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. No material change was made in the existing practice observed in these Provinces. For the future, the separate report submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the administration of his Department will deal only with those subjects which are under his independent control. The account of the administration of those sections of his work, which are under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue, will be submitted to the Board, and form a part of the general Revenue Administration Report of the Province.

Among protective measures, the following may be noted. One of the two plots of unfertile waste in Cawnpore which were enclosed for experiments in the reclamation of *úsar* by the Agricultural Department in 1882, now bears about 1,600 trees. In the other plot, 24 acres have been reclaimed, and are let out at Rs. 6 an acre. Several experiments have been made in the two plots at Aligarh, such as flushing the land for the cultivation of meadow grass and rice, and planting fodder and other trees on the plan followed at Cawnpore. Parties of men from the Cawnpore experimental station were sent out to the same seven districts as in the previous year for the purpose of demonstrating what the ploughs, manufactured in the workshops attached to the station, could do when yoked to the cultivators' own cattle. The results have not as yet been great, though it is reported that the demand for the loan of ploughs and water-lifts by cultivators

in the vicinity of the experimental station increases. Three hundred miles of road were planted with trees, and 218 nurseries were maintained, which supplied over 1½ lakhs of trees for planting on roads and in groves. There are now 4,314 miles of road provided with trees.

Forecasts of the principal winter crops continued to be prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The zamíndárs corresponding with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture rendered valuable aid in supplying information. An attempt will be made to forecast for the next season the area under indigo crops.

Agricultural fairs were held in several districts, and it is satisfactory to note that each year shows a marked improvement in organization and in the quality of exhibits. A keen interest was taken in competitive trials between improved agricultural implements and those ordinarily used, and a fair number of purchases was made.

The accounts of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition held in London in 1886 were finally closed. The total cost to these Provinces was Rs. 2,661-6-8 only.

The supply from the Sahâranpur Botanical Garden of drugs to the Medical Department exceeded in weight that of the previous year; and the demand for acclimatized seeds, both flower and vegetable, shows an improvement. The number of trained gardeners sent out was 25, as compared with 21 in 1887. At the Horticultural Garden at Lucknow, particular attention continues to be given to the introduction of new varieties of the orange and lemon tribe and of date palms. The demand for seeds was more than could be complied with.

The Demonstration Farm at Meerut ceased to exist as a Government institution from April, 1888, and was, on the application of Chaudhri Debi Singh, made over to that gentleman, to be maintained at his expense, the Government merely lending him the services of an overseer from the Cawnpore Farm establishment. Other private farms are maintained at the expense of the members of the Agricultural Association, in correspondence with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the purpose of carrying out experiments.

The collections for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow show an increase in all departments, no less than 6,698 items having been added during the year. An ethnological collection of life-size models, illustrating various aboriginal tribes, was received from Calcutta, as well as a complete collection of the economic products of these Provinces.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 115, with a total rent-roll of Rs. 17,45,113. There was a decrease in the number; due in some measure to the policy of relinquishing or not assuming charge of estates for which the Court's management is sought solely, and without other special reasons, with a view to clear off liabilities due to the extravagance or mismanagement of adult proprietors. Including arrears of previous years, the rental

demand amounted to a little over 19 lakhs of rupees, of which 88 per cent. were collected. Nearly 3½ lakhs were expended in payment of the principal of loans and other debts, and Government securities to the value of something over 1¼ lakhs were purchased. Rupees 14,218 were devoted to the purchase of land and houses, and Rs. 76,504 were spent on works of improvement, chiefly on the construction of wells. Only three wards remained in the Wards' Institute at Agra at the close of the year.

A draft Bill was received from the Legislative Department, to make better provision for the recovery of certain public demands. Its provisions very nearly resembled those of a draft Bill, proposed in 1886, to facilitate the recovery, in any district or province where the defaulter might be, of arrears of land-revenue which could not be recovered in the district or province where the arrears accrued, and which was accepted by this Government as a useful piece of legislation. Opportunity was taken of bringing to the notice of the Government of India the omission in it of any provision to facilitate the execution in another province of decrees for arrears of rent, and the restriction of the measure to arrears of land-revenue, or sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

The Government had under consideration during the year the subject of the introduction into India of M. Pasteur's scheme for vaccinating cattle as a preventive against anthrax. It was found on inquiry that, in order to give the system any chance of success, it would be necessary to establish a central Veterinary College under competent European supervision and with a large staff of native subordinates; but as Provincial finances could not bear the expense, it was not possible to accept M. Pasteur's proposals.

During the year sanction was given to an experiment, proposed by the Commissioner of Jhánsi, for reclamation of waste land in that Division by the construction of embankments, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 8,000 were to be met from Provincial revenues, and the balance contributed by the Government of India. Dams are to be constructed between hills or across ravines to hold back the drainage water. The advantages expected are the prevention of rapid erosion of the soil which now goes on; the deepening of the ravines; raising of the sub-soil water so as to enable cultivation and well irrigation where they are now impossible; and the growth of trees, of which the district is almost destitute, on and about the embankments. The work is in progress, and will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of next year.

REVENUE, OUDH.

With a rainfall above the average and well distributed, both harvests would have been good throughout the Province had not severe frost in February seriously injured the spring crops in two Divisions. There was an extensive increase in the area under rice and sugarcane, while a slight decrease in the total area under cultivation was more than

counterbalanced by a considerable expansion in the double-cropped area. On the whole there was a larger area than usual under cultivation, and a good outturn in the kharif harvest, while the rabi over the whole Province did not fall very much below the average.

The collections under all heads of demand were as usual satisfactory, and the resort to coercive processes was even less than in previous years. Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,40,85,786, only Rs. 5,362, nominal balances excepted, remained uncollected at the close of the year. Outstanding arrears of revenue were liquidated, and the demand of local cesses and rates realized in full, while the only serious measure of coercion resorted to was the transfer of one defaulter's share to a coparcener.

Attachments of property, arrests of defaulters, and the issue of writs of demand were few in number, and showed a large decrease on those of the previous year.

Of tenures held revenue-free, 49, with an area of 4,289 acres, lapsed during the year, and were assessed to a revenue of Rs. 6,120.

Loans granted for land improvements fell to Rs. 13,670. They were confined almost entirely to three districts, Sultanpur, Hardoi, and Fyzabad. Those for the purchase of seed and cattle amounted to Rs. 52,128, more than doubling those of the previous year; but under this head also, the grants were chiefly made in the two districts of Sultanpur and Hardoi. The collection of instalments of loans due during the year was not below the average, and precautions were taken for securing that the money advanced was applied to the objects for which it had been taken.

This is the first year in which notices of ejectment under the new Rent Act of 1886 were issued, and, as was to be expected from this circumstance, they were few in number; 49 are reported to have been served, covering an area of 7,763 acres. Notices for the current year, which had to be filed six weeks before the close of the year under report, amounted to 2,040 as compared with 92,000 in 1885-86, a satisfactory indication of the increased stability of agricultural tenures under the new law: 2,049 relinquishments were tendered, the holdings aggregating 11,770 acres: more than half of these, however, were in the Lucknow district, and the holdings were to a great extent re-let to the same tenants at reduced rates.

Notices of enhancement were unexpectedly few (48), and those for the current year issued in February, 1887, amounted only to 3,601, of which 3,408 were confined to the district of Unao.

The number of partitions of all sorts for disposal, 1,125, was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, while a considerably larger number (425) was actually carried out.

The patwáris continued to show steady progress in the punctual and efficient discharge of their duties. The number of papers (20) unfiled at the close of the year was the smallest on record. The revision of

circles where necessary is being steadily effected, and a considerable number of patwáris have been brought on the cash pay list.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.—The gross receipts of the tax in the year 1887-88 were Rs. 21,30,000, as compared with Rs. 21,80,000 in the preceding year: there was a decrease, therefore, of Rs. 56,000. But the real decrease is reduced to less than Rs. 20,000 if allowance be made (1) for the inclusion in the gross receipts for 1886-87 of a sum of about Rs. 17,000 assessed on *wasika* pensions, which in the year under report was credited direct to the Government of India; and (2) for the exemption, under the orders of the Supreme Government, of income derived from the production of indigo or its preparation for the market. The charges were Rs. 38,000 in 1887-88, against Rs. 94,000 in 1886-87. The net yield of the tax, therefore, was practically the same in both years.

The assessment lists of 1886-87 were the basis of the assessment of 1887-88, corrected by fresh inquiries. Fair progress was made in removing inequalities and improving assessments; and the results were, as a whole, satisfactory. The amount assessed per 1,000 of the population was Rs. 41 as compared with Rs. 42 in 1886-87. The average assessment on each person assessed remained at the Rs. 27 of the previous year.

Stamps.—The gross receipts were Rs. 63,02,000 against Rs. 60,94,000 in 1886-87. The expenditure was Rs 1,42,000 in both years: the net receipts were thus Rs. 61,60,000 as against Rs. 59,52,000—an increase of Rs. 2,08,000. The principal increases were in document, húndi, and foreign bill adhesive stamps. The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,291 to 2,377.

Rules were issued during the year to regulate the custody, supply, and sale of stamps of all descriptions.

Excise.—The receipts during the excise year ending on the 30th September, 1887, were Rs. 56,65,000 against the Rs. 56,79,000 of the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 14,000. In 1886-87 the excise revenue in these Provinces reached its highest point; but that year was exceptional in respect of low prices, agricultural prosperity, and numerous marriages. The still-head duty on country spirits realized Rs. 19,18,000, the license-fees for sale of country spirits Rs. 13,71,000, and outstill licenses Rs. 3,91,000. Opium and drugs brought in Rs. 6,43,000 and Rs. 6,71,000 respectively. The charges were Rs. 1,13,000 in each of the two years: a large portion being due to discount on the sale of opium.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act were less numerous and less successful than in 1885-86, the number of cases being 915 against 949 in 1885-86. Of persons whose cases were decided, 80·5 per cent. were convicted in 1886-87 as against 82·8 in 1885-86. Prosecutions for breaches of the Opium Act were, on the other hand, more numerous, the figures being 809 against 722.

The question of improving the Opium excise administration was under consideration during the year, and instructions were issued to patwáris for the preparation of an independent opium *khasra* of each village, for the use of the Opium Department.

FORESTS.

Owing to causes beyond the control of the Forest Department, its administration was financially less successful than in past years. The demand for railway sleepers which began in 1883-84, and resulted in good surpluses in following years, largely fell off, and no sleeper contracts were executed by the Oudh and Central Circles during the year. The substitution of steel for wood on the railway lines is likely to seriously affect the forecasts of the working plans of Himálayan forests in these Provinces, which are based on a continued and steady demand for deodár timber by the railways.

Attention continued to be directed to the completion of surveys and the preparation of the working plans which are necessary to the proper control of the outturn of the forests and the guidance of officers in charge of the tracts to which they relate. Permanent working plans for the Ránikhet, Naini Tal, and Nandhaur circles and a temporary working plan for the Ránikhet cantonment forests were sanctioned, and other plans were under consideration.

Fire conservancy operations were extended over a larger area and at a lower proportionate cost than in preceding years, while only five per cent. of the area attempted to be protected was burnt. The year was an average one with regard to natural reproduction.

Timber to the amount of over five million cubic feet, fuel to the amount of over six and-a-quarter million cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of nearly three and-a-half lakhs of rupees were removed from the forests during the year. These figures show a decrease under all heads; but though less produce was sold, good prices were obtained.

Gross receipts fell from 15¾ lakhs to 12½, and the surplus was in consequence less than it has been in any of the last five years. The profits of the Department were under 4¼ lakhs as compared with 6½ lakhs in 1886-87, the surplus in which year, however, was to a certain extent abnormal and accidental. The decrease in the receipts was almost entirely in the realizations from the sale of timber and other produce removed from the forests by departmental agency. This contraction in Government timber operations is due to the cessation of the demand for sleepers, more especially in the Oudh Circle, the new railway lines in which have now been completed.

Expenditure at the same time was reduced to 8¼ lakhs as against an average in previous years of between 9¾ and 10 lakhs.

EDUCATION.

There was a further reduction during the year (from 4,893 to 4,385, and from 163,466 to 155,761, respectively) in the number of elementary schools and the scholars who attended them; the decrease

in the number of schools being due to a further closing of inefficient institutions, while the falling-off of students was confined to children belonging to the lowest classes, in which both attendance and instruction are still to some extent nominal. The attendance at the upper classes of the primary schools showed an increase. Measures were taken to revise the pay and raise the standard of efficiency of the teachers, and to introduce a more uniform system of teaching in village schools. With this view a code of regulations was issued, which is now in force throughout the Provinces. The attendance at town and tahsili schools rose from 27,018 to 28,219: the increase being most considerable in the upper classes. Attention was directed to the disciplinary arrangements and the sanitary condition of the boarding-houses maintained in connection with these schools, as it had been found that a closer supervision and a stricter control of these establishments was necessary. The attendance at the English schools maintained by the State showed a small further decline during the year. The falling-off was in the lower classes, which were closed whenever instruction in the subjects taught in them was available in branch aided schools. In the upper classes the higher scale of fees which was introduced in 1886 has ceased to have effect in deterring students from availing themselves of the education given in English schools. The boarding-houses connected with these schools also were found on inspection to be in some cases over-crowded; and measures are under consideration for reducing the number of inmates, and for ensuring an adequate moral supervision. There was a slight falling-off in the number of candidates both at the Anglo-vernacular and at the Vernacular middle examinations; this is due chiefly to the decreasing number of persons in Government service who have been required to pass the examination as a condition of retaining their appointments.

Government schools passed 58 per cent., and aided schools 44 per cent., of their candidates at the Anglo-vernacular middle class examination; in this year for the first time the aided schools sent up more candidates than the Government schools.

The majority of candidates at the middle class vernacular examination were students from Government schools: and their percentage of success was 53, there being a satisfactory improvement in the results of the Oudh schools.

The formal establishment of a University at Allahabad was effected by Act XVIII of 1887, and arrangements preliminary to the assumption of its functions as an examining body have been completed. The large increase during the year (*viz.*, from 489 to 650) in the number of students enrolled in State and aided colleges and collegiate schools affords an indication of the growth of higher education in these Provinces, and it is to be noted that the increase was confined to self-supporting students. The results of the University examinations were on the whole disappointing; the percentage of successful candidates for the M. A. degree increased; but in the B. A., F. A., and Entrance examinations the percentage largely diminished, the Muir College,

Allahabad, being especially unsuccessful. The standard of examination generally, however, is reported to have been higher in 1887-88 than in the previous year.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 28,95,932, against Rs. 28,68,305 in 1886-87. This slight increase was entirely met by the expansion of the receipts from fees (which rose to Rs. 3,49,018 from Rs. 2,90,646 in 1886-87 and Rs. 2,53,576 in 1885-86) and from endowments; and the actual total charge to the public funds fell from Rs. 18,94,734 to Rs. 18,80,798.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The death-rate for the Provinces rose from 33·27 to 35·86 per thousand. Cholera was exceptionally destructive, and was credited with 200,628 deaths. The death-rate from this cause (4·5 per thousand) is the highest recorded, and is more than double the highest rate reached in any of the past 17 years. Fever continued to be prevalent, and caused more than a quarter of the deaths in these Provinces. The year was, on the whole, free from small-pox. Infant mortality continued to be large: it is on the whole to be attributed rather to the want of care and of skilled medical treatment than to defective sanitation. The birth-rate per thousand (38·74) after several years of continued decrease shows a rise from that in 1886 (37·62). According to the returns 110 boys were born for every 100 girls; but there seem no grounds for the suggestion that the registration of births in the case of girls is incomplete.

There was marked and satisfactory improvement in vaccination during the year, the number of operations rising from 713,916 to 751,875. In Oudh little progress has yet been made, and in several districts successful vaccinations do not yet reach 2 per thousand of the population. On the other hand, in the circle which comprises the Agra and Meerut Divisions, 20·8 per thousand of the people were vaccinated.

Nine new dispensaries were opened, bringing the total number at work up to 259. The number of patients treated increased slightly; and, including those treated at missionary and canal dispensaries, was over two and a quarter millions. The percentage of women treated (18·46) differed but little from that in the two preceding years; but it is to be hoped that the arrangements which have been made for their special treatment may cause the objections hitherto raised to their resort to public dispensaries to lose their force

The number of pupils at the Agra Medical School increased from 146 to 173. Private students doubled in number during the year: and this advance is attributed to a stronger demand on the part of the native public and to the spread of the dispensary system in Native States. Female pupils at the School numbered 51, and there are as many on the rolls as it is considered advisable at present to admit in view of the possibility of employing them. The result of the examinations, in which the standard of qualification was the same as in

the case of male students, afforded indication of the successful character of their training.

The number of lunatics confined in asylums continued to decrease, though prior to 1886 it had steadily risen. Although the year was generally an unhealthy one, the death-rate fell slightly; and in spite of the excessive prevalence of cholera, there were only four cases in the asylums. The margin of accommodation in the asylums of these Provinces is but small, and directions were issued to Magistrates of districts with the object of checking admissions of persons who, though partially insane, are harmless, and may with safety be left to the care of their friends.

Eighteen lock-hospitals were open in 1887. The average strength of European troops at the stations in which they were open rose considerably, and the ratio of admissions was slightly higher than in the preceding year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Boards.—The annual reports of the various District Boards for the year under report contain much matter of interest, but none of general importance. The Boards appear on the whole to have worked satisfactorily under the presidency of the District Officers. The members were fairly punctual in attendance, and evinced in many cases commendable interest in the business of the year.

Amalgamation of Public Works establishments.—Among other important matters that came up for consideration during the year was that of the amalgamation of the Provincial and Local Public Works establishments, which has been already referred to under the head of Public Works The scheme, which originated mainly in a proposal made by the Finance Committee of 1886-87, substituted one professional establishment for the two hitherto employed; and its avowed object was to place at the disposal of District Boards a well-trained and organized agency for carrying out such public works as the Boards might determine on. The amalgamation was accepted by the various Boards, and has now been acted on throughout the Provinces. It is believed that it will result in an appreciable economizing of public money; and it is hoped that it will not in any degree impede the safe progress of Local Self-Government in districts.

Dispensary credits.—Difficulties having arisen in regard to the sums at credit of District Boards in connection with dispensaries, the whole question was carefully examined, and a balance-sheet was eventually drawn up, showing, up to a recent date, the actual cash balances at credit amounting to over a lakh of rupees. These balances form a reserve, at the disposal of the several dispensaries concerned, for unforeseen and casual expenditure—to be incurred under the special sanction of Government. No deductions were made on account of excess expenditure incurred in the past; but it was laid down that the statement governed action in the future.

MUNICIPAL.

The number of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 109, the same as in the previous year; 103 being administered under Act XV of 1883, and six under Act XV of 1873.

The total income amounted (in round numbers) to Rs. 29,41,000 against Rs. 28,86,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 55,000. The income from taxation was Rs. 22,21,000: Rs. 18,98,000 being derived from octroi; Rs. 3,57,000 from the rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.; Rs. 91,000 from grants-in-aid; and Rs. 72,000 from receipts under special Acts. The balance was made up of miscellaneous items. Octroi was in force in 81 of the 109 towns; a compound and site tax in 27; a tax on professions and trades in 13; a tax on houses and lands in 11; and a tax on vehicles in 10.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,20,000 against Rs. 28,01,000 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,19,000. The credit balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,47,000.

The terms and conditions on which municipalities enjoy the usufruct of intra-municipal nazúl land came under consideration during the year; and a standard form of leases of land for building purposes, to run in the name of the Secretary of State, was prescribed. It was also decided that the sale proceeds of intra-municipal nazúl land, and the rents in leases for terms of over 30 years, should be credited in moieties to Provincial revenues on the one hand, and the Municipal fund concerned on the other.

During the year, rules were issued enabling Municipal Boards—subject to payment of fees according to a prescribed scale—to consult the Legal Remembrancer to Government, and to invite him to undertake the conduct of any litigation in which they might be engaged.

The general question of octroi taxation was examined during the year, and a report was made to the Government of India showing the steps taken in these Provinces to protect through trade and to restrict the duty to its legitimate sphere of a tax on local consumption only.

Inquiries connected with a serious case of embezzlement showed that proper control had not been exercised over the funds of towns administered under Act XX of 1856, and instructions were issued providing for more careful and efficient check

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POLICE.

The returns for both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showed a material increase in the reports of cognizable crime. There can be little doubt that the greater part of it was due to the straitened condition of the poorer classes owing to deficient harvests and the high price of food-grains. As regards offences dealt with by the police in the North-Western Provinces, there was no cause for complaint: there was no falling of in the detection and prosecution of crime, and the success of the police in the investigation of the more heinous offences was decided.

The offence of rioting continued to be very prevalent in certain districts. Severe measures in the Criminal Courts, coupled with any further notice which it may be possible for the Government to take of the conduct of influential instigators of the crime, may lead to its diminution. The number of cases of dakáiti reported to have occurred was the highest on record since 1880. The increase in the crime was due in part to the incursion of gangs of professional dakáits from Gwalior and Bhartpur. One notorious dakáit leader was captured and prosecuted to conviction, and measures were under consideration for the better protection of the country bordering on the Native States. The revised system of organized action for the detection and prevention of cattle-theft, which was in force throughout the year, resulted in an improvement in the reporting of cases, an increase in the number of convictions, and greater success in the detection and prosecution of habitual cattle-thieves and receivers. Considerable improvements were effected in the method of surveillance over time-expired convicts, and more attention was paid to the identification of convicts previously convicted. Instructions were issued for the technical education of the men in the details of their profession: and the questions of the appointment of Court Inspectors in Oudh, the pay of Oudh village chaukidárs, the arming of the force with better firearms, and the measures to be taken for the stricter surveillance of criminal tribes were under the consideration of the Government.

INFANTICIDE

The question of infanticide received the special attention of the Government during the year. In order that those who were clearly entitled to it might be exempted from the operation of the Act, and that the policy of Government with reference to those with whom the crime is still prevalent might be placed on a sounder basis, it was ordered that a census of the clans suspected of practising female infanticide in the North-Western Provinces should be taken. The statistics, which will furnish valuable information and afford the means of dealing with each clan as a whole, are awaited.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The tribes proclaimed under Act XXVIII of 1871 were the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwárs of Gonda.

The results of the management of the Sanauriahs continued to be by far the most satisfactory, and there appears ground for the belief that, if the measures of repression are carefully and systematically maintained, the eventual reclamation of the entire tribe is not impossible.

A census of the Aheriahs was taken during the year, and full information regarding the tribe collected. The provisions of the Act and rules are strictly applied to them, and no change in the system was considered necessary.

The Haburahs of Etah are with reason believed to be distinctly criminal in their habits, and as only 17 of the 124 men originally

proclaimed remain on the register, the whole tribe has, in fact, now escaped from the operation of the Act. A census of the tribe has accordingly been ordered. The necessity for the adoption of repressive measures will be subsequently considered.

An additional establishment for the watch and ward of the Gonda Barwárs has been recently sanctioned by Government. The question of their future management is under consideration.

The reclamation of the Domes of Gorakhpur, who are not proclaimed under the Act, continued to receive the best attention of the local authorities.

A census of the Sansiahs, the most important of the unproclaimed criminal tribes, was ordered to be undertaken with a view to the adoption of repressive measures.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Of 309,485 offences reported in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 248,658 were returned as true, and 140,366 were brought to trial. The number of cases reported and returned as true in Oudh showed a large falling-off, which was due to the exclusion from the returns, under instructions of the Government of India, of complaints and reports immediately struck off as false, as also of additional heads of charge in a single trial. In the North-Western Provinces, however, there was no such decrease, and it would appear that the directions referred to had not yet been given effect to in their entirety. As the difference, appearing above, between the number of cases returned as true and the number brought to trial consists wholly of figures of the North-Western Provinces, it is probably due to the continuance in some districts of the superseded system. Offences against property, as compared with the preceding year, increased in the North-Western Provinces and decreased in Oudh; while offences of violence decreased in the North-Western Provinces and increased in Oudh: there was apparently no special reason for these fluctuations. The great majority of the cases before the courts were, as usual, of a trivial character; the number of sentences to fines, and to imprisonment for not more than six months, being 77,433 and 28,560 respectively; while the sentences to more than six months' imprisonment were 9,082, those to transportation 301, and capital sentences 94 in number. Sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court on 47 persons, and by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on 21 persons, during the year. The average duration of a case before a Magistrate in 1887 was five days in either Province; cases before Sessions Judges occupied on an average 36 days in the North-Western Provinces, and 49 days in Oudh, where the Judges are also Commissioners of Divisions.

The number of cases disposed of by unpaid Magistrates, sitting singly or in benches, rose to 34,537, from 33,890 in 1886 and 29,130 in 1885. Both the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh have commended the work of the Honorary Magistrates: and the valuable assistance rendered by these gentlemen throughout the Province

has been acknowledged by the Government. The Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Lucknow disposed of 2,100 cases during the year, and gave full satisfaction in the exercise of the summary powers of trial with which it had been invested. The experimental introduction of trial by jury for certain classes of offences at Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow, continued to give satisfaction during 1887. Out of 78 cases before juries in the North-Western Provinces, the presiding Judge approved the verdict in 65 cases, and in only two cases did the High Court interfere with the verdict on a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-six cases were before juries at Lucknow, and in all of these the Judge agreed with the finding of the jury. The figures respecting trials with assessors were normal; the Judge concurred with the assessors in 79 per cent. of the cases so tried in the North-Western Provinces, and in 84 per cent. in Oudh.

The "Indian Explosives Act" of 1884 was brought into force from July 1st, 1887, by Notification of the Government of India dated 24th June, 1887, and on the same day the Governor-General in Council issued the rules regarding the transport and importation of explosives which had been under correspondence with this and other Governments in the preceding year. The rules regulating the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives were, by the provisions of the Act, to be issued by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India. The latter Government having referred for certain modifications the draft of these rules which had been submitted to them, it was represented that for firework-makers in these Provinces a special and simple form of license was required, as also that the simple forms of certain other licenses were preferable to those afterwards substituted. In other respects the instructions received had been carried out. The Government of India communicated its sanction to the revised draft of the rules.

Measures were taken to give effect to the views which the Government of India in the Home Department had expressed in their Resolution of 14th December, 1886, on the subject of the recognition of re-convicted prisoners and the definition of the term "habitual criminal." All Magistrates of Districts were furnished with a circular which the Inspector-General of Prisons issued under the instructions of Government to Superintendents of Jails, dealing with the subject. The circular specified the authorities which should classify criminals as "habitual;" prescribed the monthly supply to the Magistrate and to the police of a list of re-convicted prisoners whose release would shortly fall due; and laid down that whenever a prisoner was discovered in jail to be a habitual criminal, the sentencing court not having been aware of the fact, he should be shown in the monthly return of habituals, and his previous conviction be duly brought to notice.

JAILS.

The dearness of food-grains in 1887 led to an increase in the number of thefts and petty offences, and in consequence during the year the jail population, which had been continuously decreasing between

the famine year 1878 and 1885, showed a further rise from 77,313 (in 1886) to 83,103. A large number of releases at the Jubilee took place by order of Government, and of the 7,242 convicts so released, only 174 returned to jail after being again convicted. The year was an unhealthy one, and the death-rate (27·64 per mille) was considerably above the average. It was, however, to some extent affected by the Jubilee jail delivery, which caused a sudden reduction in the jail population. Deaths from cholera occurred at only ten of the jails, though the disease was prevalent throughout the Provinces. The number of prisoners who had been previously convicted rose considerably, but nearly all were identified by the police before their arrival at the jails.

Rule XII of the rules for the remission of sentences under the mark system was for the first time brought into full operation: marks, which had previously been awarded quarterly, being now awarded at shorter periods of a month and under. As a result the periods of remissions granted showed an increase. The number of whippings inflicted fell by nearly 25 per cent., and this follows a decrease of 20 per cent. in 1886. The number of juvenile offenders received in the jails fell considerably. Those previously convicted are at present sent to the Agra Jail as habituals. The proposals for the establishment of a reformatory for boy-criminals remained under consideration.

Owing to the larger number of prisoners and an unavoidable increase in the cost of rations, the net expenditure on the jails was Rs. 20,238 over that of the preceding year; and each prisoner cost Rs. 45 against Rs. 42-7-0 in 1886. Large deductions, however, in the cost of establishment and intra-mural guard were creditable to the economical administration of the Department. The rate of earnings in different jails continued to show great variations. A scheme has been introduced of employing the minor jails to work up material for the larger ones, where the chief industries will be concentrated.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The total number of suits instituted during the year was 100,374 in the North-Western Provinces, 62,735 in Oudh, and 5,307 in Kumaun The figures both for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show an increase; but in Kumaun there was a slight decrease, due to the prevalence of cholera in the summer months. The number of cases disposed of by the courts was considerably above that for the preceding year, in which also there had been a satisfactory increase in disposals. The subject-matter of the suits in the North-Western Provinces, however, showed a large falling-off, the average value of a suit receding from Rs. 277 to Rs. 225. The average value was Rs. 150 in Oudh and Rs. 77 in Kumaun, in both of which the total amount of litigated property increased. The average duration of both contested and uncontested cases decreased in the North-Western Provinces: in Oudh uncontested cases were slightly longer, but the length of contested cases was reduced The results of appeals resembled generally those of preceding years: 64 per cent. of the original orders being maintained unaltered in the North-Western Provinces, and nearly the same proportion in Oudh.

In the matter of execution of decrees the same measure of success is shown as in previous years. The total income from the courts in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 24,58,213, against Rs. 24,03,930 in 1886: and in Oudh Rs. 6,18,213, against Rs. 5,85,774. The expenditure decreased in both Provinces. The net Provincial surplus of the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 8,95,102, and of Oudh Rs. 1,64,016: and the net expenditure by Government on civil justice in Kumaun was Rs. 19,376.

In view to bringing in force Act VI of 1886 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of births, deaths, and marriages, principally among Christians), the Government of India had in 1886 enquired where and under whom the general registry office would be placed in these Provinces, and also who would be Registrars in the various districts. This Government having replied that the general registry office should be at Allahabad, and in charge of the Legal Remembrancer, and that the present Registrars of Marriages (*viz.*, District Magistrates) should be the local Registrars, the Supreme Government in March, 1888, intimated that His Excellency in Council would prefer the appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration to the charge of the central office, and considered that licensed ministers of religion and officials of the Registration Department should also be Registrars under the Act. This Government accepted these amendments, and the Act was brought in force after the close of the year.

It having come to notice that penalties for failure to report mutations of ownership had been levied in Kumaun and Garhwál according to section 100, Act XIX of 1873, though that section had not been formally introduced in these districts: and on the Board's reporting that the formal extension to Kumaun and Garhwál of sections 99, 100, and 101 was now advisable: application was made in the Judicial (Civil) Department to the Government of India, and the Home Department issued the desired Notification on the 16th August, 1887.

Towards the end of the year the High Court reported that in the Aligarh Judgeship, where the civil work is always heavy, and where it had been necessary several times in previous years to provide assistance, arrears had again accumulated to such an extent as to render indispensable the deputation of an additional officer. Some permanent relief had already been given to this Judgeship by making over the criminal work of the outlying district of Etah to the Sessions Judge of Farukhabad. The Subordinate Judge of Agra was deputed for six months to Aligarh in order to dispose of the accumulated arrears.

The Munsif of Mirzapur had been transferred as additional Munsif to Allahabad for a year experimentally, and in January the High Court represented that it was necessary to continue the arrangement, as the normal staff at Allahabad could not cope with the work. The period of the Munsif's deputation was therefore continued to the end of 1888. Similarly, the appointment of an additional Munsif at Gonda in Oudh, which had been necessitated by the heaviness of the civil work at that place, was prolonged provisionally till the end of the year 1888.

REGISTRATION.

The total number of documents registered increased in both Provinces during the year, and was larger than in any of the past 13 years. The receipts rose in consequence by Rs. 24,770, and the charges, which include the remuneration of those registering officers who are paid by percentage of fees, by Rs. 6,078.

The increase in registrations was in both Provinces and under all the main heads: in both compulsory and optional registrations affecting immoveable property, in optional registrations affecting moveable property, and in wills. Bad harvests and the high price of grain caused mortgages in Oudh to be more numerous than usual; but in spite of this, sales of immoveable property continued to be rare.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The total cost of the Government Press, inclusive of interest on capital, rent, and depreciation during 1887-88, was Rs. 4,63,739; and the total yield or outturn, whether on payment or of work done for the public service, was of the value of Rs. 4,85,206. Government, therefore, profited to the extent of Rs. 21,467 by keeping up a printing establishment of its own. The total Press assets on 1st April, 1888, including Rs. 3,50,000 on account of the Press building, were estimated to be Rs. 7,07,065. The outstanding amounts due to the Press on the same date were only Rs. 910, which is the lowest figure at which unrealized claims for the year have ever stood.

The form of the annual statements was revised during the year, with the view of showing distinctly in one statement the actual cash transactions of the Press office, and in another the total work of the Press, inclusive of that done for Government. A complete revised scale of charges on the basis of rates actually charged by commercial firms in these Provinces was sanctioned during the year.

The cash receipts of the Government Book Depôt during 1887-88 were Rs. 10,420, and the charges Rs. 7,013. After allowing for the value of books received, sold, and supplied to Government officers, and for the estimated value of books in stock, the net expenditure by Government in keeping up the Book Depôt was Rs. 1,003

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rájputána, for the year 1887.

THE year 1887 in some respects came very near to the normal or average year as regards its meteorological features, and in others it was marked by very distinctive differences. The temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, and prevailing winds scarcely differed to any extent from the average when the year is considered as a whole, though there were very considerable departures in certain months; and the rainfall of the year, while only about 8 per cent. in excess over the whole province, was in some districts a good deal less than the average, and in others 30 or 40 per cent. above it.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year over the whole province differed very little from that of 1886. It was 0·3° below the average of many years, while that of 1886 was 0·2° below the same standard. The two years were, however, very different in the distribution of the temperature anomalies; for whilst 1886 had temperatures below the normal for the first six or eight months, and above it during the last three or four months, the dry part of 1887 was marked by unusually high temperatures, and the mean for the whole year would probably have been above the normal had not the copious rains had the usual effect of producing an immediate reduction of temperature and bringing in the cold weather sooner than usual.

The very low temperature of January at the hill stations was due to a considerable fall of snow, and the rain which at the same time fell over the plains had a similar effect, though not so marked. The lowest air temperature observed was 24 1° at Chakráta, and the lowest on the plains was 35·8° at Roorkee. The exposed thermometer fell to 14° at Chakráta. In May, except at the three stations in the Benares Division, the thermometer stood on the average from 2° to 5° higher than usual, and in June also the daily means were well above the normal at the western stations, though the maxima did not range very high. The highest shade temperature recorded was 116 6° at Agra on the 28th of May. Temperatures higher than this are very infrequent, though they have been observed on various occasions during the last 20 years and range up to about 120·5°.

At Gorakhpur, where the rain was very scanty in July, the temperature that month was nearly 3° above the normal. Elsewhere in July and the succeeding months, it was generally cooler than usual, especially in August; but in December the departure from the normal was again in the upward direction

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean annual pressure and its variations from month to month were on the whole nearly normal, as in 1886. The observations of the stations, Roorkee, Ránikhet, and Bareilly, show that over Northern Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Garhwál there was persistently low pressure in comparison with neighbouring districts, though the difference was never greater than ·02 or ·03 inch. In like manner there seems to have been a local region of slightly diminished pressure near Jhánsi and another near Sambhar in Rájputána. The two latter were probably connected with the unusually heavy rainfall of the districts mentioned; but over Kumaun the rainfall was below the average.

At all stations, but especially on the hills, the pressure was below the normal in January, the difference in many places amounting to nearly a tenth of an inch. There was also a considerable deficiency in March and May; but during the other months the variation from the normal was inconsiderable, except in October and November, when it in some cases exceeded ·04 inch in the positive direction. On the average of the whole year and all the stations the departure from the normal was—·005 inch.

PREVAILING WINDS.

The distribution of pressure having varied but little from the normal, the prevailing winds were also, as a rule, from the normal directions. The resultants of the observations made at Jhánsi are of a somewhat erratic character; but at that station the position of all the instruments was changed during the year, and for some months the observations have required a large allowance to be made for wrong orientation in setting up the wind vane.

Excluding the Jhánsi observations, the most important anomalies noticed are the following:—

(1) A large deflection in the northerly direction at Chakráta, and in the southern at Ránikhet in January, indicating a cyclonic circulation of the air round the region of relatively low pressure in Garhwál.

(2) The prevalence during the same month of north-west winds at Ajmír instead of north-east ones. This indicates that the "anticyclone," which generally lies over Rájputána in the cold season, was shifted somewhat to the south or south-west of its usual position.

(3) An unusual prevalence of south-east winds at Ránikhet in July and August.

(4) The prevalence of north-east winds at Agra and easterly ones at Allahabad during August, caused probably by indrought towards the region of heavy rain in Bundelkhand.

(5) The early setting in of westerly winds at all stations at the close of the rains, which had the effect of reversing the resultant for September at all stations on the Gangetic plain from Bareilly eastwards, the normal direction for September at these stations being easterly.

HUMIDITY.

From February to June, with hardly an exception, every station recorded degrees of humidity considerably less than usual, and in the rainy season, as well as in January, there was an equally general agreement in indicating an unusually moist condition of the atmosphere. During the last three months, the indications were various; but on the whole in the direction of dryness, and the general result for the whole year is that the air was slightly less humid than usual. These variations, which exaggerated the typical characters of the seasons, were due chiefly to two causes: the high temperature of the hot weather, and the general excess of rain in July and August.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall of 1887 was over the average, as it was in each of the three previous years. The figures for the whole province, however, show a considerable falling off in comparison, 1885 and 1886. The general average for the whole province was 40·68 inches, which is about 8 per cent. above the average for a long term of years. In the following table the averages for the last eight years are given for comparison:—

Year	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Average rainfall, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	28·33″	35·84″	33·01″	27·57″	42·74″	45·89″	43 11″	40 68″

The average for the last four years was thus 38 per cent. higher than for the previous four years, and has not been equalled for four consecutive years since 1871—74.

The rainfall was 10 per cent. below the average in Kumaun and slightly under it also along the foot of the hills in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Sitapur, and Benares Divisions. There was also a deficiency of about 5 per cent. in the Lucknow Division; but over the rest of the country the rainfall was excessive, and in the Jhánsi Division it was about 26 per cent. over the average.

The cold weather rain of January was nearly twice as heavy as usual over the North-Western Provinces, but about 25 per cent. below the average in Oudh. In February there was no rain, except a few light showers in the hills, and in March, April, and May the fall was in most places much less than usual, though there were occasional thunderstorms in which as much as three or four inches of rain fell locally. In June, the total precipitation was below the average in every Division except Rohilkhand. The usual monsoon rains may be taken to have commenced in the eastern districts, and along the northern and southern borders of the province, about the 14th of this month; but the first burst of the rains was immediately succeeded by a dry interval or "break," and over the province generally the rainy season did not begin until about the 1st July.

In July, the rain was very light in Kumaun and the north of Oudh and the Benares Division, especially in Gorakhpur; but in other places it was up to or over the average, and in Jhánsi there was an excess of 50 per cent. Some very heavy falls occurred in this month, the heaviest being about the headwaters of the Jumna, where nearly 12 inches fell in 24 hours at Mussoorie and Naiashahr. On the western side of the river this downpour gave rise to destructive floods.

In August the rainfall was everywhere much above the average, the excess for Fyzabad Division amounting to 100 per cent. and for Rae Bareli to 84 per cent Numerous very heavy falls were reported, the heaviest in 24 hours being 12 inches at Gonda on the 20th. On the 21st and 22nd nearly 19 inches fell at Mussoorie, and there was a correspondingly heavy precipitation along the Sub-Himálayan tract of Dehra Dún and Nahan. The resulting floods seem to have done little damage on this side of the Jumna, but on the Panjáb side they produced some extensive breaches in the North-Western Railway.

The rainfall of September was less persistent than that of August, though large quantities fell on single days at many places all over the province There was general rain in the first three days, and again from the 11th to the 19th; but from the 20th to the end of the month a "break" with westerly winds set in, and this was practically the end of the rainy season all over the western half of the province. The heaviest continuous downpour recorded was 12·2 inches at Bilhaur in Cawnpore district, on the 17th and 18th; but at least 18 instances of five inches or more in one day were noted.

After the rainy season appeared to have come to an end, east winds and cloudy weather again appeared, and between the 10th and 15th October heavy rain again fell, though it was confined chiefly to the eastern and southern districts. Even at this late season of the year some very heavy falls were recorded, the greatest being 8 inches on the 14th at Machhlishahr in Jaunpur district.

In November there were one or two good showers in the Lalitpur district, but none of importance anywhere else, and in December the rainfall was lighter than the average, the winter rains being nearly a month later than usual.

The rainy season was marked throughout by the occurrence of numerous very heavy downpours; and, as is often the case, these had a tendency to repeat themselves in or about the same places. The two regions most subject to these recurrent downpours in 1887 were the Jhánsi Division, over which a succession of small cyclonic disturbances passed, and the neighbourhood of the headwaters of the Jumna, when the heaviest floods occurred.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Setllements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of Report for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Jalaun.—The work of correction of maps and khasras and of attestation of jamabandis and preparation of the memorandum of village customs remaining over from last year was completed during the year. All office business has also been finished, except the taking of revenue engagements for 366 mahâls and the writing of the final proceedings for 467 mahâls. The Settlement Officer inspected and assessed the remaining area of the district, *viz.*, 347,012 acres inspected and 418,263 acres assessed. This completes the assessment work of all five parganas, and the parganawar assessment reports have also been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. Those for Jalaun and Orai were sanctioned in November, 1886, and for Madhogarh and Kunch in September, 1887. That for the remaining pargana (Kálpi) was sanctioned in October, 1887, after the close of the year under review; but as settlement operations have virtually closed in Jalaun, and no other annual report will be submitted, the figures for this pargana also have been included in this report.

In the statement annexed will be found the fiscal results of the re-assessment of all five parganas, including a demand of Rs. 13,947 on recently resumed muáfis. The increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 1,25,651, or to 19·99 per cent., over the old demand of Rs. 6,28,474. The incidence on the cultivated area comes to Re 1-9-11 per acre.

The total number of cases for disposal was 3,850, out of which 3,409 were finished, leaving 441 pending at the close of the year. Only 82 cases were decided on their merits. Out of 30 appeals the Settlement Officer confirmed 26, reversed one, and remanded one, leaving two pending at the close of the year. This year the disposal of appeals to Commissioner from the decisions of Settlement Officers has also been shown. The number of appeals preferred in the Commissioner's Court was 40, of which 28 were disposed of, 26 being confirmed, one reversed, and one remanded.

The total expenditure up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,44,868-14-4, of which Rs. 58,714-12-5 were incurred during the year 1886-87.

Gorakhpur.—The fairing of the records of the two remaining villages of the Bansgaon tahsíl was finished during the year. This work, with the exception of 32 khasras, has also been completed in the Hata tahsíl. In Padrauna also more than half the records have been faired, 135 jamabandis and khewats remaining to be attested, and 632 khasras, 314 jamabandis, and the same number of khewats to be faired. In the Gorakhpur tahsíl nearly half the jamabandis and khewats were attested during the year, but no khasras, and only 250 jamabandis and khewats have been faired. In the Mahárájganj tahsíl only the rough khewats were prepared.

The system of double attestation, first by munsarims and then by Deputy Collectors, was dispensed with under the orders of the Board. All attestation is now done by the Deputy Collectors themselves, and the Settlement Officer of Gorakhpur writes "that there is less room left for collusive entries is undisputed, and the comparative cheapness of attestation has been also attended by a fewer number of appeals."

The work of making additional copies of the jamabandi and khewat has been completed in Deoria, Bansgaon, and nearly so in Hata. In Padrauna 774 jamabandis out of 1,363 and 1,554 khewats out of 2,726 have been finished. Taking the entire district, the work remaining to be done at the close of the year was 3,170 khasras, 2,570 jamabandis, and the same number of khewats to be faired, and additional copies to be made of 3,095 jamabandis and 6,184 khewats.

The remaining area of the Padrauna tahsíl was surveyed during the year. The survey of more than half the Gorakhpur tahsíl and nearly one-fifth of the Mahárájganj tahsíl was also completed, leaving roughly about 200 square miles in the former and about 1,000 square miles in the latter tahsíl to be surveyed at the close of the year.

No assessments were declared during the year owing to further reference having been found necessary regarding alluvial mahále and progressive jamas in Bansgaon. These have now been settled and final orders have issued sanctioning the revised assessments of the Bansgaon tahsíl. The revised demand of this tahsíl will show an increase of about Rs. 1,25,000, or 54 per cent. over the present demand. The Hata tahsíl was inspected by the Settlement Officer during the year, and his assessment report was sent to the Commissioner on 19th October, 1887. Three hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-four acres were also inspected for assessment purposes in tahsíl Padrauna.

Including the 1,266 cases shown as pending at the close of last year, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,168. Of these 13,069, or more than half, were decided on their merits and 6,231 otherwise than on their merits, leaving 2,868 cases undisposed of. Six of these cases were, however, transferred to, and 46 cases received from, the Revenue Courts, so that the actual number pending at the close of the year was 2,908. There were 555 appeals instituted during the year, which added to the number (241) left undisposed of last year made a total of 796 appeals for disposal. Of these all except 240 were disposed of during the year, 430 being confirmed, 99 reversed, and 27 remanded. The Commissioner received 175 appeals including 64 pending from last year, of which 158 were decided during the year.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,183-6-5, making a total expenditure up to the end of the year of Rs. 6,37,265-15-4.

Basti.—The preparation of the rough khewats of pargana Benaikpur, the only pargana where this work was not finished last year, has been completed.

The Survey Department completed the cadastral survey and khánapuri of the remaining villages in Maghar East, the whole of pargana Rasulpur, the greater portion of pargana Bansi East, and 156 villages in pargana Bansi West, covering altogether 1,960 villages with an area of about 777 square miles. "This is," the Settlement Officer writes, "almost as large an outturn, as far as area is concerned, as last year's, and, owing to the small size of the fields on the north of the district, represents an enormous amount of labour." Some 483 square miles only remained to be done to complete the survey of the district.

In this district also the double attestation was done away with, and during the year attestation work was completed in parganas Maghar West, Maholi West, Maghar East, and Maholi East, only nine villages in Maghar East and two in Maholi East remaining unfinished. Including the 857 villages the survey of which was not completed during the year, the total number left to be attested is 2,106. The Settlement Officer states that the work of attestation is found to be easier in the north of the district, the holdings being larger and there being fewer disputes. Mr. Hooper adds: "In accordance with the orders of the Board, the preliminary attestation by munsarims has been done away with, and in the parganas and tappas surveyed last year the jamabandi slips have been distributed by the supervisor-kanúngos. No inconvenience has been found to result from the change of system, and the saving in expense is considerable."

Good progress has been made in the fairing office. This work has been completed for the Basti tahsíl and nearly so for tahsíl Khalilabad. Altogether 3,270 khasras, 2,844 jamabandis, and 2,840 khewats were faired, leaving 3,140 khasras, 2,650 jamabandis, and an equal number of khewats to be done during the current year. Additional copies of 3,429 jamabandis and 8,069 khewats were made during the year, 2,924 copies of the former and twice that number of the latter remaining unfinished.

The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer inspected 2,146 villages containing an area of about 700 square miles. Mr. Baillie, Assistant Settlement Officer, joined his appointment on the 9th December, 1886, but he did not begin to inspect independently till January, 1887. The work of assessment was retarded by the absence on deputation of the Assistant Settlement Officer for nearly four months of the year; but the Settlement Officer reports that the whole of the Basti tahsíl, consisting of 1,785 villages with an area of 539 square miles, has been assessed and the assessment report written. In addition to this, a portion of pargana Maghar East has also been assessed.

The Harraiya tahsíl assessment report was received on the 15th March, 1887. Further report was called for on certain points in connection principally with progressive jamas and alluvial mahâls, and this was received from the Settlement Officer on 9th September, 1887, and since the close of the year final orders have been passed sanctioning the revised assessments of the Harraiya tahsíl. The increase of revenue in this tahsíl will, in round numbers, amount to Rs. 1,14,000, or to 42 per cent. over the current demand

The number of cases instituted during the year was 10,548, making a total of 13,334, including the 2,786 cases pending from last year; of these 8,271 were decided on their merits, 4,033 otherwise, and 48 cases were transferred to the Revenue Courts, leaving 982 cases pending at the close of the year There were altogether 451 appeals to the Settlement Officer, of which 427 were decided, *i.e.*, 326 were confirmed, 71 reversed, and 30 remanded 24 appeals were not decided during the year. There were 102 appeals in the Commissioner's Court for disposal, 22 having been brought over from last year and 80 instituted during the year; of these 75 were decided, 60 being confirmed, 14 reversed, and one remanded.

The charges incurred up to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,48,523-9-9. The expenditure during the year has been Rs 1,83,648-13-3, making a total expenditure up to 30th September, 1887, of Rs 6,32,172-7-0.

Bulandshahr.—Settlement work has been in progress just one year, operations having been started towards the end of September, 1886.

The attention which had been paid to the village records in Bulandshahr prior to settlement rendered unnecessary the special attestation by amíns and munsarims prescribed in the first part of the Jalaun Settlement Rules. This work was therefore, with the approval of Government, dispensed with, and the Settlement Officer was instructed to commence work by having the village papers examined and verified by himself or his Deputy Collectors.

The work of correcting and attesting records in pargana Sikandrabad has been completed. Only a few fair copies remain to be done In parganas Dadri and Dankaur also this work is practically finished Fair progress has also been made in pargana Baran, where 79 maps, 43 khasras, 126 jamabandis, and 131 khewats for the Collector's office, and 108 maps, 56 khasras, 142 jamabandis, and 143 khewats for the tahsíli, remain to be faired Work has also been started in parganas Khurja and Pahásu. In the former all the rough khasras have been prepared and the jamabandi and khewat slips distributed, in the latter, 24 rough khasras have been prepared, and the jamabandi and khewat slips of 31 mahâls have been distributed. No attestation work has yet been done in either of these parganas

The Settlement Officer inspected three entire parganas for assessment purposes, *viz.*, Sikandrabad, Dadri, and Dankaur; also 29 villages in pargana Baran. The total area inspected during the year was 347,715 acres, or about 543 square miles. Of this area 95,086 acres in Sikandrabad, 133,738 acres in Dadri, and 61,308 acres in Dankaur, or 453 square miles in all, have been assessed, leaving 44,673, or nearly 70 square miles, to complete the assessment of the Sikandrabad tahsíl. No assessments were reported for sanction during the year.

The number of cases instituted during the year was 4,897, of which 3,534 were decided on their merits and 1,163 otherwise. There were only 200 cases pending at the close of the year. The Settlement Officer decided 92 out of the 93 appeals instituted in his Court In 66 cases the Deputy Collector's decisions were confirmed and in 25 cases they were reversed. Only one case was remanded. The Commissioner decided 16 appeals only out of 129, confirming 15 and reversing one. The hearing of the remainder was delayed, pending a reference made to the Board on a point of jurisdiction.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 52,956-9-2. Including a small outlay of Rs. 124-2-0 during the previous year, the total cost up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs 53,080-11-2.

Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar.—The work of verifying and correcting the village maps and records has been going on in both districts during the year under report. It was started in Muzaffarnagar early in January, 1887, under Munshi Ibrar Hasan Khan, who was appointed Special Deputy Collector. In Saháranpur work was started a month later under Munshi Ihsan Ilahi, one of the Director's Inspectors, who was appointed Special Deputy Collector.

Muzaffarnagar was brought under formal settlement by Notification dated 18th October, 1887, and Saháranpur by Notification dated 28th November, 1887

As regards the revised settlement rules, it was found that before they could be issued in the form of a Provincial Code, it would be necessary to add those portions of the present Circular No 15—I which are of general application, and to amend the rules in other respects These additions and amendments were submitted for approval on 20th September, 1887.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the assessments declared during the year 1886-87.

Division	District	Old revenue without cesses	New revenue without cesses.	*Date from which new assessment takes effect*		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*		*Incidence per acre of revenue on assessable area*		*Incidence per acre of revenue on cultivated area.*	
				Revenue year	Kist	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount	Percentage	Of old revenue.	Of revised revenue	Of old revenue	Of revised revenue.
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9	
		Rs	Rs			Rs				Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Jhánsi	Jalaun	6,28,474	7,54,125	1886-87 and 1887-88	Kharif,	1,25,651	19 99			1 1 11	1 4 10	1 5 7	1 9 11

Maps.—In the past year, the district maps of Sháhjahánpur and Moradabad, together with 16 tahsíli maps, were prepared and published by the Board. Besides these, the maps for 29 tahsíls were compiled in rough, and forwarded to Collectors for revision, and are now being faired for publication. The miscellaneous work consisted, as usual, in the preparation of maps for the Board's and Excise Reports, and in colouring district and tahsíli maps prior to issue. The number of maps coloured in the past year was 1,583

The Board noticed last year that the reproduction of village field maps in their office had been abandoned. So far as is known at present, no inconvenience has resulted from the adoption of this course, which came into operation from the 1st April, 1887. Since then, however, further changes have been made in accordance with the decisions arrived at by the committee of officers noted on the margin, who met on the 11th November last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of still further curtailing the mapping work done by the Board's office. It was decided that, as the Survey Department would find some difficulty in compiling tahsíli maps with the names of places in Urdu, they should be prepared in the Board's office as heretofore for the remaining 87 tahsílis in the Province. Altogether the maps for 22 districts have been published by the Board. The district maps were compiled in this office from the survey standard sheets and thereafter photozincographed on a reduced scale at Calcutta. The Survey Department have now undertaken to have district maps of the required size photozincographed from their present standard sheets. As, however, the district maps of Budaun and Bánda were in an advanced state, it was decided that they should be completed in the Board's office. These are now in hand and will soon be ready for publication, after which the further preparation of district maps in the Board's Map Department will cease.

(1) Sir Edward C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
(2) Mr. C. A. Daniell, Senior Member, Board of Revenue.
(3) Colonel H. R. Thuillier, Surveyor-General.

Mapping village field maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared, are Ballia, Gházipur, Basti, Benares, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur. Up to end of June last, 15,782 sheets have been printed, namely,—

4,589 sheets of the Ballia and Gházipur districts.

2,063 sheets of the Basti district.

1,884 sheets of the Benares district.

697 sheets of the Dehra Dún district.

2,910 sheets of the Gorakhpur district.

3,639 sheets of the Mirzapur district.

Of the above 1,987 sheets were printed during the year, as shown below.—

Ballia and Gházipur	145
Basti	782
Benares . .	68
Dehra Dún	46
Gorakhpur	945
Mirzapur	1

(b)—Oudh

The survey and settlement of the Province were completed some years ago The tables, which show the area of the several districts of the Province and the incidence of the land-revenue, were amplified last year under the orders of the Government of India. They have been carefully revised by the Director of Land Records, and he certifies them to be correct. A comparison of the returns of tillage made by the Settlement Officers with the returns of the area now under the plough shows a considerable increase in the area under cultivation since the assessment of the present revenue demand, which, however, has naturally been at varying rates in different districts. The incidence of the revenue has correspondingly decreased, and the extension of the cultivation, coupled with an increase of irrigation and the rise in prices which has followed the development of communications, makes the present land-revenue demand in Oudh a light one. Even in a season of indifferent harvest it is paid without hesitation or difficulty.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There were 179 estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 109,402, in the possession of Government on the 30th September, 1886, and 115 villages or shares in villages, with a jama of Rs. 25,815, were acquired within the year. Of these, 23 were acquired under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates' Act and 31 were small plots in the occupation of other Departments which were made over to the Revenue Department as being no longer required for the purposes for which they had been originally acquired. In addition to the above, the Sarai Bharat estate, in the Allahabad district, consisting of 61 whole villages or shares in villages, escheated to Government in default of heirs on the death of the late holder, who possessed only a life interest in the property. This estate had been under the Court of Wards since 1875, and an account of the circumstances under which management was assumed by the Court is given at page 15 of the Court of Wards' Report for 1874-75. Frequent attempts have been made since 1876 to contest the right of Government to succeed to the ownership of this estate, but without success. The property covers an area of 12,318 acres (8,399 acres of which are cultivated), with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,392. When it lapsed to Government in February, 1887, it was encumbered with a debt of Rs 65,433, bearing interest at 6 per cent. Under the terms of the bond securing repayment of the debt, the surplus rental, after meeting all necessary charges, is payable to the creditor. With the sanction of the Government of India a sum of Rs. 16,000 will in future be paid annually towards liquidation of this debt.

Thirteen plots of land bearing a revenue of Rs. 127 were sold during the year, leaving 281 estates, with a jama of Rs. 1,35,090, in the possession of Government on the 30th September, 1887.

The total rental demand of the estates, including arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 6,33,144, as compared with Rs. 5,80,023 in 1885-86. The increase is due to the additional income derived from estates in the Tarái and to the acquisition of the Sarai Bharat estate in Allahabad. Of the above demand, Rs 6,19,650, or 97 9 per cent., were collected, leaving Rs. 13,494 outstanding, the greater portion of which remained due from the estates in the Kumaun Division.

The charges during the past year were as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Establishment	60,962
(2) Contingencies	68,480
(3) Improvements	94,640
Total	2,24,082

The cost of management absorbed 12·5 per cent. of the income, as compared with 16 9 per cent. in the previous year. The decreased cost has been mainly owing to economies effected in the management of the estates in the Kumaun Division.

During the year 60 of the Government villages in the Tarái, comprising an area of 76 40 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed at an outlay of Rs. 10,000. The final settlement report of the Dúdhi estate was not received before the close of the year under report. It has since been submitted, and shows an increase of Rs. 7,769 in the demand.

Owing chiefly to favourable seasons in the Tarái, the advances on account of takávi fell from Rs. 66,932 in 1885-86 to Rs. 60,411 in 1886-87. The outstandings, including arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,26,966, of which Rs. 66,102 were recovered within the year, leaving Rs. 60,864 for realization at its close.

Rupees 2,390 were outstanding on the 30th September, 1886, on account of purchase-money of confiscated and escheated lands. Rupees 1,170 were due on account of arrears of purchase-money of waste lands, to which must be added Rs. 5,180 on account of sales effected during the year under both the above heads. The total demand, both current and outstanding, therefore amounted to Rs. 8,740, of which Rs. 5,799 were recovered, leaving Rs. 2,941 balance. A sum of Rs. 258 was also recovered on account of interest on purchase-money.

(b)—Oudh.

There were 47 properties, with an ggregate revenue of Rs. 16,498, on the books of the Deputy Commissioners. One small plot was added in the Fyzabad district, and one small plot was sold in the Lucknow district. In Kheri 51 acres were given from State lands in exchange for lands of the same value acquired for the construction of the State Railway in the district.

The rental due on these estates was Rs. 35,077, of which a sum of Rs. 32,371 was collected. The result was satisfactory, except in the Hardoi district, where only Rs. 4,203 were collected out of a demand of Rs. 6,593.

The most valuable of the State lands are in Kheri, where they are principally resumed grants of waste land retained and managed as pasture-grounds. They gave grazing to upwards of 8,000 head of cattle. The management both of the cultivated villages and of the grazing-grounds was conducted entirely through the Tahsildárs, and the results are creditable to them. The rents and fees have been punctually realized, the income is increasing steadily, and improvements in the construction and repair of drinking wells have not been neglected. In Sitapur, the Deputy Commissioner has effected useful improvements in the most important of his villages on the expiry of a lessee's interest, and in Bahraich further additions have been made to the bazaar at Sajauli, which has concentrated much of the trade in the northern portion of the district.

In Lucknow the Deputy Commissioner has accepted the suggestion which was made to him two years ago, to substitute direct management for lease in the few, but valuable, villages under his charge in the suburbs of the city. They are now all under his immediate management, and the Commissioner describes a great improvement on the former condition of things. They are well looked after, and the realizations are all that could be desired. The net income paid into the treasury is nearly 50 per cent. in excess of what it was last year.

3.—Waste Lands.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

[See under (2)—State Properties.]

(b)—Oudh.

No waste land was sold during the year, nor were there any outstandings of purchase-money. The accounts of the waste land sales have long been closed.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The decrease in the number of estates held under the Court of Wards, which has been noticeable for several years, was maintained during the year under review. It has been in a limited degree due latterly to the policy of relinquishing or not assuming charge of estates for which the Court's management is sought solely and without other special reasons with a view to clear off liabilities due to the extravagance or mismanagement of the adult proprietors. The number of estates under management during 1886-87, together with their total income and area, was considerably less than in the preceding year. The statistics deal with 115 estates as

compared with 124 in the year 1885-86. Of the former number 109 were already held by the Court at the close of the previous year, and six estates were added during the year.

Six estates, with a normal income aggregating Rs. 35,019, were taken under management during the year; but one of them was released after nine months by an order of the High Court. They were all small estates with the exception of the Azizganj estate in the Shâhjahânpur district.

In the course of the year, 11 estates, with a total rent-roll of Rs 99,416, were released from management. Of these five were handed over to the proprietors on their attaining majority free from encumbrances, and in every case but one with invested and uninvested balances of varying amount. By the special orders of the Civil Court one estate was restored to its owners at their request, and two estates were released on sale. It was only found possible to release two estates of disqualified proprietors, which had been held with a view solely of clearing off the liabilities. Of these one (Râmgarh) was released, after 10 years' management, free of encumbrances, and in the case of the other (Muhamdi Begam's), which had been under management for two years only, the debts were satisfied by the sale of a portion of the estate The most important estate released, that of Sarâi Bharat, in the Allahabad district, which has a rent-roll of Rs. 50,968, escheated to Government on the death of the proprietor without heirs on the 10th January, 1887. The encumbrances on the estate, after 12 years' management by the Court of Wards, still amounted to Rs 65,433 at the date of release. As a Government property, the estate remains under the management of the Collector of Allahabad.

The total income, expenditure, and balance on the estates managed by the Court during 1886-87 are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance at the close of the previous year .	1,87,570		
Receipts during the year	22,22,830	Rents of land ...	16,65,709
		Other receipts ...	5,57,121
Total income ...	24,10,400		
Total expenditure ..	21,86,923	Chargeable to profits,	12,90,025
		Personal and miscellaneous ...	8,96,898
Balance in hand at the close of the year ...	2,23,477		

The total rental demands, current and arrears, amounted to a little over 19 lakhs of rupees, of which 88 per cent were collected. The collection of current demands showed a slight falling off in comparison with the previous year, while there was an improvement in the collection of arrears. The total arrears at the close of the year were Rs. 2,34,249, of which somewhat less than one-fifth was irrecoverable.

In Rohilkhand the balances were swelled by arrears in the estate of Azizganj recently brought under management, and by very short collections of arrears, only 15 per cent. of the demand, in the Sahanpur estate. In the Allahabad Division the nominal balance in the escheated Sarâi Bharat estate and the irrecoverable balance in the Bara estate abnormally increased the amount of arrears shown for the whole province.

Of the receipts from sources other than rents of land the most noticeable items consisted of a sum of (1) Rs. 40,000 borrowed by the Azizganj estate to pay off debts due to various creditors; (2) Rs. 1,08,643 realized by sales of land in the Muhamdi Begam and Balbhaddra Singh estates under special orders previous to release from management; and (3) Rs. 35,595, the sale proceeds of land belonging to two estates in the Jaunpur district, Pathana (Rs. 12,000) and Batak Prasad (Rs. 23,595), sold in order to liquidate debts. Government securities to the value of Rs. 97,442 were sold by the Begam Mashuk Mahal estate in order to advance a loan to the Khairi-

garh estate in Oudh. The miscellaneous receipts, presumably interest on money invested in loans, from the two estates of Partab Chand and Majhauli were considerable, amounting to Rs. 40,159 in all.

As regards expenditure, the cost of management fell at 7 per cent. on the total normal incomes of the estates, and was less in the majority of the districts where the special scheme of management, which is still pronounced an unqualified success, is in force. Educational charges amounted to Rs. 19,779. Only three wards from the North-Western Provinces remained in the Agra Institute at the close of the year. By an improved system of accounts introduced in the Institute, a building fund has been created, from which, it is hoped, improvements in the accommodation may be effected.

The sum of Rs. 76,504 was spent on works of improvement, chiefly on the construction of wells. The estates which have benefited their tenants most by the provision in a systematic manner of increased means of irrigation are the following :—

	Originally sanctioned.	*Expenditure up to 30th September*, 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rawatpur	24,024	16,867
Karaoli	14,107	10,256
Ram Saran Das	7,661	6,402
Majhauli	7,140	6,046

The report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture also records useful expenditure on the repairs of tanks and embankments, arboriculture, cattle-breeding, and other projects. The works were carried out entirely by the various managers, with the exception of a few wells in the Rawatpur estate, which were under the superintendence of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Rupees 3,42,036 were expended in the payment of the principal of loans and other debts. The instalments of State loans, which fell due during the year, were paid with punctuality, except by the Arjunpur estate in the Mainpuri district, which was again unable to meet its liability. Government securities to the value of Rs. 1,27,327 were purchased by estates during the year, and Rs. 14,218 were devoted to the purchase of land and houses. Of the sum of Rs. 1,29,495 invested in loans during the year 1886-87 the only large loan, besides that of Rs. 1,17,400 made to the Khairigarh estate, was one of Rs. 7,249 granted by the Pathana estate in Jaunpur.

The litigation under the Rent Act, of which returns are submitted to Government, consists of notices of ejectment and applications for enhancement. The former exceeded those of the previous year by 119 . 280 notices having been issued during the year under review. With the exception of 94 notices in the Dube estate, they are chiefly confined to the Benares Division. Only a very small number were contested successfully; and the total number of notices bore a very small proportion to the number of tenancies on the estates concerned and under the Court's management. The applications for enhancement of rent were unusally few (16). Of these 14 were filed by the Shahpur estate in the Allahabad district.

The usual list of benevolent trusts has been increased to 23 by the addition of Pandit Raghunandan Parshad's educational endowment. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 38,239, as compared with Rs. 39,321 in previous year. Of the total income of Rs. 55,705, Rs. 27,867 were spent on trust purposes and Rs. 14,586 were appropriated to other expenses, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,252. The trust property includes Government securities to the value of Rs. 2,22,300 and real property to the value of Rs. 1,37,501; but in the latter amount the value of the large estates of the Sadabart fund has not been included owing to the difficulty of appraisement.

The only new educational endowment entered in the list prepared by the Director of Public Instruction is a "Griffith scholarship" of Rs. 120 per annum given annually by Bábu Baleshwar Parshad of Benares. The gift, which seems not to include the deposit of principal, would scarcely seem to constitute an endowment. Of a total income of Rs. 49,082, Rs. 41,813 were expended in carrying out the wishes of donors, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 7,269.

(b)—Oudh.

There were 52 estates under management during the year, being eight less than in the previous year. Ten estates were released from, and two were brought under, the management of the Court of Wards. The two estates taken under management, Kaimahra in Kheri and Lakhampur-Birhar in Fyzabad, are heavily involved.

Of the 52 estates, 40 were under the management of the Court of Wards, 11 under the Oudh Talúqdárs' Relief Act (of which two—Pokra Ansari and Kuri Sadauli—were transferred during the year to the Court of Wards on the final payment of the Government debt), and one small estate, Togapur Yakutganj, is hypothecated to Government as security for a loan.

The total demand of current rent amounted to Rs. 17,75,687, which was collected with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 51,266 which remained outstanding at the close of the year. This balance should be further reduced by the deduction of the arrears shown against an estate which was released after six months of the year had elapsed. Though there were complaints from a few districts of damage caused by frost and floods, the collections were, on the whole, excellent, the proportion to gross rental borne by the current collections being 96·39.

The demand on account of arrears of past years amounted to Rs. 1,61,188, of which only Rs. 27,653 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,535 outstanding. Of this Rs. 1,16,886 were due from the two districts of Kheri and Rae Bareli.

The following table shows the progress made during the year in collecting the outstandings or in investigating the possibility of their recovery :—

District.	Number of estates	*Arrears of rent.*				
		Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Remitted as irrecoverable after close of year.	Net balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bara Banki ...	6	6,989	1,983	5,005	2,095	2,910
Sitapur ...	3	1,380	846	534	172	362
Hardoi ...	7	4,305	2,293	2,012	636	1,376
Kheri ...	5	61,879	8,303	53,577	3,644	49,933
Fyzabad ...	5	1,330	763	568	168	400
Bahraich ..	8	6,151	1,443	4,708	80	4,628
Rae Bareli ...	11	73,639	10,330	63,309	4,440	58,869
Sultanpur ...	6	2,916	1,130	1,785	76	1,709
Partabgarh ...	6	2,600	563	2,037	..	2,037
Total ...	...	1,61,189	27,654	1,33,535	11,311	1,22,224

In the case of the large balances of the Kheri district, proposals for further remissions are under inquiry. The good harvests of the current year will probably facilitate the collection of items the recovery of which has appeared doubtful.

The receipts from sources other than land rents amounted to Rs. 3,16,494 : the balance uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 55,210, of which Rs. 744 were remitted as irrecoverable.

The subjoined table gives the receipts in detail :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.		
			1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Rent of houses	3,204	2,687	84	77	91
Takávi	24,703	18,254	74	73	72
Law expenses	15,928	8,626	54	35	72
Interest	16,203	10,589	65	62	59
Miscellaneous	3,11,626	2,76,338	89	94	86
Total ...	3,71,664	3,16,494	85	91	82

The income from rent of houses is, as usual, confined almost entirely to the Pandriganeshpur estate, which owns houses in Benares occupied by wealthy pilgrims. The repayments by tenants of advances granted to them for improvements were slightly better than in the preceding year. The demand on account of recoverable law expenses exceeded considerably that of the previous year : the collections show a decided improvement, especially in Hardoi and Bahraich, where there were no balances at the close of the year, and Fyzabad. In Rae Bareli the collections were less than a quarter of the demand : a large portion of the balance is due from one judgment-debtor, who is said to have been allowed six months' time to pay.

The demand on account of miscellaneous items amounted to the large sum of Rs. 3,11,625, mainly due to the inclusion of a loan of Rs. 1,00,200 borrowed by the Khairigarh estate from a Court of Wards' estate in the Bareilly district at 7 per cent., in order to pay off a debt bearing compound interest at 12 per cent. A loan of Rs. 6,000 from the Khapradih estate is also credited to the Musepur-Chandipur estate, and a loan of Rs. 24,970 from the Shankarpur and Korihar Sataon estates to the Bhiragobindpur estate. The total collections were Rs. 2,76,338, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,326 at the close of the year. The estates of the Kheri district show large balances, a great part of which is said to be irrecoverable. As a rule the balances are on account of loans made in former years to private persons the payment of which is secured in many instances by bonds, but the sums due are recovered with difficulty.

The following table shows the expenditure under each head, and the proportion borne by it to the total income :—

Heads of expenditure.	Amounts.	Percentage of total income of year.			
		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.				
Overdue Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	3	...	..	..	...
Current Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	8,22,423	39·6	35 5	42 8	42·5
Management	1,04,834	5·1	4 1	5·3	4·7
Maintenance	1,69,600	8 2	7 0	8 0	7·8
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors ..	83,663	4 0	2 9	2 5	2·2
Law expenses	33,349	1·6	1·0	1·5	1·5
Subscriptions	11,229	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4
Education of minors	10,753	0 5	0 3	0·3	0·3
Improvements	69,572	3 4	2 9	3·9	4·3
Miscellaneous	1,81,561	8 8	8·5	13·0	6·7
Debts	6,12,835	29·5	29·2	19 5	25·6
Total ..	20,99,822	101·2	91 9	96·8	96·6
Balance in excess ...	25,524	1·2	8·1	3 2	3·4
Income of year ...	20,74,298	100·	100·	100	100

The land-revenue, cesses, and local rates were, as usual, paid in full.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,04,834, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 11,892. The chief increase is in Sultanpur, and is due to a mistake in omitting to charge the estates in the previous year with the full cost of

the Deputy Collector in charge and of his establishment. Personal expenses were higher under both heads than in the preceding year: the ordinary charges, which consist mainly of allowances to proprietors and their relatives in the shape of land held at low rents, of which the equivalent is shown as a cash payment, do not differ materially from those of the previous year. The extraordinary charges are mostly for ceremonial expenses, and include in one case payment of private debts and of legal expenses.

Law expenses exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 10,000, a sum which is equally distributed between the recoverable and irrecoverable heads. The expenses may in some instances have increased owing to the charges due to the Legal Remembrancer; but there is no doubt that the litigation is conducted in a more satisfactory and systematic manner than previously.

During the year a sum of Rs. 374 decreed in suits was remitted as irrecoverable at the instance of the Legal Remembrancer.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 10,753. Five wards were at the Wards' Institute at Agra; and it is satisfactory to note that the education at that institution, though costly, is reported to be thorough, and the training excellent.

The expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 69,571,* of which about one-third is classed as recoverable, and consists of advances made to tenants chiefly for the purchase of plough-cattle, but also for the purchase of seed, the construction of wells, and the extension of the cultivation of sugarcane. The largest advances made in this way were in the Kheri district, where the tenants of three estates received the sums of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,000, respectively, for the purchase of bullocks.

		Rs.
* Court of Wards	...	52,707
Encumbered estates	...	16,864
Total	...	69,571

In the Rae Bareli district Rs. 8,217 were advanced: it appears that Rs. 3,930 were granted for the encouragement of sugarcane cultivation and Rs. 665 to shopkeepers, apparently to induce them to settle in new bazaars, the remainder being grants for wells and for the purchase of cattle. Sugarcane cultivation is everywhere reported to be on the increase; the Commissioner of Sitapur remarks that "a prejudice which existed against the crop is being rapidly destroyed by an appreciation of the solid profit which it brings." The realization of outstanding arrears of takávi has usually been satisfactory.

The expenditure under the head "Irrecoverable improvements" was as usual confined almost entirely to the construction of wells. In Fyzabad and Kheri large tracts of jungle were cleared for cultivation.

In the subjoined statement the expenditure under this head for the last six years is compared: during the year under review it amounted to 2 per cent. of the total expenditure:—

Year.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Amount expended on irrecoverable improvements.	Percentage of expenditure on irrecoverable improvements to total receipts.	Percentage of expenditure on irrecoverable improvements to total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1881-82	20,45,487	19,29,690	16,420	0·8	0·9
1882-83	20,14,122	19,66,819	21,400	1·1	1·1
1883-84	18,50,912	17,89,028	57,358	3·1	3·2
1884-85	18,29,419	17,71,727	55,886	3·1	3·2
1885-86	22,45,893	20,65,602	45,312	2·0	2·2
1886-87	20,74,298	20,99,822	42,073	2·0	2·0

The districts which spent most during the year on wells and other works of improvement are—

	Number of estates.	Rs.
Sultanpur	6	12,909
Bahraich	3	7,703
Kheri	5	5,550
Bara Banki	6	4,471
Rae Bareli	11	4,465
Hardoi	7	3,729

In Partabgarh there was a considerable falling off in the expenditure, and the Deputy Commissioner exercised a wise discretion in discouraging the construction of wells which were unlikely to yield any adequate return. Sultanpur is one of the few districts from which full details of the entire expenditure under this head have been received. In addition to works not completed by the close of the year, 72 masonry wells, 15 embankments, and 16 tanks were constructed or repaired in the estates of that district. In many estates where the expenditure is large, boring tools have been purchased, and trial borings made before embarking on the work of construction: the result is that there are fewer instances of conspicuous failure.

The orders of Government on the reports for 1882-83 led in the following year to the largest expenditure on improvements on record; and though not sustained in subsequent years, the expenditure is still much in excess of that previous to 1883. The histories of estates show that, on release from management, the rent-rolls are almost invariably far larger than when the estates were taken under management. This increase, there can be no doubt, is due to a great extent to improved means of irrigation provided for the tenants at the cost of the estate; and apart from an increased rent-roll, the provision of such means is the readiest method of insurance for the proprietor against the loss which would otherwise certainly occur in years of drought. In many districts, notably in Sultanpur and Bara Banki, tenants have themselves constructed wells, and, as has frequently been pointed out, every encouragement by judicious concessions should be given to tenants who are willing to improve their holdings in this way.

The miscellaneous expenditure fell from Rs. 1,92,055 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,81,561. The payments are mostly on account of pay of patwáris and chaukidárs and repairs to houses. The large disbursements in the Khapradih estate are due to a payment of a portion of the debts incurred by the mother of the ward to secure the Sihipur estate, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 was advanced to the Musipur-Chandipur estate. Rupees 4,300 were invested in the purchase, on behalf of Unchgaon Bhadaur, of a share in a village which once formed part of the estate; and Rs. 1,228 were spent in the redemption of a village by the Mahona estate.

The debts due by the estates were reduced to a little over twenty lakhs by the payment during the year of Rs 6,21,000: more than half of this sum was paid to creditors by the estates of the Kheri district alone. Seven estates were entirely freed from debt, four of which were encumbered estates managed under the Taluqdárs' Relief Act. Proposals were under consideration at the close of the year for adjusting, by fresh loans on easier terms or by sale of portions of the property, the debts of the more heavily involved estates. The estates most encumbered with debt are noted below:—

	Debts at close of year.	Debt when taken under Court of Wards.	Date when taken under Court of Wards.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Mullanpur	7,22,195	10,20,492	6th August, 1886.
Bhiragobindpur	1,67,107	2,89,375	15th March, 1878.
Pandriganeshpur	1,55,510	4,14,417	22nd August, 1877
Bhilwal Sikandarpur	1,24,368	1,72,280	30th September, 1882.
Khairigarh	1,04,323	2,60,530	10th May, 1886.

These were all under the Court of Wards.

The cash balances at credit at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,82,028, of which half was invested and half uninvested. In explanation of the large uninvested capital, it is reported that in many cases loans were being advanced from one estate to another, and the transactions were awaiting the completion of the legal preliminaries.

Of the 52 estates under Government management, the following six were released by the close of the year:—

	Rental.
Encumbered estates.	
	Rs.
Akhyapur	5,001
Court of Wards.	
	Rs.
Bahadurnagar	50,742
Shamspur	25,173
Sehgaon Pachhimgaon	10,200
Saral Mehrabad	1,323
Sarayan	474

Amawan, which had been under management for 17 years, and Shankarpur, with rentals of Rs. 17,106 and Rs. 41,297, respectively, were released shortly after the close of the year. The management of the estates released and the improvements effected in them were most satisfactory. On the assumption of management of the Bahadurnagar estate in 1872 the debts amounted to Rs. 99,446 and the rental to Rs. 45,701. The debts have been liquidated, and a sum of Rs. 5,930 spent on irrigation wells, while the cultivated area was increased by 12,000 bíghas and the rental by Rs. 10,000. A cash balance of 10,193 was handed over to the proprietor.

The general results show that the estates have been well managed, good progress has been made in paying off the debts as well as in the improvement of the estates.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above, see page 67 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory Chapter.

3.—Police.

The most noticeable feature in the police returns for 1887 was the large increase, as compared with the preceding year, in the reports of cognizable crime, a part of which increase occurred in cases of a serious nature. The increase was observed in the returns for both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in all Divisions of the Provinces, except Jhánsi and Kumaun.

The increase occurred in all the six classes of offences; but in three only, namely, classes I, III, and V, did it call for special remark. Under class I, offences against the State and public tranquillity, safety, and justice, the increase was of 132 offences reported, or about 8 per cent. The specific offences were chiefly rioting and resistance to, or escape from, lawful arrest and detention. The proportion of the reported offences of this class dealt with by the police in 1887 was not less than in the preceding year, and the success of prosecutions apparently was not much less. In the other two classes, namely, serious offences against person and property or property only, and minor offences against property, the increases were 10,164, or 15 per cent., and 13,639, or 15 per cent., respectively.

A considerable part of the increase under class V was nominal, attributable to improved reporting. The increase in the number of cattle-thefts alone rose by more than 6,000 offences, or about three-sevenths of the increase under minor offences against property; and probably a large number of these thefts would formerly have been recorded as cases of cattle-straying. Under the orders issued in 1886, cases of cattle-straying, in which, after fifteen days, the cattle still remain untraced, are transferred to the head of thefts. There is also reason to think that, to some extent, offences reported to a Magistrate as cognizable, but which on inquiry were found to be non-cognizable, have been included in statement A. But making allowance for these explanations, and for improvement in the recording of information of the occurrence of minor offences that before would not have been reported, the fact remains that during the year 1887 a very material increase occurred in the number of offences against property throughout the Provinces.

There seems to be no reason to think that this was due to any special failure on the part of the police to prevent or directly repress crime; nor, as already remarked, were the police on the whole less energetic and successful than before in dealing with offences during the year. The increase seems to have been due to the more straitened condition of the poorer classes owing to deficient harvests and the higher prices of food-grains. A reference to the prices current of 1887 and preceding years shows that during a very considerable part of 1887, and specially during the last months of the year, the prices of ordinary food-grains ranged higher by 20 per cent. and upwards than during 1886 and several previous years. The effect of

this in 1887, in regard to crime, more especially against property, was in accordance with previous experience; and it may be said in respect to the police that in 1887 they had, from no cause which could have been obviated, a harder task to perform than during several preceding years, and that they did not, on the whole, fail to perform it as well as formerly.

It was satisfactory in this connection to observe that in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of cattle-theft, and of the more heinous offences against person and property, namely, dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning, all of which are largely the work of professional criminals, police working was on the whole more efficient and successful than in the previous year.

The increase in the number of cases of professional dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning was in part due to the incursion of dakáits belonging to well-known professional gangs from Gwalior and Dholpur. In 1887 several of these dakáits were captured and brought to justice. During the current year, however, there was a continuance of these offences, and special measures for their prevention are under the immediate consideration of the Government.

The incidence of reported crime in Oudh was as usual higher than in the North-Western Provinces; while a larger proportion of the reports were apparently false, 6 per cent. of the cases reported having been struck off as false by Magistrates in Oudh, to 2 per cent. similarly struck off in the North-Western Provinces. The small proportion of crime reported in the districts of Mirzapur and Basti, which was noticed last year, again attracts attention. In Mirzapur there was an improvement; but in Basti special measures are required to counteract the concealment of crime in that district.

Convictions in Oudh have not shown signs of the improvement which it was last year hoped would occur. The figures for the Province generally compare indifferently with those for the North-Western Provinces. The proportion of convictions of persons whose cases were disposed of, to the number of persons arrested for offences other than sanitary, was 65·81 as against 73·01 in the North-Western Provinces. In the recovery of stolen property also Oudh shows more unfavourable work than the North-Western Provinces, and in none of the Oudh districts was much vigour displayed in repressive action by proceedings against vagrants and persons of bad livelihood.

The districts in which rioting continued to be prevalent, are in the eastern part of the Provinces, three in the North-Western Provinces, and five in Oudh, Bara Banki being pre-eminent among them. In Oudh the police have a special difficulty to contend with in the fact that influential Talúqdárs resident upon their estates are occasionally concerned in the riots. The attention of the Magistrates of the Districts was drawn through the Commissioners to the subject, and it was said that the Lieutenant-Governor would support every effort made to prosecute and punish those who instigate and abet rioting. The offence is one that can be suppressed only by prompt and severe measures. The names of Talúqdárs who are proved to have been concerned in rioting cases it was ordered should be specially reported to the Government, which would consider in what way further notice may be taken of their conduct.

Considerable improvements were effected during the year in the method of surveillance over time-expired convicts, and generally attention was given to the identification of convicts previously convicted.

The conduct of the police as judged by judicial offences proved against them and by departmental punishments was on the whole not unsatisfactory in comparison with previous years. Four cases of torture, in which nine police officers were concerned, were prosecuted to conviction. The punishment of fine upon the men of the force was less resorted to without giving rise to any noticeable increase in the

number whom it was found necessary to dismiss. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police was drawn to the excessive fining of officers, and his remarks regarding the desirability of enlisting a larger proportion of literate men was concurred in. Instructions were also issued for the technical education of the police officers in the details of their profession. The questions of the appointment of the Court Inspectors in Oudh, the pay of Oudh village chaukidárs, the arming of part of the force with better firearms, and the measures to be taken for the surveillance of the Sansiahs and other criminal tribes, were under the consideration of the Government.

Special Crime.—The returns appended to the report on special crime for the year 1887 are remarkable for the great increase shown in the crime of dakáiti. The figures for all cases dealt with during the year, as compared with those of 1886, are as follows :—

		Dealt with.	*Tried by the Courts.*	*Convicted.*
Dakáiti cases ...	1886	85	45	24
	1887	116	76	47
Persons concerned ...	1886	690	313	90
	1887	1,291	520	223

The number of cases reported to have occurred within the year was 113, a number which has not been reached since 1880. The increase under the most serious class of dakáiti, "attacks on houses," was comparatively small, and the chief increase is under class IV, "attacks on private vehicles and foot-passengers." The increase was not confined to any one part of the Provinces, but was distributed among the various Divisions with the exception of Jhánsi, where alone in the North-Western Provinces offences were not more numerous than in the previous year. The most noticeable increase in any one district is in Meerut, where 13 cases of dakáiti occurred in 1887 to three in 1886. These were mostly attributed to wandering gangs which are reported to have been since broken up—a very desirable result in view of the facts that the majority of the 13 cases of 1887 remained undetected, and that in one only was conviction for dakáiti, and in two more conviction under other charges, obtained. The total number of persons concerned in the dakáitis in the North-Western Provinces was to a certain extent abnormally swelled by the dakáiti in Etah said to have been committed by 80 to 100 persons, and that in Gorakhpur in which 50 persons were concerned. In the former case only three persons were convicted, and in the latter 13. The cases were probably exceptionally difficult to detect. The average number of dakáits concerned in each case during the year was 11, as compared with nine in 1886.

The returns show a small increase in serious robberies. The increase in these two forms of crimes was doubtless due to a combination of various causes. The Gwalior dakáits showed considerably greater activity than in past years in some of the districts of the Agra Division and in Aligarh. In 1885 they committed no raids across the border; in 1886 three cases, of which one only was an attack upon a house, were attributed to them; but in 1887 ten cases are suspected to have been their work. No less than six of the ten offences, namely, two in Aligarh, two in Muttra, and two in Etah, are supposed to have been committed by one gang, headed by Ratan Sahái, a notorious dakáit leader, who was fortunately captured and prosecuted to conviction during the year. These cases occurred in March, June, and July, and mostly at a considerable distance from the border. Of the other four cases attributed to Gwalior dakáits, one was in Jhánsi, one in Lalitpur, and two in Agra. Two offenders arrested in one of the Agra cases were unfortunately allowed to escape by Gwalior officials, one of them being the well-known outlaw Chatra, who is believed to have been concerned in some similar offences during the current year

Of the 520 persons brought to trial for dakáiti, Thákurs head the list with a total of 80. Seventy-two, or 13 per cent., were members of wandering tribes, and

it is not improbable that even a larger percentage of the persons who escaped detection belonged to these tribes. In the same way, of the 280 persons tried for robbery, large proportions belonged to the Thákur and Ahír castes, and to the wandering tribes. These figures confirm the necessity for the adoption of systematic and concerted measures for the suppression, investigation, and prosecution of offences of this class. In regard to the wandering tribes, members of which are believed to have perpetrated a considerable number of the dakáitis and robberies that have occurred in these Provinces during recent years, the first steps have been taken for the institution of a stricter and more uniform surveillance; while measures are also under consideration for the better protection of the country bordering upon the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bhartpur. When these schemes have been completed, it is hoped that, through a system of well-informed communication between the police of the various districts under the control of one of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, more effective operations for prevention and detection may become possible. The police were, on the whole, more successful than in the previous year, both in the detection of offences and in securing the conviction of the offenders. The value of property recovered (Rs. 3,847) in proportion to the value of that stolen (Rs. 50,401) was, however, very small, and the success in this respect compared unfavourably with the statistics of the previous year. In Oudh, also, under both dakáiti and robbery, the returns for 1887 were unsatisfactory; and the Inspector-General's special attention was invited to the reported inefficiency of the Sitápur police in robbery cases.

The number of cases of robbery after administering poisonous drugs (14) was the same as in the previous year. Five of these cases were traced to one offender, who has been transported for life. The success of the police in detecting and prosecuting criminals of this class was decided, as it has generally been in recent years.

Cattle-thefts.—The year 1887 was the first in which the improved system of organized action for the detection and prevention of cattle-theft was in force throughout the year. The year 1886 was one of transition from the old to the improved system.

The general results of the year's operations, as compared with those of 1885, may be summed up as being—(1) an improvement in the reporting of cases of cattle-stealing; (2) an increase in the number of convictions for the offences of cattle-stealing and receiving; and (3) greater energy and success in the detection and prosecution of habitual cattle-thieves and receivers.

The reported cases of cattle stolen and strayed for the 34 districts now under special observation stood as follows :—

Year.	Thefts.	Strays subsequently recorded as thefts.	Strays that remained so recorded.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Total thefts and strays.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1885	3,699	526	18,452	18,978	22,677
1886	4,319	538	17,672	18,210	22,529
1887	5,493	5,280	10,148	15,428	20,921

While, as compared with 1885, there was in 1887 a decrease of 1,756 cases in the total number of recorded cases of thefts and strays, there was an increase of 1,794 cases of thefts, originally recorded as such, against a decrease of 3,550 cases of strays originally recorded. These figures indicate that thefts were, during 1887, more truthfully recorded at first than during 1885, and are so far satisfactory. The rule under which, after the lapse of an interval of 15 days, all untraced cases of reported strays were transferred to the column of thefts was mechanical in its operation, since it was by no means certain that all cases of strays thus recorded as

thefts had in fact been thefts. But if, as was probable, the rule had the effect of preventing the original entry of untraced cases of theft as strays, its introduction was advantageous and reasonable.

The return of the cattle sold at pounds, taken together with the recorded number of cattle stolen and strayed, seemed to indicate that the reporting of the latter was still not all that could be desired, as the aggregate of the cattle sold at pounds and of stolen and strayed cattle that were recovered, frequently exceeded the number of the cattle reported as stolen and strayed.

The number and proportion of stolen and strayed cattle that were recovered during 1887 were much in excess of those in the previous years; and the result may not unreasonably be attributed to the greater attention that was given to the subject of cattle-theft by the police subordinates during 1887.

The satisfactory feature in the year's operations that has just been alluded to, was accompanied by an increase in the number of prosecutions for stealing and receiving stolen cattle, though, here again, the introduction of the 15 days' rule nominally affected the percentage of prosecutions to thefts. Convictions were chiefly obtained for the offence of receiving stolen cattle. The percentage of convictions in the cases prosecuted was in 1887 not quite so favourable as in 1885. But the falling off in this respect was in part compensated by the success attending the detection and prosecution of habitual cattle-thieves and receivers, of whom a very considerable number, notably in the Budaun and Fatehgarh districts, were convicted in 1887.

The amount of rewards distributed during 1887 to the subordinate police was considerably more than in previous years, and the number of officers rewarded also proportionately increased. There was some reason to believe that cattle stolen in neighbouring districts are frequently sold to the butchers of Allahabad and other cities where there is a large demand for animals for slaughter: the police officers of such districts, in co-operation with those of neighbouring districts, were therefore directed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the sources of supply of the local butchers, and to watch the dealings of those who are suspected of trading in stolen cattle.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner also directed that in communication with the authorities in Bengal, the Panjáb, in Native States bordering on the North-Western Provinces, and the Commissioners of Rohilkhand and Agra, the Inspector-General of Police should consider and report what arrangements might be made for the detection and prosecution of cattle-thieves and receivers who belong to or pass into the Native States.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes proclaimed under Act XXVII of 1871 were the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwárs of Gonda.

The results of the management of the Sanauriahs continued to be by far the most satisfactory, though greater vigilance is required in detecting and arresting deserters. There were 129 Sanauriahs on the register at the close of the year. The experiment of appointing four Sanauriahs to be village chaukidárs was tried, and will be noticed in the next report. From the return submitted, there appears ground for the belief that, if the measures of repression are carefully and systematically maintained, the eventual reclamation of the entire tribe is not impossible.

In accordance with the orders of Government, full information has now been collected regarding the Aheriahs of Etah, and the provisions of the Act and the rules have been strictly applied to them with a result that may be considered on the whole satisfactory. The census taken during the year supplies valuable statistics

regarding the tribe, and has enabled Government to form definite conclusions as to their future treatment. Of the 48 families still under the Act, 26 hold land and 22 engage in other occupations: of the 238 members of these families, as many as 33 persons have been convicted at one time or another under the Penal Code. It was directed that the system now in force should be continued for the present. It appears that the Aheriahs, who are not proclaimed, are not addicted to organized crime of a serious nature; and they can be dealt with in the same way as ordinary bad characters.

The Haburahs are, with reason, believed to be distinctly criminal in their habits, and to have no other real occupation. As only 17 of the 124 men originally proclaimed remain on the register, the whole tribe has, in fact, now escaped from the operation of the Act. It was decided that a census should be taken of the Haburahs throughout the Province, to be carried out in accordance with the instructions recently issued for the enumeration of the Sansiahs. The necessity for the adoption of repressive measures will be considered when the result of it has been received.

On the 1st April, 1888, only 784 adult male Barwárs were found at their homes against 1,618 registered on the 1st April, 1885; more than half of the grown-up male population being absent from their villages. This is not an encouraging state of affairs. There are now 154 Barwárs in the Gonda Jail alone, and a considerable number incarcerated elsewhere over India; still the number of absentees presumably engaged in their hereditary occupation of pilfering is great. Moreover, it cannot be affirmed that all or even the majority of those who obeyed the law and did not absent themselves without passes are free from crime.

A great portion of the Barwárs who have absconded are now temporarily living in Nipál, from whence they send for their wives and sisters, to carry back to their homes in Gonda as much as they can spare of their ill-gotten gains. These men have not been reclaimed, nor have their depredations been lessened. They have simply been driven into a country where they cannot well be watched or followed, and where it is to be feared many of the inhabitants encourage and sympathize with them The question of how these men are to be brought back to their homes and prevented from flying to Nipál in future is being discussed Hitherto the police have been heavily handicapped in the inadequate staff allowed for supervising these Barwárs,—only three head-constables of the 3rd grade. An additional establishment for their watch and ward has been recently sanctioned by Government This force will be located at Jigna in the centre of the Barwár district. In a conference recently held at Gonda between Colonel Ollivant, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent of Police, at which the Barwár question was discussed, it was decided to await certain new forms of registers which are about to be submitted to Government in this connection; and further to examine it on their receipt. Separate orders will shortly issue in regard to this tribe.

The attention of all Magistrates will be drawn to G. O. No. 67, dated 5th November, 1880, prescribing the procedure to be followed in the case of a conviction of a member of a criminal tribe. Any practical measure for the better identification of old offenders will receive the careful consideration of Government.

A general census has been taken throughout the Provinces of the Sansiahs, and a separate report on the result of that enumeration has been made to Government. The measures necessary for the surveillance and control of the tribe, which is much addicted to crime and is distributed under various names in many districts of the Province, are under the consideration of Government.

With reference to the Bauriahs and their habits, it is hoped that a more intimate knowledge will soon be acquired, and the reason ascertained for the failure of the

attempt to reclaim them, and whether it is advisable to take any further active steps with reference to them. Their reformation seems far from hopeless.

The attempt to reclaim the Doms of Gorakhpur, who are not proclaimed under the Act, was carefully supervised by the Magistrate and Commissioner. Considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing the Doms to perform work of any description; but it is believed that if the efforts of the district authorities are consistently sustained and vigilance is not relaxed, an improvement in the character of the tribe will in course of time be effected.

Eunuchs.—The number of registered eunuchs at the beginning of the year was 644; 20 were added to the list and 34 struck off, leaving a balance of 630 at the close of the year. There were four prosecutions and convictions during the year. The class is rapidly diminishing in numbers, and the majority of those still on the lists are old and feeble, so that there is every reason to believe that it will, if carefully watched, soon become extinct. Special instructions were issued to the local authorities to exercise greater care in the supervision of the registers, and District Superintendents of Police were directed to see every eunuch in their districts yearly. Property to the value of Rs. 371 was left by eunuchs who died during the year. Of this sum Rs. 203 escheated to Government, and the remainder Rs. 168 was made over to the heirs of the deceased or to other eunuchs.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The following figures compare the work that came before the Courts in 1886 and 1887:—

Original Jurisdiction.

Regular cases.		Miscellaneous (under the Code of Criminal Procedure).	
1886 ...	102,411	1886 ...	3,344
1887 ..	105,480	1887 ...	3,320
Increase .	3,069	Decrease ..	24

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Regular cases.		Revisional cases.	
1886 ...	9,015	1886 ...	2,962
1887 .	10,026	1887 ...	3,257
Increase ...	1,011	Increase ...	295

The number of offences reported rose from 260,927 to 262,646; and 217,053 cases were returned as true as compared with 215,258 during the preceding year.

The principal variations in the nature of offences returned as true between the figures of 1886 and 1887 are as follows:—

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Theft	5,240	Mischief	2,508
Criminal trespass	2,478	Hurt	2,158
Receiving stolen property .	879	Criminal force .. .	802
Public tranquillity	237	Extortion	761
Criminal intimidation ...	144		
Robbery	121		
Against religion	110		

The number of persons under trial increased from 184,748 in 1886 to 187,729 in 1887. Of this number 51 per cent. were discharged or acquitted against 50 per cent. in 1886. The number of persons convicted also rose from 89,859 to 90,966. Prosecutions were as usual most successful in the case of offences against the public tranquillity, contempt of public authority, theft, receiving stolen property, and offences under local and special laws.

The number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure is almost stationary, being 3,435 against 3,423. The number of persons concerned is, however, somewhat less, and the convictions have fallen from 4,370 to

3,784. As in the previous year, the number of persons concerned under Chapter VIII in connection with breach of the peace has decreased, while that of those called on to furnish security to be of good behaviour has increased. Proceedings regarding public nuisances have fallen, and the number of persons convicted has decreased from 1,132 to 529. Persons fined for frivolous complaints, though more numerous by 25 than in 1886, are fewer by 47 than in 1885. The provisions regarding possession have been to some slight degree more freely used.

The following figures show a comparison of the work done in 1885–87 by the different classes of Courts :—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates ...	1885	10,320
	1886	14,115
	1887	14,561
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1885	11,665
	1886	11,802
	1887	11,638
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	1885	81,762
	1886	78,527
	1887	81,134
Sessions Judges ...	1885	1,453
	1886	1,305
	1887	1,464
High Court ...	1885	7
	1886	6
	1887	3

District Magistrates disposed of 683 referred cases and 983 original cases, against 555 and 875 respectively in the preceding year.

In the following districts the number of cases disposed of by Benches and Honorary Magistrates is noticeable :—

Cawnpore	2,093	Allahabad	1,414
Agra	1,912	Bareilly	1,175

In almost all the districts the work done is highly spoken of

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of tribunals and the percentages they bore to the number tried were as follows :—

	1885		1886		1887.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage
Magistrates	85,887	48	88,524	50·	91,886	49·
Courts of Sessions	1,600	65·	1,330	63	1,681	67
High Court	6	75·	5	83·	1	20·

The number of persons convicted on summary trial by Special Magistrates shows a great decrease, while District Magistrates convicted 103 more than in the previous year, *viz*,—

	Special Magistrates.	*1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates.*	*District Magistrates.*
1885	351	8,009	691
1886	166	9,242	273
1887	11	9,326	376

Benches of Magistrates invested with summary powers convicted 2,259 persons against 2,857

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was as compared with 1885-86—

		Cases.	*Persons.*
Courts of Sessions	1885	117	198
	1886	126	263
	1887	165	270
Courts of Magistrates	1885	992	1,676
	1886	1,145	2,238
	1887	1,153	2,157

That is, rather fewer persons were awaiting trial, though there had been a considerable increase of work. The largest number under trial in Sessions Courts was at Allahabad (27) and Basti (22), while in Magistrates' Courts there were at Gorakhpur 221, Meerut 201, and Benares 191. The total number, however, though contrasting favourably with 1886, is considerably in excess of those remaining under trial in the preceding years.

The average duration of cases was practically the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, five days in Magistrates' Courts and 36 days in the Courts of Sessions. There was an increase from six to seven days in the duration in District Magistrates' Courts and of 35 to 36 days in Courts of Sessions.

The following figures show the number of witnesses who attended the Courts and were examined in 1886-87, together with the number who received remuneration and the amount paid to them :—

	Number of witnesses attended.			*Number examined.*			*Number paid.*			*Amount.*		
	1885.	1886	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts of Magistrates,	365,845	373,902	398,045	333,014	336,599	337,968	61,746	67,582	82,939	22,877	24,517	30,793
Courts of Sessions	16,354	14,219	17,087	12,176	11,245	13,120	11,968	11,540	12,603	9,187	9,748	9,706
High Court	77	45	45	77	45	32	77	45	45	3,719	1,254	446

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Magistrates 352,482, or 91 per cent., were discharged on the first, 33,774 on the second, 8,301 on the third, and 3,488 after the third day.

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Sessions 12,322, or 72 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 3,078 on the second day, 942 on the third day, and 745 after the third day.

The only Courts of Sessions which exhibit a considerable number of witnesses detained over three days were Gorakhpur (204), Allahabad (75), and Budaun (82).

Of witnesses who attended Courts of Sessions 74 per cent. received remuneration. The percentage in these Courts was in 1884, 75; in 1885, 73, and in 1886, 75.

In Magistrates' Courts nearly 21 per cent. were paid, against 20 per cent in 1886 and 17 per cent. in 1885.

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 9 in the High Court, annas 12-3 in Courts of Sessions, and annas 5-11 in Courts of Magistrates. In 1886 the amounts were Rs. 28, annas 13-6, and annas 5-9 respectively.

The percentage of witnesses paid will naturally differ according to the circumstances of different districts and the class of cases which prevail; but the difference between Muzaffarnagar, where 59 per cent. were paid, and Meerut and Gorakhpur, where only 7 per cent were paid, is extreme.

Of the witnesses who attended in the Courts of Magistrates, 337,968, or 85 per cent., were examined: in Courts of Sessions 13,120, or 77 per cent.

The number of persons sentenced to death increased from 41 to 66, but is nearly the same as in 1885 (68); 2,733 more persons were sentenced to rigorous and 119 to simple imprisonment. There was a decrease of 2,882 in the numbers sentenced to fine and an increase of 408 in those sentenced to whipping. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour fell substantially from 337 to 271.

Of the 3,907 persons sentenced to whipping the detail is as follows :—

In lieu of other punishment	3,388
In addition to ditto	461
Juveniles	58

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven whippings, or 85 per cent, were in first convictions, and 580, or 15 per cent., in second convictions.

The increase in thefts and offences against property more than accounts for the increase in whippings, which were awarded chiefly for the following offences:—

	1886.	1887.	*Increase.*
Theft	2,555	2,814	259
Receiving stolen property	419	520	101
House-trespass and house-breaking ...	347	488	141
Total ...	3,321	3,822	501

Whipping was inflicted in 15 per cent. of the cases in which it might have been inflicted, the percentage being the same as last year.

Fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-seven persons were punished with fine, amounting to Rs. 2,71,946, of which Rs. 2,33,411, or 86 per cent., were realized. The percentage of fines realized to amount imposed was 64 in the Courts of Sessions and 90 in Magistrates' Courts. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 11,151, as compared with Rs. 10,181 paid in 1886.

The following statement exhibits an abstract of the appellate business of the Courts in 1885–87:—

	Preferred.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Magistrates ...	2,995	3,012	3,339	2,928	2,959	3,261	67	53	78
Courts of Sessions,	4,700	5,554	6,177	4,558	5,363	5,994	164	191	183
High Court ...	695	681	819	685	693	771	54	42	90

An increase in both Courts of Sessions and Courts of Magistrates has again taken place. There has also been an increase in the appellate work of the High Court

The state of the pending appellate files is satisfactory. The largest number of appeals pending is shown in the Court of the Judge of Gorakhpur (26) in Magistrates' Courts the largest number pending was in the Bareilly, Azamgarh, and Gházipur districts (7).

Of the 14,948 persons who appealed, the cases of 14,383 were disposed of, with the following result.—

	Appeals			
	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates .	5,641	369	3,282	64
Courts of Sessions ..	7,673	1,329	4,404	74
High Court ..	1,069	39	813	79
Total ...	14,383	1,737	8,499	71

The duration of appeals shows a slight increase in Courts of Sessions and a decrease of 11 days in the High Court in appeals against acquittals. The figures for all Courts are—

	Days		
	1885.	1886	1887.
Magistrates' Courts	9	9	9
Courts of Sessions	13	13	14
High Court against { Convictions .. .	28	29	31
High Court against { Acquittals	102	62	51

Of the 5,851 persons who applied for revision, the cases of 5,529 were disposed of, with the following result:—

	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates .	1,506	730	505	82
Courts of Sessions ...	2,843	1,619	637	79
High Court .	1,180	285	533	69
Total ...	5,529	2,634	1,675	78

There were only three original cases, as against six of the previous year, brought for trial before the High Court and disposed of; while there was only one Full Bench reference on the criminal side as against three in 1886 and seven in 1885.

Jury trial has been in force since 1885 for a certain class of offences in the Courts of Sessions at Allahabad and Benares. There were, in 1887, 78 trials so conducted, and in 65 the verdict of the jury was approved of by the Judge. Only five cases were referred to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code; in two cases the verdicts were reversed and in three upheld.

It will be seen that as regards trials in Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors Sessions Judges agreed with them in 964 out of 1,211 cases, and totally disagreed in only 117 cases.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of criminal tribunals in Oudh on the 31st December, 1887, was 176, inclusive of 13 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. These Benches varied in strength from 17 Magistrates at Lucknow and 12 at Fyzabad down to one at Nánpára. Bench Magistrates (*i.e.*, Magistrates with jurisdiction in municipal limits only) numbered 63 in all. Thirty-seven European and Statutory Civilians (16 Covenanted, 10 Military, and 11 Uncovenanted) and 189 Native Magistrates (including 112 Honorary Magistrates) were employed in the Criminal Department at the commencement of 1888. There were also three European Honorary Magistrates.

The total number of offences reported during 1887 was almost the same as in the previous year, the figures being 47,080 in 1886 and 46,839 in 1887, the difference being only 241. In seven districts there was an increase in the number of offences reported during the year under report as compared with the number reported in the previous year, varying from 1,146 in Fyzabad to 14 in Partabgarh; but, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the remaining districts varying from 960 in Bara Banki to 63 in Lucknow City. Under the headings "hurt" and "mischief," 934 offences were reported in 1887 in excess of the number reported in 1886, whilst there was a fall of 896 offences reported during 1887, under the headings "theft," "robbery," "criminal trespass," and offences against the Criminal Procedure Code, and special and local laws. The fluctuations in the number of offences of other kinds were not remarkable.

The number of offences struck off by order of Magistrates or in which complaint was dismissed under section 203, Act X of 1882, amounted to 15,234 as against 13,956 in 1886. The principal heads under which complaints were struck off or dismissed were "hurt," "theft," "criminal trespass," "assault," and offences under special laws. The percentage of offences struck off or dismissed to the number reported during 1887 was 32 as against 29 in 1886.

The number of cases struck off from the police returns by order of Magistrates was 2,653, being 87 more than in the previous year.

Compensation was awarded to 189 persons accused on frivolous and vexatious grounds, *i.e.*, to 34 fewer than in 1886.

Inclusive of 537 cases which were pending at the commencement of the year, 32,142 cases were brought to trial, *i.e.*, 1,334 cases more than in 1886.

The general results for the years 1886 and 1887 are as follows:—

	1886.	1887.
Cases reported	47,080	46,839
Do. struck off and dismissed...	13,956	15,234
Do. returned as true	33,124	31,605
Percentage returned as true	7,035	6,747
Persons under trial	56,590	60,370
Do. convicted	27,797	28,819
Percentage of convictions	49·12	47 73

The percentage of convictions was 1·39 per cent. lower than in 1886, and almost the same as in 1885, when 55,223 persons were under trial.

The number of persons under trial was 60,230, being 3,740 more than in 1886.

Details of the manner in which persons were disposed of during each year 1886 and 1887 are given below :—

	1886.	1887.
Died, escaped, or transferred	107	38
Discharged or acquitted	27,047	29,807
Convicted on regular trial	23,098	24,144
Ditto summary do.	4,037	4,196
Committed or referred	1,030	708
Remaining under trial	1,171	1,337
Average duration of each case (days)	7·15	5·93

The percentage of convictions on the number of persons under trial during 1887 was 47·05, being somewhat less than in 1886, when it was 48·03. The percentage in 1885 was 47·0.

The 52 Honorary Magistrates who sat singly during 1887 disposed of 3,412 cases, in which 6,531 persons were involved. The figures for the preceding year were 3,175 cases, 5,894 persons disposed of by 47 Honorary Magistrates.

Unpaid Magistrates disposed of 26 2 per cent. of the total number of persons disposed of by all classes of Magistrates, a result highly creditable to the public spirit of the Oudh gentry.

Deputy Commissioners took up more criminal work under their ordinary powers during the year 1887 than in 1886, having disposed of 1,503 persons as against 983 in 1886.

During 1887 they also disposed of 70 persons under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code, more than those disposed of in the previous year.

There was a decided improvement in the average duration of cases as compared with the figures for 1886, in which year it was 7·15 days, whereas in 1887 the average was 5·93 days. As usual, the highest district averages were in Hardoi, 11·27 days, and in Partabgarh, 7·68 days. The lowest averages were in Lucknow City 3·31 days, Unao 3 34, and in Lucknow 3·91 days.

There were 2,657 summary trials as against 3,007 in 1886, in which year the number was abnormally swollen by 540 cases of breach of stamp laws (against one man) being tried summarily at Bara Banki. Out of 1,532 cases tried summarily in Lucknow (including the city) no less than 1,195 were tried by the Lucknow Bench of Honorary Magistrates, who sentenced 2,049 persons summarily. The Honorary Magistrates there exercised their new powers very creditably indeed. Out of 2,090 sentences appealable, only one was appealed.

During the year under report 257 sentences, being five less than in the preceding year, were referred to Deputy Commissioners under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, and of the sentences so referred 189 were confirmed, 35 were modified, 31 were reversed, and two references remained pending at the close of the year.

Deputy Commissioners referred sentences in excess of four years' imprisonment passed on 73 persons under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code, to Sessions Judges, who confirmed the orders passed in regard to 68 persons, modified the orders affecting four persons, and reversed the sentence passed on one person.

There was an increase in the number of punishments inflicted during 1887 as compared with the figures for 1886 :—

	Number of persons punished.		Percentage on total number of punishments.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Rigorous imprisonment	7,690	8,740	26·5	28·1
Simple ditto	380	352	1·2	1·1
Fine	18,198	18,667	61·3	60·0
Whipping	1,705	1,986	5·7	6·3
Persons ordered to give security ...	1,501	1,340	5·	4·2

Sentences of whipping were passed upon 1,986 persons in 1887 as against 1,705 in 1886. The percentages to the total number of persons whipped of sentences of 10, 20, and 30 stripes are given below :—

	1886.	1887.
10 stripes and under	40·2	38·0
20 ditto	47·8	45·2
30 ditto	12·4	16·7

Thirty boys were whipped for offences which if committed by adults would not have been punished by whipping. Twenty-eight boys were thus punished in 1886.

For the year under report the percentage of whippings, calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping, was 23·54 as against 21·02 in the previous year.

The amount of fines imposed during 1887 aggregated Rs. 94,954, being Rs. 4,186 in excess of the figures for 1886, in which year Rs. 79,632 were realized, as against Rs. 79,847 in 1887. The percentage of realizations fell from 87·7 in 1886 to 84 0 in 1887.

The amount of fines outstanding at the close of 1887, inclusive of outstandings of the previous year, aggregated Rs. 5,696 as against Rs. 4,551 outstanding at the close of 1886.

Compensation to the amount of Rs. 32,137, or 40·2 per cent. of the fines realized, was paid to injured persons. In 1886 only 15·6 per cent. of fines realized was thus paid away.

Nine hundred and thirty-five habitual offenders, of whom 603, being 64·4 per cent., had been convicted once before, and 332, being 35·5 per cent., had been convicted oftener, were punished under section 75, Indian Penal Code. In 1886, the figures were 805 punished, of which 489, or 61·7 per cent., had been convicted twice, and 316, or 39·2 per cent., had been convicted oftener.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates during 1887 was 94,535, being 8,530 in excess of the number examined in the previous year. The percentages of witnesses discharged on the day they attended, or on the second day of their attendance, were respectively over 93·0 and 5·0 in each of the years 1886 and 1887.

The following figures shows the number and cost of witnesses dieted :—

	Number of witnesses dieted.	Total cost.	Average cost.
		Rs.	a p.
1886	43,606	21,429	8 0
1887	46,564	23,033	7 10

The average cost per witness was somewhat less in 1887 than in 1886. The provincial average cost was exceeded in the following districts, *viz.*, Fyzabad, annas 13 pies 8; Bara Banki, annas 9 pies 2; Sitapur, annas 8 pies 7; Unao, annas 8 pies 4; Kheri and Bahraich, annas 8 pies 2.

Sessions Judges examined 4,150 witnesses in 1887, being fewer by 445 than were examined in 1886. Diet-money and travelling allowance to the amount of Rs. 4,323 was paid to 3,814 witnesses, the average per witness being Re. 1-2-1, or Re. 0-8-1 less than in 1886.

During the year under report 2,240 appeals came before Sessions Judges, the number of appellants being 2,720, or 251 more than in the previous year. Appeals were rejected or sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed in the case of 2,219

persons, or over 81 per cent., as against 78 per cent. in 1886. The sentences passed on 182 persons, or 6·6 per cent., were modified, and were reversed as regards 242 persons, or 8·8 per cent. Proceedings affecting 18 persons were quashed, and new trial or further inquiry was ordered regarding six persons.

The appeals of 49 persons remained pending on the 31st December, 1887. The average duration during which each appeal lasted rose from 8·97 days in 1886 to 11·17 days in 1887, in which latter year the highest average, 16·10 days, was in the Court of the Commissioner of Sitapur Division, and the lowest average, 5·95 days, was in the Court of the Commissioner, Fyzabad Division.

Application to Sessions Judges for revision of sentences numbered 197 in 1887 as against 342 in 1886. There were 241 accused persons, and applications were rejected or orders were confirmed as regards 219 persons, or nearly 91 per cent ; one sentence was modified, new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of 15 persons, and the cases of six persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for revision.

Commissioners called *suo motu* for six cases involving 18 persons, and referred the cases of five persons to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The number of persons dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner during 1887 is shown below.—

Report for confirmation of capital sentences	35
Appeals	326
Revision Side—	
Applications by parties	405
References by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners .. .	145
Cases called for *suo motu* by the Judicial Commissioner	32
Total ..	943

Out of the 35 persons whose death sentences were reported to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation, four persons were acquitted; the sentences passed on eight persons were commuted to transportation for life, and on one person to transportation for a term of years; the case of one person was transferred to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, and the death sentences on 21 persons were confirmed.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No changes whatever have been made in number or constitution of the jails and lock-ups during the year, and no new system or variation of system has been introduced.

The following table compares the general statistics of jail population in 1886-87:—

Classes.		1886.		1887.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.—Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	16,958	894	18,361	853	1,403	...	...	41
	Under-trial ..	1,232	58	1,258	82	26	24	...	..
	Civil ..	208	3	206	3	..	..	2	..
2.—Received during the year.	Convicts ...	40,810	2,643	44,811	2,693	4,001	50	..	..
	Under-trial ..	38,737	2,188	41,526	2,229	2,789	41	...	..
	Civil ...	2,191	47	2,325	55	134	8	..	...
3.—Total ...	Convicts ...	57,768	3,537	63,172	3,546	5,404	9	..	...
	Under-trial ...	39,969	2,246	42,784	2,311	2,815	65	...	...
	Civil ...	2,399	50	2,531	58	132	8	...	..
4.—Discharged during the year	Convicts ...	39,407	2,684	44,432	2,728	5,035	44	..	...
	Under-trial ...	38,711	2,164	41,402	2,234	2,691	70	...	..
	Civil ...	2,193	47	2,278	57	85	10	...	.
5.—Remained at the end of the year	Convicts ...	18,361	853	18,740	818	379	...	...	35
	Under-trial ...	1,258	82	1,382	77	124	...	...	5
	Civil ...	206	3	253	1	47	...	...	2
6.—Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ..	17,692·00	923·50	17,281·75	679·25	...	...	410·25	244·25
	Under-trial ...	1,357·50	66·25	1,464·25	67·75	106·75	1 50	...	...
	Civil ...	212·33	3·06	214·63	4·97	2·30	1 91	..	...

In 1886, after a continuous decrease in the jail population since 1878, the number of prisoners rose from 73,788 to 77,313. In the year under report there was a further increase to 83,103. Seven thousand two hundred and forty-two convicts were released in February, 1887, in celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, and this vitiates, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the daily average jail population. Taking the last six months of the year only, the daily average was 20,473, which showed a slight increase over the average, *viz.*, 20,254, in 1886. The total number in jail at the end of the year somewhat exceeded that at the close of 1886. At the same time, petty offences (sentences of less than one month) showed an increase of 1,217, and cases of theft an increase of 1,729: which seems to be plainly attributable to the high price of food-grains during 1887. The increase was fairly uniform over every part of the Provinces, and there is no reason to suspect the existence of local and special causes. Of the 7,242 convicts who were released at the Jubilee, 174 only returned to jail after committing fresh offences.

The number of releases, as compared with those in the preceding year, were—

	1886.	1887.
On appeal	2,404	2,517
On expiry of sentence	29,021	26,985
Under remission rules	3,021	2,000
By order of Government	24	7,302
Total ...	34,570	38,864

The large number of discharges at the Jubilee by order of Government accounts for the falling off of those earned under the remission rules. In 1887, rule XII of the code of rules for the regulation of the mark system in jails was first brought into full working in these Provinces. This rule provides that the convict shall get the full allowance of marks in the absence of any entry to his disfavour made by the Superintendent at the periods (varying from a month to a week) fixed for making such entries. Previous to the introduction of this rule, the Superintendents used to award marks quarterly. There was a considerable increase in the periods of remission gained during 1887. This was in some measure due to the working of the new rule, as well as to the cessation of the practice of confiscating marks, and possibly to some improvement in the behaviour of the convicts. That there was an improvement is supported by the diminution of the recorded offences in jails; the total number fell to 6,145 from 6,391 in 1886 and 6,582 in 1885. A small increase in offences relating to work is attributed to dissatisfaction among those who were denied the benefits of the Jubilee.

The statistics of the religion, previous occupation, and sex of convicts showed hardly any change as compared with those of 1886. There was a considerable increase in the number of previously-convicted prisoners received in the jails, and nearly all were identified by the police before their arrival. The number of juveniles received fell from 537 to 343. Juvenile offenders are at present sent to the central prisons, where special arrangements are made for them; but a reformatory is needed, and proposals for its establishment are under the consideration of Government. Of the 296 juvenile offenders sent to central prisons, 58 had been previously punished. All such are at present considered habituals, and sent to the Agra Jail at which jail they are segregated from the other habitual convicts. Many of them, however, are not really habitual criminals, and should not be treated as such, and Criminal Courts have been requested to consider in future in each case whether or not there is any necessity to send the offender to Agra.

The total number of prisoners punished by whipping during 1887 was 629, showing a decrease of 205 from the number in 1886. The Fatehgarh and Allahabad Central Prisons (80 and 68 cases, respectively) showed the largest number of

whippings. The next most severe form of punishment, *viz.*, solitary confinement on reduced diet, is practised to a much greater extent in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces: possibly owing to the fact that good solitary cells have hitherto been available in greater numbers in Oudh. Fetters were imposed as a punishment in only 36 cases in a few jails of the second class. The total of cases of imposition, nearly all being for safe custody, was 13,633, against 13,384 in 1886. Prisoners are usually relieved of their fetters as soon as they appear amenable to discipline; and as the indiscriminate ironing of prisoners upon first arrival has been discouraged, the practice will (it is hoped) be reduced to the furthest limit consistent with safety. On an average 500 convicts, or 3 per cent. of the prison population, were employed as prisoner-warders; and the year confirmed previous experience as to the value of this system.

The economical administration of the Jail Department was attested by large reductions in several important heads of expenditure, which went far to compensate for a large, but unavoidable, increase in the cost of rations. The largest reductions (of Rs. 9,731 and Rs. 6,365, respectively) were effected in establishment and intra-mural guard, owing to the transfer of prisoners of over two months' sentence from five of the smaller jails, which are now mere subsidiary prisons with correspondingly reduced establishments The Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to carefully consider and report whether further reduction of expenditure may not be effected by similar measures of concentration in other cases. After setting off the reductions under other heads, the increase of cost of the jails to Government as compared with the preceding year was Rs. 20,238; and each prisoner cost Rs. 45, against Rs. 42-7-0.

The earnings of convicts sentenced to labour were Rs. 1,74,145, against Rs. 2,74,237 in 1886; but in the two preceding years there were abnormal credits for large public works, now almost completed. Many of the variations of convicts' average earnings in the different jails are ascribed to the prohibition, as at Mirzapur, of industries for which local circumstances prevent anything else being substituted. Considerations of health interfered at other places, as at Gorakhpur and Etah, to prevent a full profit being realized from convict labour. The earning of three annas per head only (or 11 annas per head of those actually working) at Bulandshahr was extraordinarily low, and especial attention has been called to that prison. A scheme has been introduced of concentrating the chief industries at the larger prisons, and employing the minor ones to work up material, receiving fair credit for their work. In future, custom is promised to the jails by the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments. After deducting the earnings (Rs. 1,74,145) from the total expenditure (Rs. 8,55,432), the net cost of the jails to Government in 1887 stood at Rs. 6,81,287.

The death-rate per mille of prisoners in 1887 was 27·64 against 22·85 in 1886. The higher figure is not really large, as the year was an unhealthy one generally, and the rate was affected by the sudden and temporary reduction in number at the time of the Jubilee jail delivery. Calculated on the true population the deaths were 6 6 per mille, as compared with 6 per mille in the preceding year. The daily average of sick was materially lower than it had been in 1886, and the state of the prisons appears to have been generally satisfactory. Cholera was prevalent throughout the Provinces; but deaths from this cause occurred at only 10 of the jails, and four of these show but one death each. At most of the jails which show a high death-rate, it is explained by some external cause, such as the drafting away of healthy prisoners or the admission of sick ones. The mortality in the Meerut, Aligarh, Cawnpore, and Lalitpur District Jails has shown progressive increase for several years; and the Inspector-General of Prisons has been directed to enquire particularly into the causes in each case, and report the result of his inquiry to the Government.

The water-supply at the Bánda Jail is scarce and bad, and the death-rate was high, as it has been in some previous years; but as a large proportion of the deaths in 1887 were due to independent causes, while in 1886 the rate was 21·16 only per mille, it remains doubtful whether this jail is now exceptionally unhealthy. The instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Prisons, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, for the better care of infirm prisoners at certain jails where scurvy and anæmia have prevailed, will it is hoped effect a reduction of the sickness and mortality.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The number of original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during 1887 were 100,374, 101,638, and 8,222, respectively. There was thus again an increase this year, as compared with 1886, of 5,215 in institutions and 3,759 in disposals. Considering the large increase in disposals in 1886, as compared with 1885, the continued increase in the year under report exhibits most creditable application to work on the part of the Courts concerned.

Details of the increase and decrease in institutions for each district are as follows:—

District.	*Increase.*	*District.*	*Decrease.*
Meerut ...	... 1,600	Jaunpur ...	... 244
Moradabad .	.. 1,056	Mainpuri ...	... 234
Jhánsi ...	... 587	Bánda ...	... 130
Aligarh ...	... 586	Gházipur ...	... 86
Saháranpur .	... 517	Farukhabad ..	... 71
Sháhjahánpur ...	... 413	Cawnpore ...	... 31
Allahabad ..	.. 327		
Bareilly ..	. 295		
Gorakhpur ..	... 226		
Benares .	.. 160		
Agra ..	... 119		
Mirzapur	.. 97		
Azamgarh .	.. 28		

The districts in which an increase and decrease in pending files are chiefly noticeable are—

Increase.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Mirzapur ...	... 361	Allahabad ...	... 178
Saháranpur ...	.. 128	Jaunpur ..	.. 175
Aligarh ..	.. 117	Mainpuri ...	... 67
Gházipur ...	... 108	Cawnpore ...	... 56
		Farukhabad ..	.. 49

The number exceeded 500 in the districts of Gházipur, Meerut, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Saháranpur, and Gorakhpur. In the last named district the number exceeded a thousand.

The increase was most noticeable in the following suits right to real property (2,297); contracts (1,286); goods sold (772); account stated (634); rent not under Rent Law (345). The decrease was chiefly in suits for moveable property (355) and damages (149).

There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 36,83,319 in the value of the subject-matter for dispute. There was an increase in the number of suits under each value, but the average value fell from Rs. 277-7-0 in 1886 to Rs 225-5-0 in 1887. This decrease was entirely in District Courts other than the chief Courts of districts. All others showed an increase in valuation.

The percentage of suits contested to those otherwise disposed of fell from 29·7 in 1886 to 28·5 in 1887.

The following figures show the variation between the figures of 1886 and 1887 in the manner of disposal of suits :—

Increase.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Without trial	767	Dismissed *ex-parte* ...	37
Compromised	407	Decreed on confession ...	139
Decreed *ex-parte* ...	2,889	Judgment for defendant after contest	164
Judgment for plaintiff after contest	40		

The large increase in suits decreed *ex-parte* is still noticeable. It occurred in all Courts except those of Subordinate Judges, but chiefly in the Courts of Munsifs. Generally speaking, a larger proportion of plaintiffs has been successful than in the previous year.

Both in contested and uncontested suits the average duration (59 and 25 days respectively) shows a falling off from the figures of the previous year. There were 23,855 miscellaneous cases for disposal, as compared with 22,620 in the previous year. The average duration in this class in contested cases rose from 37 to 43 days, but in uncontested cases fell from 29 to 27 days. The duration in the Courts of District Judges in uncontested cases was again high, being 54 days.

The most numerous and important of these cases were as follows :—

	Cases.
1. Claims in respect of attached property	6,964
2. Applications for delivery of possession	4,068
3. Applications for restoration of suit or appeal	2,240
4. Cases under section 244, Civil Procedure Code	2,106
5. Cases under section 258, Civil Procedure Code	1,432
6. Applications under section 83, Act IV, 1882	1,333
7. Applications for certificates (Act XL, 1858)	826
8. Applications in insolvency	492
9. Applications *in formâ pauperis*	475
10. Other applications (Act XL, 1858)	473
11. Applications for certificates (Act XXVII, 1860)	457
12. Criminal proceedings	417
13. Commissions to examine witnesses	377
14. Applications for review (section 623)	352
15. Orders rejecting plaints	234
16. Applications for transfer	223
17. Cases regarding intestates (section 7, Regulation V, 1799) ...	199
18. Complaints (sections 328 and 334)	157

The number of appeals for disposal rose from 14,066 to 14,248 ; of these 9,858 were disposed of as against 10,807 during the preceding year, and 4,390 remained pending at the close of the year, as compared with 3,259 of the previous year. Of the appeals disposed of 4,244 were heard by District Judges, 5,100 by Subordinate Judges, 221 by Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges, and 293 by officers in the Jhánsi Division. There were 779 appeals against rent decisions, 1,126 against the decisions of Subordinate Judges, and 7,660 against those of Munsifs. District Judges decided on an average 223 regular appeals as against 246 in the preceding year, and Subordinate Judges 319, as compared with 338 in 1886. Appeals pending over three months numbered 2,111 as against 1,211 in 1886 and 1,041 in 1885. The average duration of appeals rose from 86 to 93 days. The results of appeals, though not very different from previous years, were somewhat less favourable to the lower Courts during the year under review : 60 per cent. were upheld, 14 modified, 19 reversed, and 7 remanded. The number of appeals summarily rejected fell from 61 to 49. The number of miscellaneous appeals that came on for disposal was almost the same as in the preceding year. Of 1,149 such appeals 885 were disposed of, as compared with 925 disposed of in 1886 ; the average duration having fallen from 82 to 78 days.

The following figures indicate the state of business in the execution of decrees:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1885	116,779	104,052	12,727
1886	117,854	105,511	12,343
1887	117,270	104,641	12,629

Out of 6,921 decrees transferred for execution, 5,247 related to ancestral property, and were sent to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Such transfers were most numerous in the same districts as in former years. The figures are—

Districts.	*Decrees.*	*Districts.*	*Decrees.*
Gorakhpur	623	Moradabad	463
Meerut	528	Aligarh	420
Agra	517	Mainpuri	418
Shâhjahânpur	396	Azamgarh	281
Saháranpur	483	Farukhabad	209

In respect of realization Rs. 4,08,548 more were realized with the aid of process, but Rs. 3,28,542 less without such aid, the net increase being thus Rs. 80,006.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested decreased slightly, but 18 more were imprisoned than in 1886.

Moveable property was sold in 81 and immoveable property in 187 cases in excess of the previous year.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits rose from 244,104 to 250,353, a satisfactory increase; the amount of diet-money paid was Rs. 1,22,839, as compared with Rs. 1,19,197 in 1886, the average per witness remaining the same, between eight and nine annas.

There has been a steady increase in the number of parties examined, *i.e.*, 23,303 as against 20,342 in 1886, and 18,132 in 1885.

The following figures show the average amount of work done in 1887 by each class of Court. In striking these averages the work done in Courts of Small Causes has been excluded:—

District Judges.

Original suits.	Miscellaneous. Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous. Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
4	38	123	223	42	74	303	74

Subordinate Judges.

Suits. Withdrawn.	Suits. *Ex-parte.*	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Miscellaneous cases. Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous cases. Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.
80	50	118	248	451	162	319	3

Munsifs.

Suits. Withdrawn.	Suits. *Ex-parte.*	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Miscellaneous. Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous. Judicial.
463	320	350	1,133	1,222	219

It is noticed that the average number of regular appeals disposed of by District and Subordinate Judges has decreased.

The following figures disclose the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1886 and 1887 respectively:—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
1. Original suits	...	1	4	1	4	2	3	...	1	2
2. Miscellaneous cases (Judicial),	56	42	251	286	307	328	265	252	42	76
3. First appeals in suits ...	204	275	219	232	423	507	148	243	275	264
4. Second appeals in suits ...	1,693	2,117	2,340	1,931	4,033	4,048	1,916	1,770	2,117	2,278
5. Appeals under section 10, L. P.	1	3	4	15	5	18	2	8	3	10
6. First appeals from orders ...	68	53	241	160	309	213	256	154	53	59
*7. Second appeals from orders ...	34	2	96	...	130	2	128	2	2	...

* Second appeals from orders under section 244, Civil Procedure Code, have since July of this year been registered as second appeals from decrees (*vide* section 2, Civil Procedure Code, definition of "decree").

Institutions in the matter of first appeals show a slight increase, but the decrease in the number of second appeals is considerable (409).

The following are the figures showing the total income of the Civil Courts of these Provinces :—

Year.	Rs.
1884	22,63,581
1885	24,07,003
1886	24,03,930
1887	24,58,213

There was a decrease in the amount of refunds and fines; but under all other heads an increase was noticeable.

There has been a decrease this year in the total amount of expenditure as compared with the previous year. Under head "Salaries" it amounts to Rs. 22,876. The only district which shows a deficit is Bánda.

The expenditure in the High Court shows an increase of Rs. 4,501. There is a deficit in the High Court alone of Rs. 1,98,870.

The net result for the Provinces after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, shows for the years 1884–87 a gain to Government as follows :—

Year.	Rs.	a.	p.
1884	6,71,757	8	7
1885	8,50,781	7	5
1886	8,27,388	10	0
1887	8,95,102	13	0

Thus, despite the increased expenditure in the High Court, the surplus exceeds that of 1886 or previous years.

(b)—Oudh.

The whole number of civil suits (as distinguished from rent suits) instituted during the year was 62,735, with an aggregate value of Rs. 94,34,051, showing a large increase since 1885, in which year there were 52,201 suits, with an aggregate value of Rs. 59,58,453. In 1886 the number was 55,568, and the value Rs. 68,11,342. The average value of each suit was Rs. 150, and 47,158 of the claims, or 77 per cent. of the whole number instituted, were for smaller sums than Rs. 50.

In the ordinary Civil Courts, exclusive of Small Cause Courts, the number of institutions (42,667) showed an increase of 5,180 over that of the previous year; the increase being chiefly noticeable in Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Lucknow.

The value of the subject-matter of ordinary civil suits aggregated Rs. 88,34,310 as against Rs. 63,21,072 in 1886, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The Fyzabad Judgeship shows an increase of Rs. 10,30,701; Lucknow Judgeship an increase of Rs. 10,03,960; Rae Bareli Judgeship an increase of Rs. 6,32,749; but the Sitapur Judgeship shows a *decrease* of Rs. 1,53,172. The average value of each ordinary civil suit rose from Rs. 168-9-11 to Rs. 207-0-1.

Small Cause Court suits numbered 20,071, being 1,990 in excess of the number of institutions in the preceding year.

The value of the subject-matter of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts amounted to Rs. 5,99,742, being Rs. 1,09,472 more than in the previous year.

The value of those instituted in the Lucknow City Small Cause Court was Rs. 54,270 in excess of the figures for 1886, and a similar increase of value to the amount of Rs. 44,564 was shown in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges on the Small Cause Court side.

The average value of such suits was Rs. 29-4-1 as against Rs. 27-1-0 in 1886, and the percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 was 12·7 in 1887 as compared with 10·4 in 1886.

The amount of net stamp-fees realized by Civil Courts was Rs. 4,83,668, being Rs. 27,249 in excess of the sum realized in 1886. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,18,213 as against Rs. 5,85,774 in the previous year; while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,203, as compared with Rs. 4,62,961 in 1886. There was thus a net surplus of Rs. 1,64,016, *i.e.*, Rs. 41,203 more than in the preceding year.

The fluctuations in the number of the more numerous kinds of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during 1886 and 1887 are shown below:—

	1886.	1887.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	11,633	13,854	+ 2,221
Ditto not in writing	6,684	7,786	+ 1,102
On account stated	2,255	2,663	+ 8
Money had and received	1,647	722	— 925
Goods sold	1,923	2,171	+ 248
Rent not falling under the Rent Law ...	546	352	— 194
Moveable property	2,178	2,968	+ 790
Damages	1,683	1,895	+ 212
Other suits for money, &c.	1,294	1,111	— 183
Suits for declaratory decree	262	247	— 15
For enforcement of matrimonial rights...	387	389	+ 2
Immoveable property	5,821	6,152	+ 331

There is a noticeable decrease in the number of suits instituted during 1887 under ths heads "Money had and received" and "Other suits for money." No particular reason is assigned for this. It may be due to a difference in the manner of classifying suits.

The following statement shows the classes of Courts and the number of suits filed in them:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	3,432	3,104	2,804
Subordinate Judges and Munsifs ...	31,791	34,312	39,762
District Judges	83	71	98

The number of suits (41,594) disposed of by the ordinary Civil Courts in 1887 was 4,032 in excess of the number disposed of in 1886; at the close of 1887 there were 7,772 suits pending, being 15·7 per cent. of the number of suits that came before the Courts for disposal, as against 13·4 in 1886.

The mode of disposal of suits during the years 1886 and 1887 is shown below:—

Disposed of without trial.	1886.	1887.	*Difference.*
Plaints rejected or returned	726	907	+ 181
Dismissed for default	6,522	7,693	+ 1,171
Withdrawn with leave	1,292	1,495	+ 203
Disposed of without contest.			
Compromised	5,052	5,333	+ 281
Decreed on confession	4,158	5,020	+ 862
Ditto *ex-parte*	3,805	4,543	+ 738
Dismissed ditto	735	950	+ 215
Disposed of with contest.			
Judgment for plaintiff	9,679	9,840	+ 161
Ditto defendant	5,197	5,473	+ 276
On reference to arbitration.			
For plaintiff	276	243	— 33
For defendant	120	97	— 23
Pending	5,848	7,772	+ 1,924

The percentage of suits dismissed for default to the total number disposed of was 18, being one per cent. more than in 1886.

The following statement shows the number of suits *disposed of* by each class of Courts during the years 1886 and 1887 :—

	Number of suits disposed of.		*Percentage on total number disposed of.*	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners...	3,133	2,825	8·3	6·7
Munsifs	27,486	31,514	73·1	75·7
Subordinate Judges	6,871	7,193	18·2	17·2
District do.	72	62	0·19	0·14

The provincial average duration of contested suits fell to 63·34 days from 74·22 days. The average duration of uncontested suits was 32·60 days as against 30·23 days.

The average duration of suits during 1886 and 1887 in each class of Courts was as follows :—

	Contested. Days.		*Uncontested.* Days.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	62·58	58·36	38·71	25·34
Munsifs	67·06	75·28	29·20	33·18
Subordinate Judges	98·64	74·07	29·16	53·11
District do.	200·69	212·02	88·57	89·26

Ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 6,196 miscellaneous cases during 1887, being 115 more than in 1886. There were 4,183 contested cases, out of which 2,583 were decided in favour of the plaintiff and 1,600 cases were decided in favour of the defendant ; 1,426 cases were struck off without trial, 272 cases were compromised, 243 cases were decreed on confession, and 488 were decreed or dismissed *ex-parte*. Six cases were referred to arbitration.

The average duration of contested cases, which was 51 days in 1886, fell to 36 days in 1887, a result which I consider to be satisfactory. The average duration of uncontested cases was the same in 1887 as in 1886, *viz.*, 28 days.

District Judges and Subordinate Judges had 3,500 appeals presented to them, being 49 less than in the previous year. The following comparative statement shows the number of appeals that were before the Courts, and how they were disposed of during 1886 and 1887 :—

			Percentage on total number for hearing.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Total number of appeals for hearing ...	4,222	4,413	...	...
Rejected	155	124	3·67	2·80
Transferred	...	...	...	...
Dismissed for default	105	119	2·48	2·69
Heard ex-parte.				
Confirmed	15	24	0·63	0·67
Modified	3	1		
Reversed	5	4		
Remanded	4	1		
Contested.				
Confirmed	1,991	1,865	47·15	42·26
Modified	275	267	6·51	6·23
Reversed	549	481	13·00	10·89
Remanded	235	305	5·56	6·91
Pending	885	1,222	20·96	27·69

The provincial average duration of appeals rose from 60·37 days in 1886 to 107·57 days in 1887. In the Rae Bareli District Judge's Court it was 148·93 days, and in Fyzabad it was 145·87.

The duration in the Courts of Subordinate Judges varied from 29·83 days in Lucknow to 94·06 days in Sultanpur and 99·83 days in Gonda.

There were 589 first and second civil appeals before the Judicial Commissioner's Court during 1887 as against 566 in 1886. The following statement shows how the appeals were disposed of in each year :—

	1886.	1887.	Percentage on total for disposal. 1886.	1887.
Rejected	61	7	12·36	2·54
Dismissed for default	9	8		
Heard ex-parte.				
Confirmed	1	3	0·17	0·50
Modified	...	...		
Reversed	...	...		
Remanded	...	...		
Contested.				
Confirmed	180	200	31·80	33·95
Modified	19	22	3·35	3·73
Reversed	76	69	13·42	11·71
Remanded	3	3	0·53	0·50
Pending	217	277	38·33	47·02

The average duration during 1887 of first civil appeals was 204 days and of second civil appeals 200 days.

Besides the appeals referred to in the preceding paragraph there were 138 miscellaneous civil appeals before the Judicial Commissioner in 1887 as against 91 in the previous year. Only 30 remained pending at the close of the year 1887. There were also 188 applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, in 1887, being 13 more than in 1886. At the close of 1887 only 49 such applications remained pending, the rest having been disposed of as follows :—62 were rejected or dismissed, 65 decrees were confirmed, 10 were reversed, and two cases were remanded. The average duration was 107 days.

District Judges disposed of 292 miscellaneous appeals (being 48 more than in 1886), and Subordinate Judges disposed of 23 such appeals, or nearly the same number (21) as in 1886. The 315 appeals were disposed of thus : 102 were rejected or dismissed ; orders were confirmed in 105 cases, modified in three cases, and reversed in 63 cases. In 42 cases the orders were remanded under section 562, Civil Procedure Code, and 79 appeals remained pending at the close of the year as against 31 at the close of 1886. The average duration of miscellaneous appeals in 1887 was 45 days as against 36 in 1886.

There were 26,093 applications for execution of decrees before ordinary Civil Courts for disposal, being 1,424 more than were filed during the preceding year. The subjoined statement shows the mode of disposal of such applications during 1886 and 1887 :—

	1886.	1887.	Percentage to total number of applications. 1886.	1887.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfied in full	9,269	8,921	37·57	34·18
Ditto part	3,239	3,185	13·12	12·20
Wholly infructuous	8,729	9,817	35·38	37·62
Pending	3,432	4,170	13·91	15·98

There was a falling off of 4 per cent. in the number of decrees satisfied, completely or partially, as compared with the figures for 1886 ; but this is a matter greatly dependent on the ability of the decree-holder to indicate property that can be attached. The Oudh Courts have hitherto been remarkable for their comparatively effective procedure in execution.

Applications for declaration of insolvency to the number of 50 came before the Courts, being eight more than in the previous year. Out of the 50 applications 10 were granted, 20 were rejected, and 20 remained pending at the close of the year.

There was a considerable increase in the number of witnesses examined by Civil Courts other than Small Cause Courts proper, the number having risen from 47,152 to 54,051. Nearly 97 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the day they attended. These figures speak to the general increase of work in the Civil Courts of the Province.

Exclusive of Small Cause Courts proper, the receipts in Civil Courts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 87,054, out of which Rs. 60,579 were expended, leaving a surplus of Rs. 26,475. The surplus fees in 1886 amounted to Rs. 20,331.

Civil Courts, other than Small Cause Courts proper, realized Rs. 10,487 during 1887 on account of Sale Commission Fund, and expended Rs. 1,947, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,540, of which Rs. 2,134 were paid as commission to názirs. The surplus in 1886 amounted to Rs. 5,049.

There were 21,238 suits for disposal before all classes of Small Cause Courts, being 2,041 in excess of the number (19,197) that came before the Courts in 1886, at the close of which year 806, being 4·1 per cent. of the total number before the Courts, remained pending. At the close of 1887 there were 1,709, or 8·1 per cent. suits left pending.

The average duration of contested cases in 1887 was 32·37 days, and of uncontested cases 26·92 days, as against 30·54 days and 28·14 days respectively in 1886.

Miscellaneous cases numbered 830, being 121 cases less than in the previous year. Out of these 830 cases, 373, or 45 per cent., were contested, 245 being decided in favour of the plaintiff and 125 in favour of the defendant; 322 cases, or 38 per cent., were disposed of without trial; and 52 cases, or 6 per cent., without contest,—leaving 83, or 10 per cent., cases pending at the close of the year.

There were 9,885 applications for execution of decrees, being 1,093 more than during 1886. The following statement shows how such applications were disposed of and the realizations in money during 1886 and 1887 :—

	Applications.		*Percentage to total number of applications.*	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfied in full	3,000	2,923	34·12	29·57
Ditto part	1,889	2,021	21·48	20·44
Wholly infructuous	3,414	4,174	38·83	42·22
Pending	489	767	5·56	7·65

	1886.	1887.	*Difference.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount realized with issue of process... ...	92,924	1,00,381	+ 7,457
Ditto without ditto	13,672	16,630	+ 2,958

There was a falling off of 6 per cent. in the number of decrees fully or partially executed during 1887 as compared with the figures for 1886; but, on the other hand, the amount realized increased by 9·77 per cent.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of the Lucknow City, Lucknow Cantonment, and Fyzabad Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges during 1887 aggregated 3,531, of whom only 122 witnesses were detained two days, the rest being discharged on the day they attended.

Act XXII of 1886, the new Oudh Rent Act, came into force on the 1st January, 1887, and the number of suits filed under this Act during 1887 was 26,797, or 5,059 less than the number instituted during 1886 under the old Act.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in the Rent Courts during 1886 and 1887 :—

	Institutions.		Percentage of increase or decrease in
	1886.	1887.	1887.
Sultanpur	4,968	3,283	—33·92
Rae Bareli	1,804	1,328	—26·38
Gonda	4,563	3,428	—24·8
Bara Banki	2,282	1,747	—23·44
Partabgarh	3,003	2,362	—21·34
Fyzabad	4,308	3,567	— 17·2
Unao	3,795	3,176	—16·32
Hardoi	2,972	2,555	—14·03
Sitapur	958	834	—12·94
Lucknow	1,741	1,692	— 2·81
Kheri	764	841	+10·07
Bahraich	1,888	1,984	+ 5·08

The number of institutions under each class of suit during the years 1886 and 1887 is as follows :—

	1886.	1887.	Difference.
Arrears of rent	16,084	19,547	+3,463
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	105	75	—30
Relating to distraint	386	318	—68
Damages for extortion, &c.	258	379	+121
For pattas or kabuliats	12	44	+32
For ejectment or recovery of possession ...	1,109	3,692	+2,583
For recovery of money or accounts from agents,	35	72	+37
All other suits not included in the above ...	15,046	2,670	—12,376

The increase in the number of suits filed under the heading "For ejectment or recovery of possession" is generally attributed by District Officers to the cancelment of section 102 of the old Rent Act.

The very large decrease in suits filed under the heading "All other suits, &c.," consisted chiefly of suits to contest notices of ejectment. In Sitapur alone the notices fell from 3,636 in 1886 to 15 in 1887. The provisions of the new Rent Act are not universally understood as yet; but it would seem from the experience of this first year's working that it has tended to reduce litigation and to lessen friction between the different classes of the agricultural community.

As a consequence of the diminution in the number of suits filed during 1887, as compared with the number filed in 1886, the value of the subject-matter of suits fell from Rs. 11,12,650 in 1886 to Rs. 9,08,514, being a decrease of Rs. 2,04,136. The number of suits filed during 1887 show a decrease as compared with the figures for 1886 as follows:—Value not exceeding Rs. 10, 27 per cent.; not exceeding Rs. 50, 12 per cent.; not exceeding Rs. 100, 27 per cent.; not exceeding Rs. 500, 8 per cent.; and not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 18 per cent. There were, however, 69 suits as against 43 in 1886, of value not exceeding Rs. 5,000; and one exceeding Rs. 10,000 as against none in 1886.

The Rent Courts had before them for disposal 29,041 suits in 1887 as against 35,027 in 1886. The mode of disposal is shown below for both the years :—

			Percentage to total number of suits.	
Without trial.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Rejected	256	302	0·73	1·03
Dismissed for default	3,319	2,607	9·47	8·97
Withdrawn	1,251	1,097	3·57	3·77
Without contest.				
Compromised	1,729	1,360	4·93	4·68
Decreed on confession	2,644	3,397	7·57	11·69
Ditto *ex-parte*	5,526	5,912	15·77	20·35
Dismissed ditto	1,024	530	2·92	1·82

	1886.	1887.	Percentage to total number of suits. 1886.	1887.
By arbitration.				
For plaintiff	34	25	0·12	0·09
For defendant...	11	2		
With contest.				
For plaintiff	11,730	8,723	33·48	30·03
For defendant...	6,104	2,874	17·42	9·89
Pending	1,397	2,212	3·98	7·61

The average duration of contested suits was 32·48 days and of uncontested suits 24·83 days during 1887 as against 31·11 days and 26·13 days respectively in 1886.

There were only 5,702 miscellaneous cases as against 19,317 cases in 1886. The decrease in number is chiefly due to repeal of section 102 of the old Rent Act and to the alteration of the provisions as to notice of ejectment. The 5,702 cases were disposed of as follows: 769, or 13·48 per cent., without trial; 227, or 3·99 per cent., were compromised; 2,090, or 36·65 per cent., were decided without contest; 2,414, or 42·33 per cent., were decided with contest, 1,590 in favour of plaintiff and 824 in favour of defendant,—leaving 202, or 3·54 per cent., pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 36·13 days for contested and 27·83 days for uncontested cases. The large number of applications decreed *ex-parte* consists generally of applications under sections 15, 31, and 60 of the Oudh Rent Act, in which the opposite party seldom appears.

The number of appeals was 3,080, being 533 less than in 1886. The 3,080 appeals were thus disposed of: 185 were rejected or dismissed and 66 were heard *ex-parte*. The contested appeals resulted in 1,511 decrees being confirmed, 211 modified, and 493 reversed, and 284 cases being remanded. There were 330 appeals pending at the close of the year. The average duration in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners was 49·84 days as against 35·89 days in 1886, and in the Courts of Commissioners 150·56 days as against 93·98 days in 1886. The increased duration was probably due to want of familiarity of the Courts with the new Act.

The number of appeals disposed of by Commissioners amounted to 1,462, leaving 272 pending at the close of the year, as shown below:—

	Disposed of.	*Pending.*	*Average duration.* Days.
Fyzabad	279	175	210·31
Lucknow	422	46	128·0
Rae Bareli	219	31	37·32
Sitapur	92	20	46·79

Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,288 appeals, leaving 58 pending at the close of 1887, and the average duration was 49·84 days. A large number of appeals was disposed of by the following Deputy Commissioners, *viz.*, Gonda 308, Unao 169, Fyzabad 168, and Sultanpur 167. In 1886 Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,440 appeals and had 437 pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 35·89 days.

The number of rent appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner rose from 313 in 1886 to 446 in 1887, and were thus disposed of: 98 were rejected or dismissed; the decrees were confirmed in 212 cases, modified in five cases, and reversed in 121 cases; 10 cases were remanded; there were 196 appeals pending at the close of the year, and the average duration was 142 days.

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners had before them for disposal 273 miscellaneous rent appeals as against 300 in 1886. Of these 273 appeals, 25 were rejected or dismissed; the orders in 121 cases were confirmed, in 17 cases modified, and in 54 cases reversed; 35 cases were remanded; and seven appeals remained pending; the average duration was 65·84 days as against 56·93 days in 1886.

The Judicial Commissioner had before him for disposal 83 miscellaneous rent appeals, out of which 27 were rejected or dismissed; the orders in 23 cases were confirmed, in three cases modified, and in 13 cases reversed; one case was remanded and 16 appeals remained pending at the close of 1887; the average duration was 102 days.

The applications for execution of decrees that were for disposal numbered 14,820, being 2,372 more than during 1886. The following statement shows how such applications were disposed of in each year:—

	1886.	1887.	Percentage to total number of applications. 1886.	1887.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfaction in full	6,021	7,750	48·36	52·29
Ditto part	1,694	1,648	13·60	11·12
Wholly infructuous	3,535	4,212	28·39	28·28
Pending	1,198	1,210	9·62	8·16
In which debtor imprisoned	95	130	0·76	0·87
Ditto ditto arrested	155	151	1·24	1·01
Ditto moveable property sold ...	1,353	1,390	10·84	9·37
Ditto ditto attached ...	3,068	3,275	24·58	22·09
Ditto immoveable property sold ...	191	206	1·53	1·39
Ditto ditto dealt with under section 305, &c., Civil Procedure Code	12	13	0·09	0·08
In which immoveable property attached ...	238	190	1·90	1·28
Ditto possession given of moveables ...	46	2	0·36	0·01
Ditto ditto immoveables...	281	1,044	2·25	7·04
Ditto contract was enforced ...	36	61	0·28	0·49
Ditto execution otherwise effected ...	2,533	3,024	20·29	20·40
	Rs.	Rs.		
Amount realized, { With issue of process ...	2,45,455	2,59,892		
Amount realized, { Without ditto ...	16,262	21,522		

The Rent Courts examined 14,258 witnesses, being fewer by 1,504 than were examined in 1886. During the year under report 13,943 witnesses, or 97·71 per cent., were detained one day, 261 were detained two days, and 54 were detained three days. These results are good as usual.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of processes issued and consequently in the receipts of the Process Fee Fund. The number of processes issued fell from 255,737 in 1886 to 134,912 in 1887, in which year the receipts were Rs. 43,509 as against Rs. 71,512 in 1886. The expenditure was reduced as far as possible; that is, from Rs. 49,811 in 1886 to Rs. 42,490, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,018 instead of Rs. 21,701 as in 1886.

The receipts of the Sale Commission Fund were Rs. 3,218, the expenditure Rs. 615, and the surplus Rs. 2,603 during 1887. In 1886 the receipts were Rs. 3,361, expenditure Rs. 616, and surplus Rs. 2,745.

(c)—Kumaun.

There were 5,307 regular suits instituted in the Kumaun Division during 1887, against 5,582 in 1886. The decrease shown by this and other figures of the year was due to the check to litigation which was given by an epidemic of cholera in the summer. The Courts finally disposed of 5,486 regular cases, against 5,419: the increase was confined to the Taráí. The largest number of cases pending in the Court of any officer was 108 in that of the Sudder Amin of Almora.

The percentage (35·10) of suits contested and decided on their merits to the total number of suits was practically the same as in the preceding year. The number of suits compromised was 545, decreed on confession 691, decreed *ex-parte* 1,000, and dismissed *ex-parte* 127. The large number of cases disposed of *ex-parte* had been commented on in the preceding year; and this showed no diminution. The

Commissioner of Kumaun explains that the people are very indifferent to punctual attendance, and that *ex-parte* orders are only passed in cases of pure wilfulness. It seems evident that many debtors do not pay till proceedings are taken against them, but never mean to contest the proceedings.

The number of applications for execution of decree was 2,683, out of which 2,167 were disposed of; the corresponding figures for 1886 were 2,597 and 1,875. The percentages of cases in which the applications were completely executed and wholly infructuous do not vary materally from those of the previous year; but the total amount realized with or without issue of process rose from Rs. 50,369 to Rs. 1,27,400. In 17 cases the judgment-debtor was imprisoned: in 144 arrested and released: 961 decrees were struck off through the inaction of the decree-holder. Decree-holders themselves are largely responsible for the non-execution of decrees, settlements being made outside the Court, and not notified to it.

There were 217 appeals in District Courts and 158 in the Commissioner's Court, against 234 and 163 in 1886; and 47 in all were pending at the end of the year, most of these being recent institutions in the latter Court. The proportion of appealed to appealable cases was very small, and in only 13·41 per cent. of the appealed cases was the original order disturbed.

The average duration of contested suits showed a reduction except in the Kumaun district, where it was 50 days against 33 in 1886. The average duration of a contested case before the Commissioner was 90 days: this shows some reduction on the figure for the preceding year (104).

The average cost to litigants per suit during the year was Rs. 7-10-2, and the percentage of cost on the value 9·96. The total value of the (original and appealed) suits litigated was Rs. 4,46,000. The average value of each suit rose from Rs. 57-11-10 in the year before, to nearly Rs. 77—a fact which affords a sufficient explanation of falling off in the percentage of costs to the value of suits. Process fees amounted to Rs. 10,964, and the working of the process-serving system being now more carefully supervised, the surplus credited to Government showed a considerable rise as compared with the previous year (Rs. 5,267 to Rs. 3,824).

Partly from this reason, partly because there had been a rise in the value of the litigation, the income to Government from the Courts advanced to Rs. 34,962 from Rs. 30,155. The cost of the establishments being almost exactly the same, the net expenditure of Government upon Civil Justice in Kumaun was reduced from Rs. 24,416 to Rs. 19,376.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the opening of the year there were 27 districts with 1,381 villages on the proclaimed list of the North-Western Provinces, 95 villages having been struck off the rolls at the close of the previous year. Since the close of the year Mirzapur, by the exemption of the villages left on its list, has been entirely freed from supervision.

The figures given in the report point to the conclusion that although the crime of infanticide still exists, more especially in the northern parts of the Province, the custom is far less prevalent than it was, and is gradually diminishing owing in part to the change in the marriage customs noticed in last year's report. The return of births is, it is believed, more reliable than in former years, the tendency to report births of girls as boy births having been checked by police action. The percentage of girls to the total minor population was at the end of the year 42·25 as against 41·93 in the previous year. These figures are on the whole not unfavourable, considering the effect that the exemption of families in which the girls were numerous has had upon the figures. Orders have been issued for the taking of a fresh census of the clans suspected of practising female infanticide.

In Oudh the consensus of opinion is, that infanticide is but little practised. The question, however, as to whether any more special surveillance of the clans in this Province is required is under the consideration of Government.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There was an increase in the number of suits before the Courts of first instance in which the State was a party from 75 in 1885-86 to 84 in 1886-87. Of 36 such cases in which Government was plaintiff, 18 were decided in its favour, one suit was lost, two were withdrawn, and one the defendant compromised. The amount decreed was Rs. 4,451, but the 14 suits which remained undecided aggregated the large value of Rs. 1,56,544: there being two pending suits by Government, in Dehra Dún and Meerut, which were laid at Rs. 56,267 and Rs. 95,700 respectively. Of 48 original cases in which the State was defendant, 21 were decided in its favour, four were decided against it, two were compromised, two withdrawn, and 19 remained pending. Of Rs. 55,708 which plaintiffs in the cases decided had claimed, only Rs. 1,439 were awarded to them. The most important case lost was a claim by Government for Rs. 26,738 against a lessee of ferries at Allahabad; this was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but the decision is under appeal. The suit for Rs. 1,500, lost in the Farukhabad District Judge's Court, is also under appeal to the High Court. There was practically no litigation before the High Court, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Privy Council during the year: a fact which the Legal Remembrancer, with probability, attributes to the care with which cases are prepared for the Courts of first instance; one small case only, from Farukhabad, was decided in favour of the State, respondent.

There has been a great improvement in the realization of sums decreed to Government. Of a total amount of Rs. 63,304, including the balances of previous years, Rs. 36,574, or more than 57 per cent., was realized. The realizations in the case both of State and of Court of Wards' debts in Oudh were much better than in the North-Western Provinces: having been 79 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively in the first Province, as compared with 20 per cent. and 21 per cent. in the second.

Municipal Boards gained 16 cases and lost five in 1886-87 in Courts of first instance. Practically the whole of the municipal claims were decreed. Rupees 245 (out of Rs. 1,681 claimed) were decreed against municipalities. The municipal cases heard in district and superior Courts of appeal were few and trifling. The realization of sums due to municipalities was very good, amounting to 83 per cent.

The Courts of Wards' litigation was of much greater importance. In Courts of first instance in the North-Western Provinces the Court of Wards gained 110, lost four, and withdrew two plaints. As defendant it gained seven cases and lost two: one was compromised and one withdrawn. An important case lost was a suit against the Bansgaon Estate, in Gorakhpur, for Rs. 28,852. In Oudh, in the lower Courts, the estates brought 94 and defended 27 cases successfully: the numbers lost being 11 and 7. A claim for four lakhs against the Mahona Estate, in Sultanpur, remained pending. In the only cases of any importance which were decided by the superior Courts of appeal, the decisions were in favour of the State. The Arjunpur (Mainpuri) and Partabchand (Allahabad) Estates showed badly in respect of realizations; and it is observed that against the Suraj Nath Estate (Moradabad) and Sarosa Estate (Sitapur) considerable sums are shown as irrecoverable, which were decreed during the year of report. The total realizations in Court of Wards' litigation were fair. The total due on account of principal, interest, and costs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was shown as Rs. 1,50,587: and the total realizations under the three heads as Rs. 46,498, or some 30 per cent. Rupees 58,020 of the total balance were considered to be recoverable.

The total work of the year consisted of 597 suits, of which 383 were decided and 53 only were lost; in the preceding year the number of suits was 489, and 59 were lost.

9.—Registration.

Offices.—During the year there were 345 offices for the registration of documents under the provisions of Act III of 1877, *i.e.*, 220 offices in North-Western Provinces and 125 in Oudh. Of the former, 197 were held by *ex-officio*, 9 by special, and 14 by departmental Sub-Registrars. In Oudh all the offices are held by non-officials.

Receipts and charges.—The following table shows the results for 1887-88 compared with those of the 13 previous years as regards the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, the surplus at the disposal of the Government, the number of offices in existence, and the percentage of charges on receipts:—

Year.	Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	* Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
North-Western Provinces.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1874-75	141,367	2,46,945	1,33,629	1,13,316	224	54·69
1875-76	142,918	2,40,143	1,43,482	96,661	224	59·74
1876-77	133,725	2,62,411	1,45,493	1,16,918	224	55·44
1877-78	174,496	3,21,923	1,41,728	1,80,195	224	44·02
1878-79	163,996	2,99,661	1,43,838	1,55,823	224	48·00
1879-80	132,346	2,44,828	1,43,072	1,01,756	221	58·43
1880-81	145,376	2,66,384	1,41,746	1,24,638	220	53·21
1881-82	138,559	2,58,178	1,41,602	1,16,576	220	54·84
1882-83	138,343	2,65,568	1,44,289	1,21,279	220	54·33
1883-84	134,442	2,60,171	1,46,076	1,14,095	220	56·14
1884-85	135,423	2,59,998	1,50,109	1,09,889	221	57·73
1885-86	141,309	2,63,757	1,44,265	1,19,492	221	54·69
1886-87	135,455	2,59,250	1,39,041	1,20,209	221	53·63
1887-88	144,338	2,75,679	1,38,974	1,36,704	220	50·41
Increase* ...	8,883	16,429	...	16,495	...	...
Decrease* ...	...	...	67	...	1	...
Oudh.						
1874-75	36,216	67,530	44,200	23,330	131	65·45
1875-76	37,784	56,539	39,539	17,000	131	69·93
1876-77	38,002	58,872	41,645	17,227	132	70·73
1877-78	51,062	73,588	39,627	33,961	131	53·84
1878-79	45,240	73,083	39,661	33,422	130	54·26
1879-80	37,805	70,155	38,939	31,216	128	55·50
1880-81	54,116	82,496	49,054	33,442	142	59·46
1881-82	45,835	82,947	45,332	37,672	126	53·37
1882-83	45,114	81,924	45,421	36,503	126	55·44
1883-84	41,817	78,705	47,238	31,467	126	60·01
1884-85	43,822	79,655	45,394	34,261	125	56·98
1885-86	45,783	84,973	49,053	35,920	125	57·72
1886-87	44,399	84,229	48,324	35,905	125	57·37
1887-88	48,321	92,570	54,468	33,102	125	58·83
Increase* ...	3,922	8,341	6,144	2,197	...	...
Decrease* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For United Provinces.						
Increase* ...	12,805	24,770	6,078	18,692	...	...
Decrease* ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

* Compared with previous year.

The total number of documents registered in Books I, II, and IV increased in both Provinces during the year under report. The work was greater than in any of the past 13 years. The only districts showing decrease were Bareilly, Mirzapur, the Family Domains, Gonda, and Bahraich. Although the receipts in the North-Western Provinces increased by Rs. 16,429, the expenditure was less than that of the preceding year.

Registrations affecting immoveable property.—Compulsory—Show increase in both Provinces, pervading all classes of documents except leases other than perpetual (in Oudh), under which there has been a marked decrease, and perpetual leases, which show a slight decrease in Oudh also. The most marked increase (6·77 per cent.) occurred under the head of mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, and is followed very closely (6·52 per cent.) by mortgages below Rs. 100. The increase under sales is nearly the same for the higher and lower values, *viz.*, 7·83 and 4·47 per cent. respectively. In Oudh, mortgages under both classes show marked increase (15·97 and 20·02 per cent. respectively), owing, it is said, to bad harvests, high prices of grain, and substitution of fresh mortgage deeds for old ones. The increase in sales is unimportant.

Optional.—Increase in both Provinces. The only classes of documents which show decrease are leases for one year or less, leases which have been exempted under the proviso in clause *(d)*, section 17, and miscellaneous documents. Under the first head the decrease is chiefly in the Family Domains and Gorakhpur, and is said to be due to the closing of settlement operations and the general modification of all leases, &c., in accordance with the results of the settlement, and also to caution necessitated by frequent disputes between landlords and tenants regarding occupancy rights.

The following table gives the percentage of increase and decrease under sale and mortgages :—

Heads.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards	32,914	35,145	+ 2,231	+ 6·77
Sales ditto	19,187	20,690	+ 1,503	+ 7·83
Mortgages below Rs. 100	16,453	17,526	+ 1,073	+ 6·52
Sales ditto	11,410	11,921	+ 511	+ 4·47
OUDH.				
Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards	11,462	13,293	+ 1,831	+ 15·97
Sales ditto	3,371	3,675	+ 304	+ 9·01
Mortgages below Rs. 100	6,735	8,084	+ 1,349	+ 20·02
Sales ditto	3,013	3,077	+ 64	+ 2·12

Registrations affecting moveable property.—Optional—Show increase under all heads in both Provinces, except under the head of other documents registered under clause *(f)* of section 18, the decrease being most marked in the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Bareilly, where it has been left unexplained. The Registrar has been called on for an explanation.

Wills and authorities to adopt.—There has been an increase under wills in the United Provinces. Authorities to adopt show increase in the North-Western Provinces and decrease in Oudh. The district variations are unimportant.

Aggregate value of property transferred.—The 143,563 documents registered in the North-Western Provinces during the year represent an aggregate value of Rs. 5,62,78,969. Although registration has increased, the aggregate value decreased under instruments of gift, sales, and leases of all denominations in both Provinces.

Miscellaneous transactions.—Registrations on payment of fines—Have decreased considerably in the North-Western Provinces, indicating more widespread knowledge of the law.

Refusals to register—Have increased by 67, especially in Sháhjahánpur. The reasons assigned are "denial of execution" and "legal incapacity." From 471 refusals there were 37 appeals; in 25 registration was ordered.

Prosecutions.—Eight cases of false personation and abetment of false personation were prosecuted. Convictions were obtained in all, and the persons accused were sentenced, under section 82, to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from three months to five years. Three of the accused were patwáris; all three were dismissed from their posts. Eight cases of forgery and abetment of forgery have been reported.

Financial results.—The charges were Rs. 1,93,443-3-3, against Rs. 1,87,365-8-0, or an increase of Rs. 6,077-11-3. The increase is accounted for by the increase in registrations, many of the registering officers being remunerated by percentage of fees. The balance at the credit of the Department at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,74,805-15-0, or Rs. 18,691-8-9 more than last year. The actuals show an increase of Rs. 24,429 over the budget estimate, and an increase of Rs. 24,769, or 7·21 per cent. over the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*,—

	N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget estimate	2,63,130	80,690	3,43,820
Actual receipts	2,75,679	92,570	3,68,249
Difference ...	+ 12,549	+ 11,880	+ 24,429

or 7·10 per cent.

Inspections.—Out of 195 Sub-Registrars' offices in the North-Western Provinces, 107 offices were inspected by Registrars. The same number of offices (102) were inspected by District Officers as last year.

General.—Documents discredited by Civil Court.—Nine documents were discredited by the Civil Courts. Prosecution was instituted in the case of one of these, and explanations have been called for regarding the others.

Embezzlements or other misconduct on the part of Sub-Registrars, &c.—Two cases of misconduct occurred in Oudh during the year. The Sub-Registrar of Mahmudabad, district Sitapur, was committed for trial under sections 193, 196, 466, and 471, Indian Penal Code. The case was still pending in the Sessions Court at close of the year. The Sub-Registrar of Nánpára (Bahraich) was also suspended for neglect of duty.

10.—Municipal.

The number of municipalities remained, as in the previous year, 109. Of these six were under Act XV of 1873, and the remaining 103 under Act XV of 1883.

The total income amounted to Rs. 29,41,200, against Rs. 28,85,850 in the previous year, showing an increase, therefore, of Rs. 55,350. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 34,67,109.

The income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Taxation	22,20,831
Realizations under special Acts	71,569
Proceeds of land, &c....	22,889
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.) ...	47,896
Conservancy and road-cleaning	64,862
Municipal fines	22,426
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals ...	4,246
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds	91,063
Rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c. ...	3,56,532
Loans	36,890
Deposits	1,536
Advances	460
Total ...	29,41,200

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 81 towns. The other systems of taxation were as follows :—

	Towns.
Conservancy tax in	2
Tax on professions and trades in	19
Compound and site tax in	27
Tax according to circumstances and property in	13
Tax on houses and lands in	11
Tax on vehicles in	10
Tax on animals in	2
Tolls, &c., in	4
Tax on quarries in	1
Tax on stalls in	1

The following six municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year :—

	Rs.
Lucknow	46,657
Allahabad	35,348
Cawnpore	31,564
Meerut	24,230
Agra	19,151
Gorakhpur	16,623

Octroi was levied in three towns during the year in which it had not been in force in the previous year. It was introduced in Háthras with effect from 1st October, 1887, in place of a tax on professions and trades. In Jhánsi it did not take the place of any other form of taxation, but was extended to the whole municipality. In Kálpi it was substituted for a tax on houses, buildings, and lands, with effect from 1st April, 1887. The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 23,37,053, as compared with Rs. 22,35,330 of the preceding year.

The total net income from octroi amounted to Rs. 18,98,404, against Rs. 18,67,037 in 1886-87.

As compared with the preceding year the net receipts were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	10,49,828	11,06,458
„ II	73,446	76,733
„ III	1,50,434	1,43,451
„ IV	1,05,629	1,05,668
„ V	1,15,287	1,12,345
„ VI	56,664	49,571
„ VII	2,39,757	2,38,553
„ VIII	75,992	65,625
Total ...	18,67,037	18,98,404

The most noticeable increase was under class I, and the most noticeable decreases under classes VI and VIII.

The following are the figures for certain articles in which it was remarked last year that the quantity or value on which refunds were given bore a proportionately low proportion to the amount or value of the gross imports :—

		Amount or value of gross imports.	*Amount or value on which refunds were given.*
		Mds.	Mds.
Grain ...	1886-87	20,073,517	3,532,893
	1887-88	21,361,625	3,566,022
Refined sugar.	1886-87	777,996	346,573
	1887-88	688,294	305,533
		Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	1886-87	2,45,07,762	38,86,075
	1887-88	2,30,73,017	40,44,245
Metals,	1886-87	62,68,277	9,96,893
	1887-88	52,68,626	9,99,138

In the case of cloth and metals, it will be seen that the proportion has perceptibly risen. Careful attention is now paid in most municipalities to the question of refunds. The total sum paid in refunds (of octroi) amounted to Rs. 4,38,649 as compared with Rs. 3,68,293 in the preceding year.

The net average consumption of the more important articles stood as follows :—

		Mds. s. c.
Grain ...	1886-87	6 11 2
	1887-88	6 23 0
Refined sugar,	1886-87	0 6 9
	1887-88	0 5 10
Unrefined sugar.	1886-87	0 19 7
	1887-88	0 24 13
		Rs. a. p.
Cloth ...	1886-87	7 4 3
	1887-88	6 9 8

Several municipalities again exceeded the Government standard. The most marked cases of excess consumption of grain were—

	Actual figures. Mds. s. c.	*Government standard.* Mds.
(1) Etáwah	13 30 7	7
(2) Dhámpur...	13 22 1	
(3) Kálpi	13 9 12	
(4) Fatehpur-Sikri	13 7 4	
(5) Kásganj	10 0 0	

In Etáwah and Fatehpur-Sikri it was said that a large quantity of grain was purchased by villagers in small quantities at a time on which no refunds were claimed. In Dhámpur the excess consumption shown was attributed to the residence of outsiders in the town during the "sugar season." In Kálpi and Kásganj it was attributed to the influx of labourers for railway and other works.

The principal instances of over-consumption in cloth were—

	Actual figures. Rs. a. p.	*Government standard.* Rs. a. p.
Etah	16 10 4	6 0 0
Sultanpur	14 11 4	
Muzaffarnagar	13 2 3	
Bahraich	12 1 4	
Chandausi	11 11 3	
Lalitpur	10 11 10	

The majority of these were head-quarter municipalities, in the case of which, as was remarked last year, allowance must be made for purchases by villagers and others resorting to them.

As to the income from the different heads of taxation, the receipts from (1) conservancy tax; (2) tax according to circumstances and property; (3) tax on vehicles; (4) tax on animals; (5) tolls, &c.; and (6) tax on stalls,—showed increases: and those from (1) tax on professions and trades; (2) compound and site tax; (3) tax on houses and lands; and (4) tax on quarries,—decreases. The details of the receipts are—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax	15,446
Tax on professions and trades	1,18,940
Compound and site tax	69,486
Tax according to circumstances and property...	51,476
Tax on houses and lands...	26,146
Tax on vehicles	14,107
Tax on animals	3,370
Tolls, &c.	22,927
Tax on stone quarries	228
Tax on stalls...	301
Total ...	3,22,427

The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 22,20,831, against Rs. 22,10,029 of the previous year.

Realizations under special Acts (Act III of 1867, Act I of 1871, and Act XIV of 1879) amounted to Rs. 71,569 and exceeded those of 1886-87 by Rs. 46. Proceeds of land, &c., brought in Rs. 22,889, as against Rs. 3,032 in 1886-87; the increase was due to large sales of sites in the Naini Tal Municipality.

The total municipal expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,20,133 against Rs. 28,00,991 in the previous year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,40,239.

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Public safety.	
Lighting	89,983
Police	4,05,670
Public health.	
Erection of buildings	2,60,111
Repairs to ditto	45,779
Medical institutions	75,728
Vaccination	14,130
Water-works	14,565
Road-watering	50,052
Road-cleaning	1,43,293
Conservancy	4,22,118
Drainage works	28,662
Public gardens	47,283
Public convenience.	
Construction and maintenance of roads	4,38,962
Other new works	1,07,598
Other repairs	65,508

The chief differences in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, are the following :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
(1) Collection of tax, &c.	17,044	(1) Miscellaneous	31,993
(2) Lighting	8,321		
(3) Police	8,381		
(4) Erection of buildings	78,341		
(5) Medical institutions	11,395		
(6) Conservancy	11,297		
(7) Contributions to schools ...	16,599		
(8) Construction and maintenance of roads	20,766		
(9) Other new works	32,522		

Towards the promotion of female medical education, several municipalities contributed. The form which the assistance rendered usually takes is the grant of scholarships to female pupils to study at the Agra Medical School; and Municipal Boards generally make it a condition that the pupils, when qualified, shall practise within the limits of the municipality or district which has borne the cost of their education. Thus the municipalities of the Hardoi district have combined to educate three pupils whose services are to be confined to the district. The several municipalities of the Meerut district subscribed Rs. 950 to the Lady Dufferin Fund—to be devoted to the building and furnishing of a female ward in the Agra Hospital, to be called the "Meerut ward." Further contributions have been remitted for 1888-89 for the enlargement of the building and extension of the usefulness of the Agra Medical School. The Lucknow Municipality contributes Rs. 2,400 per annum towards the support of the Lady Lyall Medical School, Lucknow. The Naini Tal Municipality has granted a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to an European lady to study at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on condition that she enters into a written agreement to practise in Naini Tal.

The following are the more important original works undertaken and improvements effected during the year :—

Municipality.	Project.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Mussoorie ...	Khatta-pani water-supply scheme	1,500	
	Bhatta conservancy scheme	11,247	
	Cart-road to Bhatta	2,000	
Meerut ...	Town hall	3,528	Completed.
	Kaisarganj market	2,906	Ditto.
	Slaughter-house for sheep and goats ...	7,178	Ditto.
Gháziabad ...	Town hall	6,500	Ditto.
Sardhana ...	Ditto	4,429	
Agra ...	City pavements	8,147	
	Water-works scheme (preliminary expenses) ...	6,345	
Etáwah ...	New ganj	5,522	
Amroha ...	Town hall	3,000	Unfinished.
Gházipur ...	Bathing ghát	1,996	Completed.
Mirzapur ...	Clock tower	3,234	Unfinished.
Jaunpur ...	Town hall	11,524	Completed.
Cawnpore ...	Sisaman and Ganda nála...	13,677	
	Muir Mills drain	4,990	

Several of the larger municipalities are waking to a sense of the absolute necessity of improving their water-supply. In Agra, as shown above, Rs. 6,345 was spent on preliminary expenses connected with a scheme which is being pushed forward for supplying the city with water from the Jumna.

In Lucknow a sum of Rs. 38,409 was spent on the purchase of plant, &c., for the experimental artesian well. Work is at present at a standstill, as the machinery purchased was not strong enough to overcome some unexpected resistance which was met with. Additional machinery is being imported from America, on arrival of which work will be resumed.

In Allahabad, a scheme for the introduction of a water-supply for the city, civil station, and cantonments is under consideration.

In Benares the subject of drainage and water-supply is also under consideration: and a scheme is being prepared by the Supervising Engineer for Municipal Water-works.

The chief sanitary improvements effected in municipalities are noted in the following abstract. The Sanitary Commissioner reported that, as funds became available, sanitary improvement in the municipal towns of these Provinces was steadily progressing :—

In *Mussoorie* the conservancy scheme for the removal to the lands of the Bhatta village of the night-soil has been completed at a cost of Rs. 23,363-11-7. The station was very healthy throughout the year, and its sanitary condition is described as good.

At *Saháranpur* a sum of Rs. 28,958-5-8 was expended out of a total income of Rs. 30,844 for sanitary purposes. During the last six years Rs. 43,677 have been spent in making new minor drains, and the work still continues. A most useful sanitary improvement in Saháranpur is the establishment of direct connection between the house and street drains. This effects the abolition of the filthy cesspools still so common in, and so injurious to the health of, most towns in these Provinces. A scheme for the effectual flushing of the minor drains in the town is under consideration: the main drains are flushed with canal water.

At *Meerut* a sum of Rs. 17,471 was expended for sanitary purposes during the year. Except the construction of five public urinals and a public latrine, no new sanitary works were executed during the year. The sanitation of Meerut continues to be very carefully attended to.

At *Koil-Aligarh*, a sum of Rs. 15,574-0-4 was expended out of an income of Rs. 67,331-10-3 for sanitary purposes. No new sanitary works of importance were executed during the year.

At *Háthras* a sum of Rs. 23,285-2-8 was expended out of an income of Rs. 26,329-8-11 for sanitary purposes. Of this amount, drainage works cost Rs. 2,482-2-3. Háthras is a very clean town, well-drained and comparatively healthy.

At *Agra* a sum of Rs. 47,038-11-6 was expended for sanitary purposes.

At *Muttra* a sum of Rs. 6,154-14-0 was expended on original sanitary works, and a sum Rs. 8,217-1-2 on repair of sanitary works. The streets and lanes of the town are nearly all well-paved and drained.

In *Mainpuri* nearly Rs. 7,000 was expended for sanitary purposes out of an income of Rs. 17,175.

At *Fatehgarh-Farukhabad* a sum of Rs. 11,440-14-2 was expended for ordinary sanitary purposes, and an additional sum of Rs. 7,817-1-0 in the execution of original sanitary improvements. The old, deep, and underground drains at the sides of the main streets have been filled up, and replaced by open surface drains.

In *Moradabad* a sum of Rs. 29,188-10-2 was expended for sanitary purposes. The construction of a fine masonry drain from Deberia tank to the Ramganga cost Rs. 3,728-14-0, and the construction of a new latrine Rs. 1,200.

At *Allahabad* out of an income of Rs. 3,10,723, a sum of Rs. 78,603 was expended for sanitary purposes. Of this amount Rs. 14,539 was expended upon original works and Rs. 41,679 upon repairs. A sum of Rs. 3,914 was devoted to repairing the latrines: many of which were in a ruinous condition.

At *Bánda* a sum of Rs. 14,353-4-9 was expended for sanitary purposes. Of this amount Rs. 651-0-8 was expended on original works.

At *Fatehpur* a sum of Rs. 4,104 was expended for sanitary purposes out of a total income of Rs. 13,828. The wells were thoroughly repaired and cleaned; waste ground on the outskirts levelled and converted into gardens; and the dry-earth system brought into force in the management of the public latrines.

At *Mirzapur*, out of an income of Rs. 94,152 a sum of Rs. 32,428-0-2 was expended for sanitary purposes. About a third of this amount went towards repairs of roads.

At *Gházipur* a sum of Rs. 6,817-0-11 was expended for sanitary purposes. The chief sanitary works consisted of repairs of drains, latrines, and urinals.

At *Ballia*, out of a gross income of Rs. 15,920-3-8, a sum of Rs. 5,909-12-9 was expended for sanitary purposes. The chief sanitary works were the carrying out of the new drainage scheme with a view to facilitate the flow of water which used to accumulate in large quantities in the town during the rains; the cleaning out of the municipal wells and repair of public latrines.

At *Gorákhpur*, out of an income of Rs. 61,999-6-5, a sum of Rs. 10,394-15-10 was expended for sanitary purposes. The chief sanitary improvements were the drainage of the Ramgarh Tal, and the erection of latrines and urinals.

At *Lucknow*, out of an income of Rs. 3,13,169, a sum of Rs. 1,22,413 was expended for sanitary purposes. Of this amount Rs. 67,422 was spent on original works. During the year, 24,505 feet of stone and brick drains were constructed, and 188 wells were cleaned and deepened. Artesian well-sinking is in progress; 11 new latrines on the standard plan were built; and many useful sanitary improvements of a minor character carried out. But until an abundant supply of good water is provided for Lucknow, the public health will certainly continue, as at present, to be unsatisfactory.

In *Hardoi*, out of an income of Rs. 13,758-14-7, a sum of Rs. 4,332-0-10 was expended for sanitary purposes. The scheme for effecting the much-needed drainage of Hardoi is still in progress. When completed, it cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial effect on the health of the town.

At *Rae Bareli* a sum of Rs. 6,149 was expended for sanitary purposes out of a total income of Rs. 19,334-9-0. The chief sanitary works executed consisted of two new latrines and of drains.

At *Fyzabad* a sum of Rs. 18,153-15-7 was expended for sanitary purposes. The greater part of this amount has been expended upon the construction of new, and the repair of old drains, cleaning of 515 wells, and building and repairing of latrines. There are few towns in which sanitary improvement is more energetically and intelligently carried out than in Fyzabad.

In the municipality of *Bahraich*, out of a total income of Rs. 30,627-15-4, a sum of Rs. 7,414-13-10 was expended for sanitary purposes. Much attention is paid in Bahraich to the cleansing and repair of wells. Certain wells known to yield pure water have notices affixed to them to indicate that they are specially set apart for supplying drinking-water. Much care is taken to preserve the ground in the vicinity of these wells in a clean state, and to prevent the water in the wells from being in any way polluted. The example of Bahraich is being followed in several other towns.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1887-88, 327 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, as compared with 334 in the previous year. The population of the towns was 1,647,834, and the number of houses assessed to taxation 201,765. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,01,499, and the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-2-11 per head of population and Re. 1-7-10 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, was Rs. 3,97,720; the total expenditure was Rs. 3,26,919; leaving a balance of Rs. 70,801 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

A half company of Rifle Volunteers was formed during the year at Aligarh and affiliated to the Mussoorie Corps; the Gházipur Light Horse and the Gorakhpur Light Horse were separated from the Rifle Corps at the close of last year; the designation of the "F" Mounted Company of the Oudh Corps was changed to "Oudh Light Horse," and the detachment at Kálpi broken up, owing to the transfer elsewhere of the railway officials forming that detachment.

The aggregate number of the Volunteers as compared with last year fell from 2,302 to 2,282. This decrease in numbers was due principally to transfer of railway officials who were Volunteers to stations where no corps existed. The Oudh and Gházipur Corps lost in this way 46 and 40 men respectively. Of the officers and men on the rolls 60·91 were extra-efficients, 26·20 efficients, and 12·89 non-efficients. The percentage of extra-efficients shows a satisfactory increase from 54 to 60·91. There is a slight increase, as compared with the preceding year, in the percentage of non-efficients; but this is explained to be due to absence of the men from the station on duty. In the Naini Tal Corps of the 76 men returned as non-efficients, no less than 30 were absent from the station all the year round. Shooting improved considerably, and there were 360 marksmen at the close of last year, as against 261 in 1886-87. The Mussoorie Corps shows badly in this respect, as of the 220 men on the rolls not one became a marksman. With the exception of the Gházipur Battalion, which showed a deficit of Rs. 365-13-8, all the other corps in the Province had surpluses to their credit. The need of another 1st class Sergeant Instructor is said to be seriously felt by the Naini Tal Corps, and it is considered that one will become absolutely necessary if, as is expected, the boys of St. Joseph's Seminary form another cadet company next year. The rifle range at Sonepur was completed during the year, and the band in the Gházipur Corps is said to be making good progress.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1887-88.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualification for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Battalion.																												
Naini Tal	None	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	9	20	234	263	9	20	234	263	...	17·75	...	...	...	105	82	76	105	82	76
Rohilkhand (Head-quarters, Bareilly).	A Company—Bareilly, Budaun, and Káthgodám. B Company—Chandausi, Moradabad, Aligarh, and Saháranpur. C Company—Sháhjahánpur and Rosa.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	15	145	172	12	15	145	172	...	16·06	...	...	...	88	25	59	88	25	59
Oudh (Head-quarters, Lucknow).	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, and Mankápur.	1	6	1	8	5	7	33	45	23	47	287	357	28	54	320	402	19·11	24·22	36	7	2	214	131	12	250	138	14
II Battalion.																												
Mussoorie (Head-quarters, Mussoorie).	Dehra, Meerut, and Aligarh	...	3½	2	5½	...	...	...	...	19	30	320	369	19	30	320	369	...	15·82	...	...	...	218	123	28	218	123	28
Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	None	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	44	50	3	3	44	50	...	20·22	...	...	...	45	3	2	45	3	2
Roorkee	None	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	35	37	1	1	35	37	...	33·00	...	...	...	8	25	4	8	25	4
Agra	None	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	26	178	212	8	26	178	212	...	21·38	...	...	...	133	68	11	133	68	11
III Battalion.																												
Allahabad	Bánda and Fatehpur ...	1	3	1	5	5	7	33	45	15	31	254	300	20	38	287	345	14·54	23·16	40	2	3	220	68	12	260	70	15
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh																											
Cawnpore	None	1	1	1	3	3	7	43	53	4	10	61	75	7	17	104	128	24·01	31·56	43	2	8	53	13	9	96	15	17
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...																											
IV Battalion.																												
Gházipur (including Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, Gházipur Light Horse, and Gorakhpur Light Horse).	Benares, Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Sonepur, and Lehra.	3	6	...	9	10	13	80	103	13	14	174	201	23	27	254	304	23·33	17·15	59	22	22	128	27	46	187	49	68
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	28½	8	42½	23	34	189	246	107	197	1,732	2,036	130	231	1,921	2,282	20·25	22·32	178	33	35	1,212	565	259	1,390	598	294

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1887-88—*(concluded)*

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualification. Figure of merit. Cavalry.	Figure of merit. Infantry.	Percentage of extra-efficients. Cavalry.	Percentage of extra-efficients. Infantry.	Number of marksmen. Cavalry.	Number of marksmen. Infantry.	Receipts. Balance of previous year.	Receipts. Receipts of the year.	Receipts. Total.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Battalion.												
Naini Tal	None	...	137·16	...	71·14	...	24	2,449 11 4	4,368 8 0	6,818 3 4	5,618 3 4	
Rohilkhand (Head-quarters, Bareilly).	A Company—Bareilly, Budaun, and Káthgodám. B Company—Chandausi, Moradabad, Aligarh, and Saháranpur. C Company—Sháhjahánpur and Rosa.	...	156·28	...	65·69	...	24	3 2 1	3,926 15 0	3,930 1 1	3,215 1 5	
Oudh (Head-quarters, Lucknow).	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, and Mankapur.	158·25	147·07	80·00	59·94	10	64	1,029 10 2	13,761 1 0	14,790 11 2	8,518 13 0	
II Battalion.												
Mussoorie (Head-quarters, Mussoorie).	Dehra, Meerut, and Aligarh,	...	145·93	...	58·65	...	19	5,667 15 7	11,954 14 9	17,622 14 4	10,347 12 1	The receipts and expenditure of the Aligarh Detachment are not given.
Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	None	...	179·60	...	90·00	...	19	205 12 5	4,337 0 7	4,542 13 0	2,822 12 3	
Roorkee	None	...	116·49	...	27·03	...	1	110 7 0	1,076 6 0	1,186 13 0	969 6 6	
Agra	None	...	165·03	...	62·73	...	46	1,214 1 3	6,702 2 0	7,916 3 3	5,985 8 1	
III Battalion.												
Allahabad	Bánda and Fatehpur ...	167·25	162·99	88·88	73·33	14	51	3,510 0 0	10,005 9 3	13,515 9 3	10,353 11 2	
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh											
Cawnpore	None	172·46	154·81	81·13	70·66	18	23	2,403 10 1	3,706 13 3	6,110 7 4	4,523 7 1	
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...											
IV Battalion.												
Gházipur (including Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, Gházipur Light Horse, and Gorakhpur Light Horse).	Benares, Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Sonepur, and Lehra.	149·47	161·67	57·28	63·68	27	39	1,480 1 8	6,059 12 9	7,539 14 5	7,905 12 1	Deficit of Rs. 365-13-8.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	72·35	59·52	69	291	18,074 7 7	65,899 2 7	83,973 10 2	60,260 7 0	

13.—MARINE.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village Records.*

There were a few changes in the establishments of patwáris and kanúngos during the year: the following figures show their strength at the close of the year :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.
Inspectors of kanúngos	2	1	3
Sudder kanúngos	34	12	46
Registrar kanúngos	172	43	215
Supervisor kanúngos	471	190	661
Assistant kanúngos ... ... } ... Muharrirs and apprentices	248	67	315
Chainmen	505	202	707
Patwáris	21,862	9,236	31,098
Total	23,294	9,751	33,045

The annual examination for kanúngoships were held at the head-quarters of each Division excepting Kumaun, with the following results :—

	Total examined.	Passed in full.	Passed in part.	Failed.
Kanúngos	17	12	4	1
Assistant kanúngos	39	18	18	3
Patwári teachers...	7	6	1	...
Candidates	210	86	116	8
Total	273	122	139	12

Patwári schools were maintained both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and amounts realized from fees exceeded expenditure. In the North-Western Provinces the fees amounted to Rs. 17,307 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,650, and in Oudh the total receipts were Rs. 4,087, and the expenditure Rs. 3,601. The results of the working of the schools were generally very satisfactory.

Considerable savings were effected in the cost of supplying the patwári forms. The total cost for 1295 fasli amounted to Rs. 68,433 only, which is nearly Rs. 3,000 less than what it cost in the preceding year, and a little more than half of what it cost when the printing was managed separately in each district.

The following amendments and rulings were sanctioned during the year :—

1.—Patwáris and kanúngos to be placed at the disposal of the Settlement Officer during the currency of the settlement operations.

2.—An order-book to register instructions in regard to rules of practice and of a permanent nature, added to the record.

3.—Each patwári to equip himself with and maintain the instruments necessary for correction of maps.

4.—Pay of kanúngos whose work might be found systematically bad to be reduced to the minimum rate of pay until again declared efficient.

5.—Commissioners empowered to sanction transfer of kanúngos from one district to another within their Division, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to transfer them from one Division to another.

6.—An amended form of muáfi register prescribed.

7.—A fee to be levied from all candidates appearing at the patwári examination.

Parties were organized from the kanúngo staff in the districts of Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar under the charge of Deputy Collectors for re-settling those districts on the basis of the maps and records brought up to date by patwáris. These parties carry through a minute examination and correction of maps and records field by field and holding by holding in advance of the Settlement Officer, and a fair amount of work was thus done by the end of the year.

Of the 49 districts of the United Provinces, 40 were inspected by the officers of the Department. It is satisfactory to be able to note increasing attention paid by the district staff to this branch of administration. A share in the promotion in the revenue line was accorded to deserving kanúngos: a few were appointed to Naib Tahsíldárships and similar appointments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and one to a Tahsíldárship in Oudh; while to reduce the great inequalities in the pay of patwáris and to place these latter on a better footing, their circles in the following districts were re-arranged, and where necessary additional grants were sanctioned :—

Dehra Dún.	Tarái.
Muzaffarnagar.	Fyzabad.
Cawnpore.	Bahraich.
Allahabad.	Gonda.
Jaunpur.	Sitapur.
Jhánsi.	Kheri.

Partabgarh.

(2)—*Agricultural improvements on Court of Wards' estates.*

Beyond supplying seed, procuring good bulls for estates, and lending apparatus for boring or for well-sinking, there is not much to report on as effected. The appointment of Court of Wards Engineer was abolished from the close of last year, and the four wells left unfinished by the Engineer on the Rawatpur Estate were eventually taken in hand and completed by Mír Muhammad Husain, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

(3)—*Enclosure of waste land.*

Of the two plots of waste land in Cawnpore referred to in the previous year's report, one now bears about 1,600 trees, among which there are some very promising trees which were planted in pits protected by a lining from the influence of the surrounding alkali. The rain-tree—reported as a suitable tree for úsar—is now being tried. The plot to which gypsum was applied some three years ago has this year yielded a crop of rice, the outturn of which, though not up to average in quantity, was well matured and grain plump. Of the other plot, which is treated by cultivation and on which stock is kept on purely commercial principles, 24 acres have so far been reclaimed that Rs. 6 an acre are obtainable, and about five acres have been let out, in proof, at that rate. In the two plots in Aligarh which were enclosed last year, several experiments, such as flushing the land to raise meadow grass and rice, scraping away the *reh* efflorescence, and planting fodder and other trees on the plan followed in Cawnpore, are in progress.

(4)—*Ploughing demonstrations.*

This year again, on the opening of the regular ploughing season, parties of men trained at the farm were told off to the same seven districts as last year, and worked alongside cultivators actually ploughing on the fields; thus practically demonstrating what the ploughs could do when yoked to the cultivator's own cattle. It cannot be said that the effect is yet great; but ploughs and water-lifts, it may be remarked, are being gradually more freely borrowed by cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Cawnpore Experimental Station than was formerly the case, and it has taken some years to effect even this.

(5)—*Forecast of special crops.*

Forecast of the wheat, oil-seeds, and cotton crops were duly submitted, and in their preparation the aid of the zamíndárs corresponding with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was freely sought and as freely rendered.

Sanction has been given to an attempt being made to forecast for next season the area laid down to indigo.

(6)—*Agricultural Journal.*

The journal is now published regularly in Hindi as well as in Urdu, and the number of subscribers at the full rate has risen from 43 to 70, a further increase on that of the previous year. The reports of experiments at the Cawnpore Experimental Station receive currency in the vernacular through the journal, also the reports of proceedings at agricultural shows, and extracts from other reports likely to be of interest to the agricultural public. Original articles are from time to time inserted along with translations of interesting paragraphs from the various scientific journals subscribed for by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

(7)—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

The year was a bad one for ordinary agriculture, and therefore ill suited for anything in the way of experimental cultivation. Of the kharíf experiments the only series affording tangible results were those with cotton, illustrating the value of deep ploughing; among manures woollen-refuse, poudrette, and sheep-dung gave the most profitable returns.

The rabi crops suffered, to commence with, from a severe hail-storm, and were at the close of the season greatly damaged by frost. The plots which gave the best results were those manured with poudrette, followed by those manured with saltpetre and bone-dust, while in the experiments in green-soiling indigo took the lead.

(8)—*Sahárnpur Botanical Garden.*

This was the first year under the new arrangement of a Superintendent on low pay and a much reduced budget.

The season was marked by severe frost and great irregularity in the rainfall; nevertheless the financial results of the year's operations were extremely satisfactory, showing a return direct and indirect of Rs. 21,455-9-4, against an expenditure of Rs. 19,327-8-11.

In distribution there was an increase of business, and the supply of drugs to the Medical Department exceeded in weight that of the previous year.

Under the head of cultivation may be noted that the fruit crop was below the average; that the demand for acclimatized seeds, both flower and vegetable, continues to improve; and that many new varieties of fruit and vegetables were introduced.

A large number of instructive and interesting experiments were conducted with cereals and with fodder crops.

The number of trained gardeners sent out continues to increase, 25 having been sent out, against 21 in the year previous.

(9)—*Lucknow Horticultural Garden.*

The results of management were as usual extremely satisfactory: the return direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 11,890, against an expenditure of Rs. 14,460. A small increase in the expenditure over that of the previous year was due to the carrying out of certain improvements.

Under fruit culture particular attention continues to be given to the introduction of new varieties of the orange and lemon tribe and of date-palms.

Under vegetable and flower cultivation may be noted a commencement in establishing the use of fresh hill potato seed imported annually by ordinary native growers. The demand for seeds of all kinds was in excess of the supply.

Experiments with cereals and fodder grasses were carried out, and a new fodder grass "Teff" from Abyssinia gave, both here and at Saháranpur, good results.

At Lucknow the Japan paper mulberry has for some time been receiving particular attention. It grows with great rapidity in almost any kind of soil, and yields one of the finest fibres known; but the most economical way of growing it for fibre and of extracting the fibre has yet to be determined: this is a subject of continuous experiment.

(10)—*Demonstration and Private Farms.*

The Demonstration Farm at Meerut having served its purpose as a model for the organization of private farms was closed as a Government institution from April last, and was then on the application of Chaudhri Debi Singh, Raís of Meerut, made over to him to be maintained at his expense, Government simply lending the Chaudhri the services of an overseer belonging to the Cawnpore Farm establishment. The Chaudhri is one of the most public-spirited of the members of the Agricultural Association, and has given thus a practical proof of his sincerity.

There were several other private farms maintained at the expense of the members of the Agricultural Association in correspondence with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and purely for the purpose of carrying out experiments, notably at Ujaoli, Budaun (29 acres), by Chaudhri Syad-ud-din; at Jatao, Agra district (76 acres), by Rao Karan Singh; at Meerut (14 acres), by Lála Mahtab Rai, at Cawnpore (165 acres), by Bábu Lachhman Parshad, B.A.

There are others in the Province; but the above comprise the most important, and their existence is the most satisfactory evidence that could be desired of an increasing interest on the part of native gentlemen in the methods of scientific agriculture.

(11)—*Provincial Museum.*

The collections continued to augment with great rapidity in all departments, 6,698 items having been added during the year. From Calcutta was at last received the long-expected ethnological collection of life-size models illustrating various aboriginal tribes; also from the same source a complete collection illustrating the economic products of these Provinces.

The experiment of supplying visitors with duplicates of exhibits appears to increase in favour, the sales having been 5,496, against 4,366 in the previous year.

The number of visitors was counted by door-keepers as 285,828: in future the counting will be effected by a self-registering turnstile. On one holiday recently over 10,000 passed the turnstile in a single day.

The Committee prepared and forwarded for the Glasgow Exhibition 2,830 exhibits, of the value of upwards of Rs. 19,000.

(12)—*Arboriculture.*

The total length of roads under arboricultural operations during 1887-88 was 3,310 miles, of which 300 miles were planted during the year. This brings the total length of roads provided with trees at the close of the year to 4,314 miles. Two hundred and thirteen nurseries were maintained, which supplied over one lakh and fifty thousand trees for planting on roads and in groves. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,951, against Rs. 65,811 in 1886-87, and the receipts to Rs. 32,890 against Rs. 39,021 in 1886-87, as per details noted below :—

	Expenditure.			*Receipts.*	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of avenues ...	51,676	55,594	Sale of lopping and felling ...	30,120	24,404
Ditto groves and nurseries	12,608	13,942	Sale of fruits and grass, ...	8,901	8,486
Miscellaneous	1,527	1,415			
Total ...	65,811	70,951	Total ...	39,021	32,890

(13)—*Manufactures.*

The statement on page 127 of the appendices gives necessary particulars regarding the position of the principal manufactures during the year.

(14)—*Agricultural Fairs.*

These still grow in popular favour, and are deserving of the most liberal treatment that Government can afford to extend to them.

The most important were those held at the following places: Saháranpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Moradabad, Agra, Muttra, Lalitpur, Bara Banki, Bahraich, Khairabad (Sitapur), and Malihabad (Lucknow).

It is a pity as happened this year that the dates in several instances clashed, and so rendered it impossible for exhibitors to follow on from one to another.

Each year shows marked improvements in organization and in the quality of exhibits, particularly in regard to artware, also in regard to a keener spirit of emulation. Competitive trials between various new patterns of sugar-mills, between improved agricultural implements and those ordinarily used, &c, were eagerly watched, and a fair number of purchases made.

Bahraich being a district where mule-breeding is carried on, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations kindly sent for exhibition an Italian donkey stallion, with the result that two applications were received from Taluqdárs for similar animals at a cost of about Rs. 700 a-piece. At Bahraich the plan was tried of distributing improved ploughs along with many prizes. At Saháranpur the number of exhibits of agricultural produce alone came to 2,799.

(15)—*Exhibitions.*

The accounts of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition were finally closed: the net result from a financial point of view being that these Provinces were represented in every public department and in every branch of industry and art at a cost of Rs. 2,661-6-8, including every charge for office, carriage, &c.

(16)—*Sericulture.*

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture has discontinued operations under this head. Messrs. Lyster & Co. continue operations in sericulture on their Government grant in the Dún, but decline to afford any information as to results

(17)—*Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed this year was 3,719lbs., against 6,230lbs. distributed last year. The falling off is partly due to the disappointment which many applicants met last year, the indents being far larger than what could

possibly be satisfied, and partly to the fact that many zamíndárs who were supplied in the previous year are now well provided with good wheat seed produced from that first received.

(18)—*Boring apparatus.*

Five men were trained in the use of the apparatus: they were sent out on requisition, and were constantly employed. They were at work at various times in the Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Kheri, Muttra, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Cawnpore districts, and did useful work. In Saháranpur a pucka well, which had been left unfinished for several years in despair of reaching a spring, was tested for a zamíndár, and the spring, shown to be 20 feet below the level, reached. The zamíndár has since had the borer applied to several sites where he contemplates sinking other wells.

FORESTS.

The areas of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and end of the year are marginally noted. In the Oudh Circle no change occurred. In the Central Circle 36 acres were disforested as they formed portion of the territory transferred from the Jhánsi district to the Gwalior Darbár, and over a square mile of forest was added in the same district to the reserves from the territory received from Gwalior. In the School Circle a number of minor changes took place. The leased forests of the Bashahr State were transferred to the Panjáb Forest Department, some small plots of inferior forest were relinquished to villages in Jaunsár, while other more valuable plots were constituted reserves.

Area of reserved forest in square miles

Circles.	1st April, 1887.	31st March, 1888.
Central ...	1,603	1,604
Oudh ...	1,203	1,203
School ..	804	801
Total ...	3,610	3,608

The state of the boundaries was satisfactory in the Central Circle: the pillars were in good order, and the existing boundaries were improved and more clearly defined in several places during the year. In the Oudh Circle the rules regarding the annual clearance of the boundary between British forests and the Nipál Taráí were observed by our officers; but the Nipál authorities as in former years failed to keep the neutral belt on their side of the line clear. In the School Circle some boundary pillars required repairs, which apparently were postponed from want of funds, and two or three minor disputes with neighbouring proprietors remained unsettled. The total expenditure on demarcation, boundary-clearances, pillar construction, and repairs in the three Circles was Rs. 4,852.

Surveys, working plans, &c.—The expenditure under this head in each Circle, as compared with that of the previous year, is marginally shown. In the Central Circle the interior survey of the Gagar and Ninglat new reserves in the Naini Tal Division was all but completed, and a boundary survey of the Chandi and Udepur forests in the Ganges Division was commenced. Permanent working plans for the three working circles of Ránikhet, Naini Tal, and Nandhaur were sanctioned by this Government. A temporary working plan for the Ránikhet Cantonment forests was also sanctioned, and temporary working plans for other forests remained under consideration. This, and the examination of the district forests of Kumaun and Garhwál with the view to ascertaining what portions were sufficiently valuable to be placed under a regular system of conservancy, were the two most pressing matters in this Circle.

Expenditure on surveys and working plans.

Circles	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs
Central ...	1,321	319
Oudh ..	1,932	1,640
School ...	1,196	4,140
Total ..	4,449	6,099

In the Oudh Circle, the Kheri working plan was under discussion. The School Circle was in advance of the other Circles in respect of permanent working plans.

During the year plans for the leased Tehri-Garhwál forests and for one of the Dehra Dún forests were submitted to Government, and other plans were reported to have been completed. The Saháranpur forests alone in the Circle are now without a permanent working plan. If the proposal made by this Government that a Working Plans Officer should be provided for the Province in the re-organization scheme now under the consideration of the Government of India be accepted, there will be ample work for him in the Oudh and the Central Circles.

Establishments.—The subordinate establishment of the Oudh Circle was under consideration, as the increased strength applied for by the Officiating Conservator was thought by Government to be somewhat excessive. The Conservator has reported strongly in favour of increasing the Upper Ranger or Sub-Assistant Conservator class in his Circle, where the departmental operations require close and trustworthy supervision. The Local Government has expressed itself favourable to the scheme of strengthening the staff trained in the local Forest School accompanied by a reduction in the number of officers recruited in England. The Rangers and Foresters in the Oudh Circle worked well during the year, though some of the Foresters had to be dismissed for dishonesty and one Ranger was reduced for carelessness. In the Central Circle there are now 12 officers trained or under training at the School; and the detailed report on the conduct of the several Range officers afforded reason for hoping that a higher standard of efficiency and intelligence was slowly being attained. In the School Circle all the Rangers are said to have done good work during the year, and the Foresters also are with three exceptions well reported of.

Breaches of forest law.—The subjoined table gives the chief details:—

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest law.

Circles	Cases before the Courts.	Prosecutions.				Cases compounded	
		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Number of persons.	Amount received in compensation.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
							Rs
Central	76	49	96	25	72	880	2,256
Oudh	81	74	142	7	26	256	1,083
School	5	3	6	1	2	243	1,075
Total ...	162	126	244	33	100	1,379	4,414
Total for 1886-87 ..	376	314	584	58	143	750	2,274

The cases before the Courts were much fewer than in the previous year, while the number of offences compounded was nearly doubled. More than half the composition cases belonged to the Central Circle The Conservator of the Oudh Circle appeared to consider that the record of offences and punishments inadequately represented the extent to which the forest law was infringed by the people; but he allowed that on the whole the general protection was good. In the School Circle the relations generally between the Department and the neighbouring villagers continued to be good.

Forest fires.—The following statement compares the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1887:—

Fire conservancy operations.

Circles.		Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1886-87 ...	312,398	289,434	22,964	7·93	16,872	10·68
	1887-88 ...	407,841	400,694	7,147	1 78	17,935	7 85
Oudh ...	1886-87 ...	449,448	382,611	66,837	17·46	11,493	4 91
	1887-88 ...	487,819	451,577	36,242	8·02	13,719	5·39
School ..	1886-87 ...	390,920	353,224	37,696	10 67	8,388	4 10
	1887-88 ...	396,381	377,623	18,758	4·96	7,353	3 7
Total ...	1886-87 ...	1,152,766	1,025,269	127,497	12·43	36,753	6·1
	1887-88 ...	1,292,041	1,229,894	62,147	5 05	39,007	5·8

One hundred and forty thousand acres were added to the area under fire-conservancy, and only 5 per cent. of the area attempted to be protected was burnt, compared with over 12 per cent. in 1887. The expense of protection was also reduced, especially in the Central Circle, where the comparatively high cost had been noticed in past years. The large increase in the protected area of the Central Circle was chiefly due to the experimental attempt in Jhánsi, Lalitpur, and Naini Tal to secure fire-conservancy through the regular establishment and the co-operation of villagers without the entertainment of a special staff of fire-watchers. It proved fairly successful, and cost only Re. 1-2-0 the square mile, or 33 pie the acre. In the Oudh Circle the cost of fire protection in Pilibhít and Bhira was also high, being 9 95 pies per acre in the former and 7·98 pies per acre in the latter. Fires occurred in 62,000 acres out of the whole protected area of 1,292,000 acres. A good deal of the burnt area fortunately comprised inferior forest, and for the most part the fires were not severe In the Central Circle several destructive fires occurred in the newly-acquired reserves of the Ninglat and Gagar, which were evidently the work of incendiaries. Malice or ill-will was also the cause of several fires in the Oudh and School Circles. In the School Circle grazing was allowed throughout the year in two-thirds of the fire-protected area, and the Conservator has repeatedly asserted that the grass on the Western Siwáliks is such that burning is recognized by the villagers as distinctly injurious.

Grazing.—The amount realized from grazing (Rs. 89,220) fell short by Rs. 5,600 of the realizations of 1886-87. Considerable arrears, however, were outstanding in the Saháranpur district. In the Central Circle the area closed absolutely to grazing was about one-fourth of the whole reserved forest area. In the Oudh Circle, 44 per cent. of the reserves were closed · and in the School Circle 28 per cent. Throughout most of the Central Circle the grazing was reported to be light, and cases of over-grazing were exceptional. The Oudh Circle, which has a long frontage adjoining a well-populated country, afforded grazing to over 400,000 cattle. If the figures could be relied on, and if it were the fact that the cattle grazed in the Government forests had to depend on them exclusively for fodder, over-grazing would certainly be established in the case of Pilibhít and Gorakhpur. The figures, however, are not considered accurate by the Conservator, and there is little doubt that the cattle frequenting the Government forests supplement the grazing found there from the waste-lands of the adjoining villages. In the School Circle no cases of over-grazing were reported.

Natural and artificial reproduction.—In the Central Circle sál seeded below the average. The progress made in the general condition of the Jhánsi, Lalitpur, and Bánda forests was satisfactory, and proved the utility of the measures which had been taken to preserve these village jungles from destruction. In the Oudh Circle natural production was generally very good except in exceptional tracts, where the requirements of adjoining villages pressed somewhat severely on the forests. The improvement fellings in Kheri and Gorakhpur are said to have had

a beneficial effect on the young growth. The character of the season as regards seed production in the School Circle is not specified by the Conservator, though he remarks that in Jaunsár the conifers failed and the oaks seeded well. The expenditure on account of artificial reproduction in each Circle is shown on the margin. In the School Circle the chief planting work was in Jaunsár, where blank areas are being stocked with deodár. The other plantation experiments in this Circle were not very successful. The expenditure on the Chakráta forest garden was much in excess of the receipts, and it is not the province of the Forest Department to grow vegetables for troops, especially when the Commissariat refuses to purchase them. In the Central and Oudh Circles cultural operations were on a restricted scale. The Ránikhet forest nursery continued to be well and economically managed by Mr. Craw.

	Rs.
Central Circle	2,507
School "	2,720
Oudh "	2,866

Communications and buildings.—The expenditure incurred during the year on communications and buildings is shown below:—

Expenditure on communications and buildings.

Circles.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	27,995	16,050	316	44,361	18·6
Oudh	11,047	10,618	1,567	23,232	7·3
School	7,539	16,479	489	24,507	8·8
Total ...	46,581	43,147	2,372	92,100	11·1
Total, 1886-87 ...	47,067	30,278	4,422	81,767	...

The expenditure in the Central Circle was large, but the extension of the area worked for timber in Kumaun and Garhwál made the construction of new roads and of houses for the controlling and subordinate staff unavoidable. In the School Circle the expenditure on buildings was large, and it was necessary to enforce individual responsibility in a case in which excess expenditure was incurred in the Oudh Circle, and instructions were issued to Conservators which will ensure economy and adherence to sanctioned estimates when rest-houses and other public works are undertaken by the Forest Department.

Yield and working.—The following abstract shows the timber, fuel, and minor produce which was "removed" from the forests during the year, and the agency by which it was removed:—

Total outturn of the forests.

	In cubic feet (000s omitted).							
	Class.				*By whom removed.*			
	Total outturn.	Selection fellings	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.								
Timber ..	7,21,	5,89,	1,31,	1,	15,	5,81,	52,	72,
Firewood ...	14,26,	8,28,	5,98,	...	2,08,	9,78,	1,12,	...
Minor produce,	Rs. 1,59,976	...	...	...	Rs. 4,832	Rs. 1,49,481	Rs. 1,464	Rs. 4,199
Oudh Circle.								
Timber ...	32,40,	3,46,	28,59,	35,	4,12,	4,28,	16,25,	7,75,
Firewood ...	25,74,	...	22,96,	2,78,	2,86,	11,91,	7,70,	3,26,
Minor produce,	Rs. 1,32,602	...	...	...	Rs. 6,244	Rs. 90,154	Rs. 10,417	Rs. 25,787
School Circle.								
Timber ...	11,47,	8,07,	66,	2,74,	2,88,	5,91,	1,45,	...
Firewood ...	22,81,	1,35,	20,20,	1,26,	4,46,	3,70,	14,65,	...
Minor produce,	Rs. 54,814	...	...	...	Rs. 32	Rs. 46,441	Rs. 8,341	...
Gross Total.								
Timber ...	51,08,	17,42,	30,56,	3,10,	7,15,	16,00,	18,22,	8,47,
Firewood ...	62,81,	9,63,	49,14,	4,04,	9,40,	25,39,	23,47,	3,26,
Minor produce,	Rs. 3,47,392	..	...	...	Rs. 11,108	Rs. 2,86,076	Rs. 20,222	Rs. 29,986

Timber to the amount of 5,108,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,281,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,47,392 were removed from the forests during the year. For the previous year the corresponding figures were timber 5,137,000 cubic feet; fuel 6,564,000 cubic feet; minor produce Rs. 3,92,000. These figures include grants of produce to free grantees and right-holders, and both the amounts and value of the produce thus given are uncertain. Leaving the two last columns of the return out of consideration, the removals by Government agency and by purchasers during the last two years are thus contrasted :—

		Government agency.			*Purchasers.*		
		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.
		Cubic feet (000s omitted).					
Timber ...	1886-87 ...	77,	3,59,	2,89,	6,72,	3,80,	3,28,
	1887-88 ...	15,	4,12,	2,88,	5,81,	4,28,	5,91,
Firewood ...	1886-87 ...	2,17,	1,67,	1,99,	12,79,	9,79,	5,58,
	1887-88 ...	2,08,	2,86,	4,46,	9,78,	11,91,	3,70,

Compared with the figures for 1886-87, the outturn of timber by Government agency in 1887-88 increased considerably in the Oudh Circle, was stationary in the School Circle, and in the Central Circle fell as low as 15,000 cubic feet. The amount of timber removed by purchasers was larger than in 1886-87 in the Oudh and School Circles, and less in the Central Circle. Removals of fuel by Government agency increased in both the Oudh and School Circles, but fell off in the Central Circle. Removals of fuel by purchasers increased in the Oudh Circle, but fell off in both the Central and School Circles. Expenditure was decreased, and although less produce was sold, good prices, especially for charcoal and green timber, were obtained. Purchasers for standing timber came forward in numbers and paid good prices, while the relief to the Department was great.

The following statement shows the number of trees felled in each Circle, whether by Government agency, contractors, or grantees, and classifies them according as they fall under "selection fellings" of mature trees, or "thinnings" or "clearances" :—

Statement of trees felled.

Circles.		*Selection fellings.*		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
		Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*
Central ...	1887-88...	50,064	6,72,	2,421	1,	7,005	26,	59,490	6,99,
	1886-87...	53,228	6,48,	3,564	7,	10,259	23,	67,051	6,78,
School ...	1887-88...	13,716	9,85,	67,767	2,71,	3,830	13,	85,313	12,69,
	1886-87...	8,088	5,10,	39,768	1,40,	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	47,856	6,50,
Oudh ...	1887-88 ...	5,568	3,64,	130,594	3,13,	14,49,738	51,37,	15,85,900	58,14,
	1886-87 ...	3,879	2,21,	13,953	3,05,	28,95,640	52,71,	29,13,472	57,97,

* 000s omitted from yield in cubic feet.

In the School Circle the great increase under "selection fellings" was mainly due to the active prosecution of sleeper works in the leased deodár forests of the Jaunsár Division. Sál tree thinnings in the Dehra Dún Division explain the increase under "thinnings." In the Oudh Circle the increase under "selection fellings" was also considerable. The full figures of the working plan for the rich trans-Sarda forests of the Kheri Division were worked up to.

The value of timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following abstract:—

Depôt stocks of timber and firewood.

Circles.		At beginning.		At end.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Central ...	Timber ...	C. ft. 14,340	2,477	C. ft. 8,750	655
	Firewood ...	Mds. 486	75	Mds. 177	31
Oudh ...	Timber ...	C. ft. 1,434,695	5,75,317	C.ft. 1,402,280	4,04,802
	Firewood ...	Mds. 18,260	732	Mds. 159,170	26,225
School ...	Timber ...	C. ft. 109,799	76,134	C. ft. 79,321	1,13,724
	Firewood ...	Mds. 139,526	14,422	Mds. 225,729	21,676

The smallness of the stocks in the Central Circle was due to the closure of departmental timber works. In the Oudh Circle the large stock of timber in hand at the beginning of the year was considerably reduced. A good number of unsold sleepers was in stock, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous timber, accumulated in the course of the late extensive sleeper operations. The firewood in stock had increased from 18,260 maunds to 159,170 maunds. The fuel trade from which, through the opening of the Sitapur-Lucknow Railway, good results were expected, is at present in an initial stage. Depôts had been opened at Bahramghát and in Lucknow, and large stocks were accumulated there; but the market seemed dull. In the School Circle stocks increased by Rs. 44,000, consisting chiefly of sleepers undelivered to the railways, and of firewood for the Chakráta cantonment.

The subjoined table shows the estimated value of the outturn:—

(000s omitted from cubic feet and rupees.)

		Central Circle.		Oudh Circle.		School Circle.	
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber ...	1887-88 ...	721,	2,77,	3,240,	5,05,	978,	3,24,
	1886-87 ...	841,	3,19,	3,536,	5,20,	727,	2,75,
Firewood ...	1887-88 ...	1,426,	51,	2,574,	40,	2,775,	1,05,
	1886-87 ...	1,625,	55,	2,261,	22,	2,717,	1,05,
Grazing and minor produce.	1887-88 ...	...	1,60,	...	1,33,	...	45,
	1886-87 ...	...	1,82,	...	1,45,	...	50,

The value of the produce extracted from the forests of the School Circle considerably exceeded that for 1886-87. The Central Circle showed a decrease under all heads. The figures given do not include a large quantity of free grants which were not brought on the code registers. The subjoined table distinguishes for each Circle between the real yield of the year, so far as it resulted in actual income and arose

from the efforts of the Department, and the estimated value of the produce taken out of the forests by adjoining right-holders :—

(000s omitted from cubic feet and rupees.)

	Central Circle.		*Oudh Circle.*		*School Circle.*	
	Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.
Timber ...	5,97,+1,24,	2,43,+34,	8,40+24,00,	4,20,+85,	8,34,+1,44,	3,01,+23,
Firewood ...	13,13,+13,63,	46,+14,	14,77,+10,96,	34,+5,	8,06+19,69,	44,+62,
Grazing and minor produce.	...	1,60,+47,	...	96,+36,	...	37,+8,
Disposed of for value.	19,10,	4,49,	23,17,	5,50,	16,40,	3,82,
Free grants ...	14,87,	95,	34,96,	1,26,	21,13,	93,

This statement shows that the estimated value of the free grants in the three Circles was very much the same, being a little over one lakh in the Oudh Circle and nearly one lakh in the other two Circles. The cubic contents of the grants were evidently rated much higher in the Oudh Circle than in the others.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended tables :—

Receipts, expenditure, and surplus.

Circles.	*Receipts.*					*Expenditure.*					*Surplus.*				
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,34,280	4,92,497	4,43,133	5,78,023	4,60,450	2,65,892	2,61,912	2,64,479	2,77,117	2,37,543	2,68,388	2,30,585	1,78,654	3,00,906	2,22,907
Oudh ...	8,05,538	7,77,021	6,81,712	6,58,974	4,29,870	4,89,214	5,50,758	5,03,197	3,75,120	3,14,439	3,16,324	2,26,263	1,78,515	2,83,554	1,15,431
School ...	2,71,565	3,02,801	3,36,649	3,36,859	3,57,064	2,86,778	2,07,432	2,06,842	2,67,343	2,77,592	—15,213	95,369	1,29,807	69,516	79,472
Total ...	16,11,383	15,72,319	14,61,494	15,73,556	12,47,384	10,41,884	10,20,102	9,74,518	9,19,580	8,29,574	5,69,499	5,52,217	4,86,976	6,53,976	4,17,810

Receipts and expenditure under the headings of departmental timber operation, other revenue, and formation, &c., of forests.

Circles.		*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			Formation, protection, and improvements.	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1886-87 ...	1,29,967	83,702	46,265	4,48,056	92,920	3,55,136	1,00,495	3,00,906
	1887-88 ...	43,748	37,295	6,453	4,16,702	99,278	3,17,424	1,00,970	2,22,907
Oudh ...	1886-87 ...	4,83,182	2,17,278	2,65,904	1,73,461	71,304	1,02,157	86,538	2,81,523
	1887-88 ...	2,37,965	1,64,309	73,656	1,91,905	71,801	1,20,104	78,329	1,15,431
School ...	1886-87 ...	2,11,645	1,43,489	68,156	1,25,214	32,931	92,283	90,923	69,516
	1887-88 ...	2,28,279	1,40,581	87,698	1,28,785	31,632	97,153	1,05,379	79,472
Total ...	1886-87 ...	8,24,794	4,44,469	3,80,325	7,46,731	1,97,155	5,49,576	2,77,956	6,51,945
	1887-88 ...	5,09,992	3,42,185	1,67,807	7,37,392	2,02,711	5,34,681	2,84,678	4,17,810

Details of receipts under principal heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,29,967	43,749	4,39,533	4,05,682	1,129	1,232	...	...	7,394	9,787	4,60,450
Oudh ...	4,81,679	2,32,733	1,62,214	1,75,396	4,794	10,709	...	...	9,987	11,032	4,29,870
School ...	2,11,646	2,28,280	1,08,186	1,05,924	6,739	4,634	8,612	14,399	1,676	3,827	3,57,064
Total ...	8,23,292	5,04,762	7,09,933	6,87,002	12,662	16,575	8,612	14,399	19,057	24,646	12,47,384

Expenditure on conservancy and works.

Circles.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent on leased forests.	Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central...	1886-87...	59,558	23,864	...	704	12,076	34,832	28,710	718	1,60,462
	1887-88...	27,735	23,002	...	994	9,391	44,361	23,029	846	1,29,358
Oudh ...	1886-87...	1,89,835	12,730	1,968	...	8,770	28,342	28,269	1,453	2,71,367
	1887-88...	1,40,692	13,608	3,582	...	7,036	23,232	22,207	3,562	2,13,919
School ...	1886-87...	1,27,926	5,948	3,942	14,501	4,278	18,592	15,800	* 6,433	1,97,420
	1887-88...	1,18,966	1,683	4,569	11,501	4,095	24,508	19,553	† 5,801	1,90,676
Total ...	1886-87...	3,77,319	42,542	5,910	15,205	26,124	81,766	72,779	8,604	6,29,249
	1887-88...	2,87,393	38,293	8,151	12,495	20,522	92,101	64,789	10,209	5,33,953

* Includes Rs. 3,374, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

† Includes Rs. 2,334, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on establishments.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1,00,493	91,747	11,243	11,675	4,919	4,763	1,16,655	1,08,185
Oudh	85,242	81,437	13,457	13,452	5,053	5,630	1,03,752	1,00,519
School	58,386	72,727	6,323	9,192	5,214	4,997	69,923	86,916
Total ...	2,44,121	2,45,911	31,023	34,319	15,186	15,390	2,90,330	2,95,620

The gross receipts for the three Circles were Rs. 12,47,384 against Rs. 15,73,556 in 1886-87, and the expenditure Rs. 8,29,574 against Rs. 9,19,580. The net surplus was Rs. 4,17,810: this is Rs. 2,35,930 less than in 1886-87, and it is also less than the net surplus in any year since 1882-83. In 1882-83 there was a deficit of nearly Rs. 50,000 in the School Circle, while the other two Circles yielded a net income of only Rs. 2,23,000. The sleeper period set in in 1883-84, and good surpluses ensued in successive years. The falling off in the demand for railway

sleepers, and the competition of lessees of private forests for such demand as still exists, seriously lessened this source of revenue. During the year under report no sleeper contracts were executed by the Oudh and Central Circles. Outside the sleeper market there was practically no demand for deodár timber in these Provinces; and should wood be supplanted by steel on the railway lines, the forecasts of the working plans will prove difficult to realize. The forests of the Panjáb hill States of Taroch and Jubal bordering on Jaunsár were granted on lease to speculators, who were able to work cheaper than the Department, and who further disorganized the market for deodár. The Keuntal State is said to have been left with "burned and ruined forests yielding no revenue, whilst the other two States are selling their standing deodár at absurdly low rates and gorging the market with unsaleable timber, there being a very small market for railway sleepers, the only deodár scantling exported." There appeared to be a good demand in the School Circle for sál and chír, for bamboos and for gum, and in the Dún for poles and fuel. In the Central Circle there was a steady market for mature sál and other first-class timber, and for fuel. The supply of dry or fallen timber was at times in excess of the demand for this kind of building materials, which is curiously fluctuating and intermittent. The small forests in Bánda and in Jhánsi and Lalitpur suffered in revenue owing to the completion of railway works and the consequently decreased demand for fuel, lime, and building materials; but the Conservator considers that they have a good future before them, and that the receipts are capable of much development if the forest establishment is strengthened. In the Oudh Circle there was the same difficulty as that experienced in the Central Circle about disposing, at remunerative rates, of fuel and cheap building materials. First-class timber can readily be sold; but the market for such produce as our forests in their present stage chiefly yield is uncertain. A fall in the selling rate of fuel in Lucknow and other large towns was the inevitable consequence of the northern extension of the Provincial Railway system.

The following is a summary of the financial results of each Circle :—

The receipts of the Central Circle were Rs. 4,60,450 against Rs. 5,78,023 in 1886-87; the charges Rs. 2,37,543 against Rs. 2,77,117; and the surplus Rs. 2,22,907 against Rs. 3,00,906. Of the gross receipts departmental operations yielded Rs. 43,748 against Rs. 1,29,967. The charges under this head aggregated Rs. 37,295 against Rs. 83,702. Deducting the receipts of departmental operations, the revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 4,16,702 against Rs. 4,48,056 in 1886-87. The chief items were *(a)* for timber removed by purchasers Rs. 2,41,775 against Rs. 2,50,890; *(b)* bamboos Rs. 88,561 against Rs. 97,515; *(c)* grazing and fodder grass Rs. 24,630 against Rs. 24,857; *(d)* other minor produce Rs. 35,057 against Rs. 51,296. The net surplus of the Circle was Rs. 78,000 less than in the preceding year. The gross receipts and the resultant surplus in 1886-87 were swollen by several abnormal credits; and that if these were set aside, the deficient gross receipts of 1887-88 were only Rs. 5,000 less than those of 1886-87, and the real surplus larger.

The receipts of the Oudh Circle were Rs. 4,29,870 against Rs. 6,58,674 in 1886-87; the charges Rs. 3,14,439 against Rs. 3,75,120; and the surplus Rs. 1,15,431 against Rs. 2,83,554. Of the gross receipts, Rs. 2,37,965 were derived from departmental operations, against Rs. 4,83,182 in 1886-87; the charges under this head were Rs. 1,64,309 against Rs. 2,17,278; and the net receipts Rs. 73,656, against Rs. 2,65,904. Deducting the receipts of departmental operations, the revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 1,91,905 against Rs. 1,73,461 in 1886-87. The chief items were—*(a)* for timber removed by purchasers Rs. 73,773 against Rs. 50,427; *(b)* grazing and fodder grass Rs. 43,378 against Rs. 50,271; *(c)* other minor produce Rs. 48,237 against Rs. 51,091; and *(d)* drift wood Rs. 10,708 against Rs. 4,793. The chief point in this summary is the great

decrease in the net surplus and in the gross departmental receipts. The explanation is the cessation of the demand for railway sleepers. Up to 1882-83 the normal surplus of this Circle was about one lakh of rupees; from 1883 to 1887 it averaged 2½ lakhs a year. It has now fallen back on the normal amount, though the Conservator hopes by developing the sales of firewood, of baib, and other materials for paper mills and of miscellaneous timber, to work up to a net surplus in ordinary years of two lakhs, and exceeding it in exceptional seasons.

The receipts of the School Circle were Rs. 3,57,064 against Rs. 3,36,859 in 1886-87; the charges Rs. 2,77,592 against Rs. 2,67,343; and the surplus Rs. 79,472 against Rs. 69,516. Of the gross receipts, Rs. 2,28,279 were derived from departmental operations, against Rs. 2,11,645 in 1886-87; the charges under this head were Rs. 1,40,581 against Rs. 1,43,489, and the net receipts Rs. 87,698 against Rs. 68,156. Deducting the receipts of departmental operations the revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 1,28,785 against Rs. 1,25,214 in 1886-87. The chief items were—*(a)* for timber removed by purchasers Rs. 52,186 against Rs. 45,163; *(b)* grazing and fodder grass Rs. 21,220 against Rs. 19,750; *(c)* other minor produce Rs. 14,491 against Rs. 16,675; *(d)* Jumna river dues Rs. 14,399 against Rs. 8,612. The Conservator remarks that the gross receipts of the Circle in 1887-88 are the highest yet attained. The expenditure, however, increased even more rapidly, and the net surplus was less than in 1884-85 and 1885-86. The expenditure on roads and buildings in the Dehra Dún Division was Rs. 9,189 against Rs. 9,313 in 1885-86, and an average of Rs. 6,866 in the previous five years. The expenditure under this head in the whole Circle was Rs. 24,507 during the year against Rs. 18,592 in 1885-86, and an average of Rs. 22,014 during the previous five years. The location of the Forest School in this Circle evidently makes demands for expenditure in various directions which, if complied with, are incompatible with economical forest administration.

Mines and Quarries.

The demand, collections, and balance on account of mines and quarries for the revenue year 1886-87 are given below :—

	Demand, including arrears.	*Collections.*	*Recoverable balance.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-mills	13,287	13,212	75
Iron and copper mines	391	374	17
Stone-quarries	68,301	68,301	...
Total ...	81,979	81,887	92

The receipts from water-mills and mines were collected in the Kumaun and Garhwál districts, those from stone-quarries in Mirzapur. The recoverable balance of Rs. 92 was realized after close of the year.

Trade.

During the year 1887-88 were registered—(1) the foreign traffic with Tibet and Nipál; (2) the rail-borne traffic transacted with the neighbouring British Provinces, Ports, and Native States, and among the several Revenue Divisions of the North-Western Provinces and the Province of Oudh; and (3) the traffic on certain roads in the Meerut and Kumaun Divisions. This last was registered for a portion of the year only.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,349 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Foreign trade	4,455
Rail-borne do.	2,308
Road traffic	586
Total ...	7,349

The cordon of posts on the frontier of Nipál and Tibet was maintained throughout the year, and there was no material change in the registration staff. Increase in cost was chiefly due to renewal of some of the huts.

The total traffic transacted with the two countries during 1887-88 and the preceding year is shown in the following table:—

Direction of traffic.	1887-88.		1886-87.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.				
From Tibet	65,473	5,07,787	61,783	5,29,704
From Nipál	3,382,566	66,37,883	4,270,129	77,16,128
Total ...	3,448,039	71,45,670	4,331,912	82,45,832
Exports.				
To Tibet	60,997	3,09,724	46,830	2,19,913
To Nipál	273,582	37,58,994	231,696	32,43,430
Total ...	334,579	40,68,718	278,526	34,63,343

The traffic with Tibet is extremely insignificant, and the variations on the amount of the two years' traffic are but usual fluctuations of trade hardly calling for comment. Salt, for example, imported this year disclosed an increase over last year in amount almost equal to that by which its imports were short in the preceding year; borax, on the other hand, exhibits a decrease in the present year almost equal to its increase in the year before. Wool again shows a small increase, while there is some decrease in the value of horses and precious stones imported during the year. Among exports the increase was mostly due to cotton goods, grains, and sugar:—

Imports.	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase in weight ...	3,690	...
Do. decrease in value ...	...	21,917
Increase under salt ...	7,276	29,104
Ditto wool, raw ...	284	11,209
Decrease under borax ...	3,778	35,098
Ditto in the value of horses and precious stones ...	...	16,362
Exports.		
Total increase	14,167	89,811
Increase under cotton goods,	438	23,690
Ditto grain ...	11,517	34,438
Ditto sugar ...	1,804	10,258

	Mds.	Rs.
Decrease in 1886-87 compared with the imports of 1885-86	7,464	29,856
Increase in 1886-87 over 1885-86	4,099	30,502

The trade with Nipál is comparatively far more extensive than that with Tibet, although it is not more than one-third of the trade which these Provinces transact by rail alone with the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. Compared with the preceding year the imports during the year under report were less by nine lakh maunds. Almost the whole of this decrease was due to a decrease in the imports of timber and gums owing to certain frauds detected on the part of timber traders, which closed the forests against them for the greater part of the year. The import of silver was greater this year by over two lakhs of rupees, no doubt to make up for part of the money which would have been otherwise realized by timber. There was a decrease in the import of oil-seeds amounting in value to about Rs. 1,60,000: the whole of this was, however, made up by a rise in the value of grain; and there was some decrease in the imports of animals and of hides:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease	887,563	10,78,245
Decrease under timber	852,076	10,65,091
Ditto gums and resins	8,984	1,12,473
Ditto oil-seeds	69,369	1,61,760
Decrease in the value of animals and hides ...	...	1,30,520
Increase under grain	54,388	1,81,498
Ditto in the value of silver	...	2,22,125

Among the exports European cotton goods again show an increase, and there is some increase in the export of salt and sugar also :—

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase in the export to Nipál	41,886	5,15,564
Increase in the export of European cotton goods ...	4,467	4,18,410
Ditto under salt	14,653	52,942
Ditto do. sugar	8,368	22,467

Rail-borne Traffic.—Registration of this traffic continued on the block system explained in previous reports. The extension of the Indian Midland line from Kálpi to Jhánsi, opened towards the close of the year, was included in the Allahabad block; the stations Jacobabad to Sibi were excluded from Sindh, and the traffic of Karachi formerly included in Sindh has this year been shown separately as a port like that of Calcutta and Bombay. Returns were furnished quarterly by the Audit Offices of the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bombay-Baroda and Central India, North-West and Bengal and North-West Railways two months after the quarter to which they related, and traffic in principal commodities published in the local *Gazette* a month after receipt.

A different system of valuation was adopted this year, the goods imported being valued at the rates prevailing in the Province whence imported: the exports at the prices prevailing at Cawnpore, instead of both the imports and exports being valued at the latter rates.

The total traffic which the United Provinces transacted with other British Provinces, ports, and Native States during the year amounted to 45,554,763 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,53,32,736, against 47,305,062 maunds valued at Rs. 30,33,02,713 in the preceding year, the imports and exports of the two years being as follows:—

	Weight in maunds.		*Value in rupees.*	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Import	22,515,123	24,170,021	15,11,20,961	15,77,49,477
Export	24,789,939	21,384,742	15,21,81,752	14,75,83,259
Total ...	47,305,062	45,554,763	30,33,02,713	30,53,32,736

The values of the two years being assigned on different principles admit of no comparison, variations in weight are accounted for by the following articles:—

Exports.	*Mds.*	Imports.	*Mds.*
Total, decrease	3,405,197	Total increase	1,654,898
Decrease under coal	468,012	Increase under grain	2,557,332
Ditto cotton, raw ...	499,630	Ditto railway materials...	1,208,086
Ditto wheat ...	3,187,501	Less decrease under coal ...	865,379
Ditto other grains ...	684,945	Ditto cotton goods (European), ...	121,244
Less increase under sugar ...	922,801	Ditto metals ...	93,890
Ditto opium ...	17,024	Ditto salt ...	369,332
Ditto railway materials	388,822	Ditto sugar ...	179,194
Ditto all other articles of merchandize	121,942	Ditto opium ...	7,158
		Ditto all other articles of merchandize ...	304,381

The increase in the import of grain and decrease in the export of wheat, other grains, and cotton are due to a poor harvest. Decrease in the import of European cotton goods and metals is probably an effect of a diminished export of wheat and cotton, and it is interesting to find that after setting off the value received by the cultivator for the increase under opium, the decrease in the value of the two sets correspond so closely:—

	In lakhs of Rs.
Decrease in the value of European cotton goods imported from the ports in 1887-88	58
Decrease in the value of metals imported from the ports in 1887-88 ...	24
Decrease in the value of wheat exported to the ports in 1887-88 ...	60
Ditto of cotton ditto	76
Increase in the value of opium ditto	50

The falling off in the import of salt is only a fluctuation of trade, the greater portion of which took place during the three months January to March, 1888, following apparently the enhancement of salt duty. This temporary falling off was, however, made up in the succeeding quarter :—

		Mds.
Total decrease in the import of salt during the year 1887-88	...	369,332
Decrease during the three months, January to March, 1888	...	150,436
Increase during the three months, April to June, 1888	...	287,577

Decrease in the imports of sugar and opium and increase in their exports are explained by better crop.

The decrease in the import and export of coal are both due to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway ceasing to draw on the Bengal mines, the produce of which had hitherto had to break gauge, and figured first either at Cawnpore or Agra as import and subsequently as export of these Provinces.

Increase in the import of railway materials is due to the extension of the Indian Midland line.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

The revenue realized during the year 1887-88, as compared with the revised estimate for the same year, and the actuals for 1886-87, are given in the following table:—

Service.	1887-88.			1886-87.	
	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,100	668		1,025	
Civil Works	...	170		...	
Total ...	1,100	838	838	1,025	1,025
Provincial.					
Rent of buildings	13,800	17,283		17,031	
Sales of produce	17,900	10,672		10,615	
Ditto house, lands, &c.		21,473		34,802	
Ditto old materials		3,589		2,838	
Ditto tools and plant...		1,209		1,140	
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College.	300	...		800	
Ferry receipts	...	...		...	
Unclaimed deposits	...	...		96	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,000	4,603		2,398	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	1,27,458		47,188	
Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts...	45,000	32,049		24,359	
Value of Gogra river bridge-of-boats made over to Bengal and North-West Railway Company.	...	...		...	
Total ...	1,80,000	2,18,336	2,18,336	1,41,267	1,41,267
Local Funds, Incorporated.					
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,604		1,496	
Rent from quarters the returns from which are not expected to yield a profit.	...	...		15	
Sales of buildings	10,000	371		1,295	
Ditto tools and plant		1,201		783	
Ditto produce		4,246		6,350	
Ditto old materials		2,235		782	
Value of materials received from old buildings,	...	33		226	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous... ...	4,500	1,250		2,882	
Unclaimed deposits	...	1,423		1,817	
Total ...	16,000	12,363	12,363	15,646	15,646
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,97,100	2,31,537	2,31,537	1,57,938	1,57,938

The actual receipts were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 2,443, of which the detail is as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Excess receipts.		
Roorkee workshops	27,458	
Other heads	6,646	
		34,104
Short receipts.		
Thomason Civil Engineering College	12,951	
Other heads	18,710	
		31,661
More ...		2,443

This is an improvement over the previous year, in which the actual receipts were below the revised estimate for the year by Rs. 45,733.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows:—

Imperial.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Military.	Civil.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,12,700	1,62,000	28,28,000	24,45,000	55,47,700

The actual expenditure was as follows:—

Imperial.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Contributions.	Grand Total.
Military.	Civil.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,25,254	1,61,066	27,32,774	23,85,822	54,04,916	51,058	54,55,974

The distribution of the expenditure by service and main heads of account is given in the following statement:—

Service and heads of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment, Roorkee.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.		Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Military Works ...	98,589	2,379	23,256	...	1,030	...		1,25,254
Civil Works ...	82,763	47,920	28,523	...	1,860	...		1,61,066
Total ...	1,81,352	50,299	51,779	...	2,890	...		2,86,320
Provincial.								
Civil Buildings ...	5,76,731	2,97,532	5,36,914	1,72,102	16,326	—43,636		27,32,774
Communications ...	2,29,183	9,30,428						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	11,507	5,687						
Total ...	8,17,421	12,33,647	5,36,914	1,72,102	16,326	—43,636		27,32,774
Local Incorporated.								
Civil Buildings ...	1,17,181	1,13,470	...	...	...	...		...
Communications ...	5,52,573	9,87,771	...	...	...	...		...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,240	18,989	...	...	...	...		...
Total ...	6,71,994	11,20,230	5,44,800	...	12,868	*958	†34,972	23,85,822
Contributions ...	48,163	2,869	24	...	2	...	...	51,058
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,18,930	24,07,045	11,33,517	1,72,102	32,086	958	8,664	54,55,974

* Profit and loss. | † Suspense account.

The comparison between the final grants and actual outlay will be found in the following table:—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grants.* More.	*Outlay compared with grants.* Less.	Percentage of excess or short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial ... { Military Works ...	1,12,700	1,25,254	12,554	...	11·13
Imperial ... { Civil Works ...	1,62,000	1,61,066	...	934	·57
Provincial	28,28,000	27,32,774	...	95,226	3·36
Local	24,45,000	23,85,822	...	59,178	2·42
Total ...	55,47,700	54,04,916	12,554	1,55,338	2·57
			1,42,784		

The lapses under the different main heads are detailed in the following statement:—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Net short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—							
Civil Works ...	+ 10,889	521	+ 2,456	270	+ 12,554	...	+ 12,554
Military Works ...	+ 4,263	3,780	1,277	140	...	...	934
Provincial ...	21,379	39,553	+ 9,016	+ 326	...	+ 43,636	95,226
Local ...	74,406	14,070	...	6,632	...	35,930	59,178
Total ...	80,633	57,924	+ 10,195	6,716	...	7,706	1,42,784

The expenditure under the different heads, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, was as follows:—

IMPERIAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Military Works.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	1,142		
Staff and miscellaneous	802		
Military lines of communication	95,885		
General cantonment works	160		
Fortifications	2,979		
		1,00,968	
Establishment	23,256		
Tools and plant	1,030		
		24,286	
			1,25,254

Civil Works.

Customs	389		
Opium	79,764		
Postal	27,707		
Telegraph	11,758		
Administration	5,673		
Minor Departments	1,465		
Miscellaneous	3,927		
		1,30,683	
Establishment	28,523		
Tools and plant	1,860	30,383	
			1,16,066
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL		...	2,86,320

PROVINCIAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forest	809		
Government Experimental Farm	3,911		
Administration	3,28,818		
Minor Departments	8,304		
Law and Justice	74,756		
Ecclesiastical	19,503		
Jails	2,25,996		
Police	1,53,729		
Educational	23,090		
Medical	34,864		
Miscellaneous	11,254		
		8,85,034	
Deduct contributions		10,771	
			8,74,263

Communications.

Roads and bridges	10,72,660		
Boat-bridges and ferries	1,01,800		
Accommodation for travellers	43,437		
		11,72,897	
Deduct contributions		13,286	
			11,59,611

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Improvements to towns, &c.	1,884		
Water-supply	14,130		
Miscellaneous	1,180		
		17,194	
Establishment		7,09,016	
Tools and plant		16,326	
			7,42,536
Total ...			27,76,410
Suspense balance ...			43,636
GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...			27,32,774

LOCAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Departments	683		
Educational	1,26,080		
Medical	1,00,474		
Miscellaneous	17,368		
		2,44,605	
Deduct contributions		13,954	
			2,30,651

Communications.

Roads and bridges	15,41,347		
Accommodation for travellers	10,524		
		15,51,871	
Deduct contributions		11,527	
			15,40,344

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Works and repairs	22,749		
Deduct contributions	1,520		
			21,229
Establishment			5,44,800
Tools and plant			12,868
Profit and loss			958
			23,50,850
Increase to suspense balances			34,972
GRAND TOTAL, LOCAL			23,85,822

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total expenditure under all branches amounted to Rs. 54,55,974 against a budget grant of Rs. 55,47,700. This expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,86,320
Provincial	27,32,774
Local	23,85,822
Contributions	51,058
Total ...	54,55,974

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	17,18,930
Repairs	24,07,045
Establishment	11,33,517

viz., Original Works :—

Imperial ...	Military	98,589
	Civil	82,763
	Total ...	1,81,352
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	5,76,731
	Communications	2,29,183
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,507
	Total ...	8,17,421
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,17,181
	Communications	5,52,573
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,240
	Total ...	6,71,994
Contributions		48,163
	Total, Original Works ...	17,18,930

Repairs :—

Imperial ...	Military	2,379
	Civil	47,920
	Total ...	50,299
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	2,97,532
	Communications	9,30,428
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,687
	Total ...	12,33,647
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,13,470
	Communications	9,87,771
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,929
	Total ...	11,20,230
Contributions		2,869
	Total, Repairs ...	24,07,045

Establishment :—

Imperial	51,779
Provincial	5,36,914
Local	5,44,800
Contributions	24
Thomason College	1,72,102
Total ...	13,05,619

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	1,030	
	Civil	1,860	
			2,890
Provincial			16,326
Local			12,868
Contributions			2
Total			32,086

which is 0·59 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 54,55,974, and 0·77 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 41,25,975 on Works and Repairs.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount charged for Establishment was Rs. 13,05,619, or Rs. 9,504 in excess of expenditure during 1886-87, distributed as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	23,256	
	Civil	28,523	
			51,779
Provincial		7,09,016	
Local		5,44,800	
			12,53,816
Contributions		...	24
	Total		13,05,619

Sub-divided into different heads, the Establishment charges and percentage on totals work out as follows :—

	Rs.	
Direction	2,07,010	15·85
Accounts	81,265	6·23
Construction	10,17,344	77·92
Total ...	13,05,619	100·00

The percentage of Establishment to Works total outlay and final budget grants is given in the following table :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense only.	*Percentage of establishment charges.* To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Military Works ...	1,12,700	1,25,254	23,256	1,00,968	20·63	18·56	23·03
Civil Works ...	1,62,000	1,61,066	28,523	1,30,683	17·60	17·71	21·82
Provincial.							
Buildings and Roads ...	26,42,960	25,60,672	5,36,914	20,07,432	20·31	20·97	26·74
Thomason College establishment.	1,85,040	1,72,102	1,72,102	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	24,45,000	23,85,822	5,44,800	18,27,196	22·28	22·83	29·82
Contributions ...	66,360	51,058	24	51,032	0·04	0·04	0·04
Total ...	56,14,060	54,55,974	13,05,619	41,17,311	23·26	23·93	31·71

The following is a detail of the important Original Works under each sub-head on which expenditure was incurred during the year :—

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

The cart-road between Ránibágh and the military station of Ránikhet, the cost of which was met from both Military and Provincial Funds, was in good progress during the year.

The first section has been completed at a cost of Rs. 94,429 against an estimate of Rs. 94,825.

On the second section an expenditure of Rs. 34,476 was incurred during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 2,27,990 against an estimate of Rs. 2,36,564.

This section was nearly completed at the close of the year.

On the third section an expenditure of Rs. 48,278, making a total of Rs. 1,01,365, was incurred on the work, which was nearing completion.

It is expected that the whole road will be open for traffic by March, 1889, and completed by the rains of that year.

Civil Works.

Opium.—A godown with out-houses at Phaphúnd, Etáwah district, was completed for Rs. 8,008.

The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent's house at Basti was completed for Rs. 5,999.

In the Gházipur Factory the following important works were completed :—

	Rs.
Extension of málkhána and No. 5 cake-godown	24,202
Wooden racks, No. 7 cake-godown	8,540

while the following were still in progress :—

	Estimate. Rs.	*Outlay.* Rs.
New trash godowns	38,748	12,128
Verandah to No. 12 cake-godown	6,693	3,439
Strengthening iron racks in new leaf-godown	5,310	3,485

The entire expenditure under this head was Rs. 54,730.

Postal.—The re-building of certain sheds in the Postal Workshops at Aligarh was completed for Rs. 55,638 against an estimate for Rs. 56,325. The total expenditure on original works in this Department was Rs. 13,991.

Telegraph.—There were no important works under this head except the combined post and telegraph office at Dehra, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,848.

The expenditure during the year under this head was Rs. 7,965.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—Expenditure Rs. 2,16,695. The important works were—

i.—New tahsíli at Kairana, Muzaffarnagar district, on which Rs. 3,334 were expended against an estimate of Rs. 13,012.

ii.—Additions and alterations to the distillery at Meerut, completed for Rs. 6,338.

iii.—Re-roofing Collector's kacheri at Etáwah: estimate, Rs. 15,221; outlay, Rs. 5,593.

iv.—Re-roofing Commissioner's Court at Lucknow: estimate, Rs. 8,135; outlay, Rs. 7,201.

v.—Fermenting sheds, tanks, stills, &c., in the Lucknow distillery, completed for Rs. 4,955.

vi.—New tahsíli at Biswan, Sitapur district, completed for Rs. 7,777.

vii.—Additions to the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Hardoi: estimate, Rs. 13,625; outlay, Rs. 5,102.

viii.—Record-racks and additions to record-room, Collector's kacheri, Bijnor, completed for Rs. 11,534.

ix.—Re-roofing wings of Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Rae Bareli: estimate, Rs. 22,710; outlay, Rs. 6,047.

x.—Re-roofing wings of Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Partabgarh, completed for Rs. 5,445.

xi.—Additions to Collector's kacheri at Gorakhpur: Rs. 2,522 were spent on collection of materials against an estimate of Rs. 6,015.

xii.—Additions and improvements to the sadr distillery at Azamgarh, completed for Rs. 6,267.

xiii.—New Commissioner's office at Benares: estimate, Rs. 30,041; outlay, Rs. 23,163. The work was nearing completion when the year closed.

xiv.—Re-roofing sadr tahsíli at Bánda, completed for Rs. 5,485.

xv.—New tahsíli at Handia, Allahabad district: estimate, Rs. 11,841; outlay, Rs. 5,488.

xvi.—New District Court building, Allahabad, completed for Rs. 99,551.

xvii.—New tahsíli at Chhibramau, Farukhabad district: estimate, Rs. 10,249; outlay, Rs. 4,329.

Law and Justice.—Expenditure, Rs. 48,782. The important works were—

i.—Small Cause Court at Dehra, nearly completed: estimate, Rs. 9,496; outlay, Rs. 6,847.

ii.—Munsifi at Mahaban, Muttra district, completed within the estimate of Rs. 6,227.

iii.—Munsifi at Deoband, Saháranpur district, completed for Rs. 5,460.

iv.—Munsifi at Kairana, Muzaffarnagar district: estimate, Rs. 5,942; outlay, Rs. 2,538.

v.—Munsifi at Pilibhít completed for Rs. 5,201.

vi.—Civil Judge's Court-house at Sitapur: estimate, Rs. 17,474; outlay, Rs. 11,263. The building was completed with the exception of flooring and doors.

vii.—Alterations to transept of District Judge's Court-house at Rae Bareli, completed for Rs. 4,148.

viii.—Munsifi at Kunda, Partabgarh district, completed for Rs. 3,566.

Ecclesiastical.—A few minor works were undertaken under this head: the expenditure was Rs. 8,893.

Jails.—Expenditure, Rs. 1,90,520. The important works were—

i.—Jail officials' quarters at Saháranpur, completed, with the exception of doors: outlay Rs. 6,598.

ii.—Re-roofing certain barracks and workshops in the Aligarh Jail: estimate, Rs. 17,232; outlay, Rs. 13,049: nearly completed.

iii.—Renewing Etah Jail barracks, completed for Rs. 21,006.

iv.—Remodelling District Jail at Lakhimpur, Kheri district, completed for Rs. 60,560.

v.—Remodelling and enlarging the District Jail at Hardoi. Rs. 21,261 were expended during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 25,559 against an estimate of Rs. 79,722: work well in hand.

vi.—Additions and alterations to the Bahraich Jail, nearly completed: outlay, Rs. 8,625, against an estimate of Rs. 8,587.

vii.—District Jail at Rae Bareli, nearly completed: estimate, Rs. 22,556; outlay, Rs. 22,464.

viii.—Central Prison, Bareilly.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,673, making a total outlay of Rs. 49,118, against an estimate of Rs. 97,633.

ix.—Outer and inner circle walls in the District Jail, Bareilly, completed at a cost of Rs. 11,141.

x.—Workshop and enclosure walls, Bánda Jail. For the construction of these materials to the value of Rs. 6,434 were collected during the year.

xi.—Re-roofing eight barracks in the Central Prison at Allahabad: estimate, Rs. 19,968; outlay, Rs. 12,016.

Police.—Expenditure, Rs. 76,778. Among the works undertaken, the following police-stations were completed:—

			Rs.
Baldeo, Muttra	district,	1st class	6,523
Bursana, ditto	ditto,	3rd do.	4,794
Jarcha, Bulandshahr	ditto,	3rd do.	4,161
Bharthana, Etáwah	ditto,	3rd do.	4,032
Donki, Agra	ditto,	3rd do.	4,057
Ujh, Mizapur	ditto,	2nd do.	6,643

The following were in progress:—

				Rs.		Rs.
Jarthara, Etah	district,	2nd class:	estimate,	5,327;	outlay,	4,296
Thatia, Farukhabad	ditto,	2nd do.:	ditto,	5,292;	do.,	2,600
Shamsabad, ditto	ditto,	2nd do.:	ditto,	5,292;	do.,	3,121
Kishenpur, Fatehpur	ditto,	3rd do.:	ditto,	4,014;	do.,	1,616
Khakreru, ditto	ditto,	1st do.:	ditto,	5,136;	do.,	780
Khanna, Bánda	ditto,	2nd do.:	ditto,	4,761;	do.,	2,625
Sarpata, Jaunpur	ditto,	2nd do.:	ditto,	4,755;	do.,	1,000
Pailani, Bánda	ditto,	1st do.:	ditto,	5,081;	do.,	4,396

The work of re-roofing the police lines at Lucknow was completed for Rs. 4,739 against an estimate for Rs. 6,426.

The new kotwáli at Cawnpore was nearly completed: the expenditure was Rs. 15,080, against an estimate for Rs. 25,915.

Educational.—Expenditure, Rs. 2,189. Very little was done under this head; but the construction of the boarding-house zila school at Aligarh was in progress during the year. The total outlay on the work at the close of the year was Rs. 4,649 against an estimate of Rs. 14,357.

Medical.—Expenditure, Rs. 30,735. There were no large works undertaken under this head during the year, except—

(i) the re-roofing of the Roorkee Dispensary, on which an outlay of Rs. 9,033 was incurred, and which was nearly completed;

(ii) improving the water-supply of the Lunatic Asylum at Benares, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,681.

Miscellaneous.—The only important work under this head was the restoration of the Secretariat Office block at Allahabad, which was burnt in the fire of November, 1887. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 42,116 against an estimate of Rs. 68,958, and the work was in progress at the close of the year. A small outlay of Rs. 1,604 was also incurred in replacing existing wooden racks by iron ones.

Communications.

The following statement shows the important lines undertaken during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,29,183:—

Works.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bridge in mile 46 of Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly trunk road, Aligarh district.	9,853	1,270	1,270	Materials collected.
Railway approaches to Káli Nadi bridge at Nadrai, Etah district.	35,258	683	30,380	Completed.
Improving and metalling portions of miles 2 and 3 of Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly road, Moradabad district.	6,374	3,681	3,681	Nearly completed.
Metalled dip in mile 16 of above	5,236	4,905	4,905	Completed.
Special repairs to Ziarat bridge, mile 1st, Budaun and Kuchla road, Budaun district.	11,599	9,608	9,608	Nearly completed.
Re-construction of Bhaisore nála bridge in mile 43 of Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly road, Budaun district.	22,509	17,502	17,502	In progress.

In addition to the above the Ránibágh-Ránikhet cart-road, particulars of which are given under Imperial, was under construction and nearly completed during the year. Of the works on the road two inspection bungalows at Bhamshaon and Ránikhet were finished at a cost of Rs. 3,914 and Rs. 7,014 respectively; a lattice girder bridge over the Rámgarh river was constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,498; and the following works were carried out:—

	Rs.
Abutments of Kosi river bridge	19,497
Superstructure of ditto	82,932
Protective works in the Khyrna ravine	4,336

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The expenditure under this head was confined to the restoration of lakes * in the Jhánsi district and tanks in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts.

* Barwa Sagar, Panchwara, Magaurara, and Kachneo.

As regards the lakes, the whole system of distributaries therefrom has been maintained in working order, and the embankments of the lakes are now in an efficient state with the exception of the Barwa Sagar bund. There was an average rainfall of about 45·2 inches in the previous year, and the lakes were filled. There is an ample quantity of water now stored for irrigation purposes.

The tanks restored were—

	Rs.
Ashta, Jhánsi district	7,346
Kahrna, Goona } Lalitpur district	7,786

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure incurred by Local Boards on new civil buildings amounted to Rs. 5,44,800.

The important works were as follows :—

Educational.—There were no large works undertaken under this head. The only important work was the boarding-house zila school at Lakhimpur, Kheri district, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,218.

The entire expenditure was Rs. 41,426.

Medical.—Expenditure, Rs. 74,870. No large works, except (i) construction of a dispensary at Sambhal, which was nearly finished during the year, the outlay being Rs. 8,110 against an estimate of Rs. 8,242: (ii) construction of a dispensary at Lakhimpur, Kheri district, which was practically completed. The outlay was Rs. 13,450 against an estimate of Rs. 15,670.

Miscellaneous.—Expenditure, Rs. 14,493. The construction of a District Engineer's office at Muttra was put in hand, but not completed. The outlay was Rs. 4,017 against an estimate of Rs. 5,651.

The District Engineer's office building at Gházipur was completed for Rs. 6,558.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The town hall at Sitapur was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,199 against an estimate for Rs. 12,542.

Communications.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,52,573.

The important lines undertaken during the year were as follows :—

Works.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Constructing a road from railway bridge to Gokal, Muttra district.	9,912	7,149	9,433	Nearly finished.
Raising and bridging Jalaun-Madhogarh road, Jalaun district.	10,963	1,050	11,315	Completed.
Metalling Lalitpur-Mehroni road to Tehri boundary, Jhánsi district.	59,598	8,469	8,469	In progress.
Iron girder bridge over Sandli nála on 5th mile of Nokar and Gangoh second class road, Saháranpur district.	12,189	4,670	9,204	Nearly finished.
Saini bridge over Káli nadi on Meerut-Bijnor road, Meerut district.	36,922	9,339	37,491	Completed.

Works.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Iron girder bridge over Choya nadi at Dibai railway feeder, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bulandshahr district.	37,366	9,237	38,029	Nearly completed.
Anúpshahr and Aligarh road, Bulandshahr district.	14,377	999	13,844	Completed.
Raising and metalling the road from Palia *viâ* Rámpur to Rudain railway station, Etah district.	12,457	1,243	1,243	Commenced and in progress.
Lattice girder bridge over Sirsa nadi on Sirsaganj and Batesar road.	13,146	2,759	2,759	In progress.
Bridge at Madanpur, Fatehgarh district ...	74,248	14,964	28,415	Progressing rapidly.
Raising and minor bridging Jalaun-Madhogarh road, Jalaun district.	10,963	1,050	10,265	Completed.
Metalling Lalitpur and Mehroni road to Tehri boundary, Lalitpur district.	59,578	8,469	8,469	Metal collected and work in progress.
Lakhimpur-Shâhjahânpur road, Kheri district:—				
Masonry bridge over Katna river	54,135	8,438	43,207	Completed with a few exceptions.
Remodelling Gumti bridge	9,934	5,666	9,666	Ditto.
Metalling miles 35 to 38	8,670	5,445	5,445	Metal collected.
Ballia suspension bridge at Ránibágh, Kumaun district.	10,929	4,860	10,958	Completed and open for traffic.
Improving Haniabhel and other difficult places above Lilani, Kumaun district.	12,484	5,500	10,509	Nearly completed.
Metalling Bijnor-Nagina road, Bijnor district ...	62,660	9,460	42,394	In progress.
Karula bridge on Chándpur-Leohara road, Bijnor district.	53,400	5,074	5,074	Ditto.
Masonry bridge over Raputna nála on Bisalpur-Khudaganj road, Pilibhit district.	11,929	4,366	4,555	Ditto.
Improving Neuria-Sitárganj and Neuria-Mahaf road, Pilibhit district.	16,575	2,663	14,765	Nearly finished.
Re-constructing Gumti bridge at Gottiaghát on Pawayan and Khotar road, Shâhjahânpur district.	53,169	24,447	48,678	Finished.
Sidhauli bridge on Shâhjahânpur and Pawayan road, Shâhjahânpur district.	44,908	19,528	19,528	In progress.
Improvements to Srinagar and Lachmanjhúla pilgrim road, Garhwál district.	14,188	3,387	14,187	Completed.
Bridge over Alaknanda river at Deoprayag, Garhwál district.	16,951	5,001	5,001	In progress.
Raising and bridging Kotdwára-Najíbabad cart-road, Garhwál district.	44,581	3,190	3,190	Ditto.
Masonry bridge over Sarain, near Bari, on Chandrabari road, Sitapur district.	80,356	11,076	75,309	Nearly completed.
Metalling Zaidpur and Safdarganj road, Bara Banki district.	11,280	438	10,772	Completed.
Metalling Bara Banki-Fatehpur road, Bara Banki district.	21,723	5,426	22,237	Ditto.
Metalling Tánda-Akbarpur road, Fyzabad district...	23,830	6,644	21,744	Nearly completed.
Metalling road between left bank of river Gogra and Tehri nála, Fyzabad district.	13,902	525	1,825	In abeyance: work being considered unnecessary.
Bridge over Bhukla nadi on Bahraich-Bhing road, Bahraich district.	68,931	7,500	68,382	Completed.
Metalling Gonda-Balrámpur road, Gonda district ...	74,575	6,995	70,041	Nearly completed.
Nawabganj-Utraula road, Gonda district ...	72,929	8,080	72,835	Practically finished.
Bridge over Baklahi nadi on Partabgarh-Bádshahpur road, Partabgarh district.	21,000	6,139	25,068	Completed.
Metalling Rae Bareli-Sultanpur second class road, Rae Bareli district.	31,687	1,500	1,500	In progress.
Raising and bridging Bánda-Kalinjar road, Bánda district.	38,267	101	38,439	Finished.
Metalling miles 11 to 40, Bánda-Mánikpur road, Bánda district.	74,919	241	74,908	Ditto.
Iron girder bridge over Basna nála on Jaunpur-Mirzapur road, Jaunpur district.	20,589	9,126	15,125	In progress.
Iron girder bridge over Sasur Khadera nadi on Khaga and Naubasta road, Fatehpur district.	11,543	2,192	11,829	Completed.
Girder bridge over Rohain nadi on Hamírpur-Kurara road, Hamírpur district.	14,267	1,266	15,494	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to Rameshwar bridge over Barna nadi on Panchkosi road, Benares district.	25,139	848	24,749	Ditto.
Metalling Phipna-Korantadih road, Gházipur district.	24,917	9,029	9,029	In progress.
Bridges and culverts on Basti, Naugarhria, Rudhauli, and Bansi road, Basti district.	31,993	2,172	23,981	Nearly finished.
Metalling Phúlpur and Shâhganj feeder road and portion of Rání-ki-Sarai and Pawai road, Azamgarh district.	25,249	10,862	20,992	Nearly completed.
Metalling Narayanpur and Ahrora road, Mirzapur district.	25,461	9,172	14,200	In progress.
New road from Deoria to Padrauna, Gorakhpur district.	51,095	5,914	35,442	Ditto.

GOVERNMENT FOUNDRY AT ROORKEE.

The transactions during the year were as follows :—

Payments.

	Rs.
Cash paid to credit of Government	1,08,530
Charges against Public Works Department adjusted by transfer ...	4,94,615
Total ...	6,03,145

Dues.

Cash on letters-of-credit	1,30,000
Other receipts and transfers credited	3,45,687
Total ...	4,75,687
Net revenue ...	1,27,458

OTHER WORKS.

The following shows the condition of the funds under the head connected with the Ganges River works, tolls, ferries, and staging accommodation :—

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

			Rs.
Unexpected balance on 1st April, 1887			66,525
Collection in 1887-88			13,520
Total ...			80,045
Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and collection establishment.			
In Civil Department			2,792
In Local Funds Branch Accounts			11,262
Total ...			14,054
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1888			65,991
Ferry Funds.			
Receipts collected in Civil Department			7,14,234
		Rs.	
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in 1887-88 ...		30,118	
Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1887-88, *viz.*,—			
	Rs.		
Works and maintenance	1,01,800		
Share of Public Works establishment ...	23,414		
Share of Tools and Plant	1,527		
		1,26,741	
Total ...			1,56,859
Surplus ...			5,57,375
Accommodation for Travellers.			
Receipts collected in Civil Department			37,857
		Rs.	
Expenditure by Civil Department in 1887-88		21,422	
Expenditure by Public Works Department in 1887-88, *viz.*,—			
	Rs.		
Works and maintenance	43,437		
Share of Public Works establishment ...	9,990		
Share of Tools and Plant	652		
		54,079	
Total ...			75,501
Expenditure more than receipts ...			37,644

against Rs. 49,806 in 1886-87.

Works of Public Utility.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,85,250, or nearly Rs. 2,000 more than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1887-88 on works of public utility by private individuals at their own cost.

The following statement shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each Division :—

Division.	Dharamsála.	Sarái.	Masonry well.	Well.	Masonry tank.	Earthen tank.	Clock tower.	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Bridges.	Ramsay College.	School building.	Dispensary.	Jubilee ward for in-door patients.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
																Rs.
Meerut ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,750
Agra ...	...	1	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	15,788
Jhánsi ...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,495
Kumaun ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4 rooms.	...	...	...	8	15,075
Rohilkhand ...	1	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	20,407
Sitapur ...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	11,129
Lucknow ...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	8,835
Fyzabad ...	...	1	50	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	60	51,144
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11,452
Benares ...	1	...	47	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	17,170
Allahabad ...	1	1	39	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	29,005
Total ...	4	3	359	24	1	8	1	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	416	1,85,250

The following are some of the works on which large sums of money were expended :—

(i)—Two bridges in the Bahraich district, one pontoon bridge over the Rápti at Turmahighát, built by the Kapurthala Estate, Rs. 15,975.

(ii)—Musáfirkhána and school at Allahabad, built by Abdulla of Mahewa, Rs. 15,000.

(iii)—Lyall Sarái at Bahraich, built by the Kapurthala Estate, Rs. 14,487.

(iv)—Clock-tower and tank, built in Kumaun by Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Rae Bahadur, Rs. 10,000.

The usual detailed statement has been published in the *Government Gazette.*

(b)—Railways.

I.—Works in Progress.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—On the Lucknow-Sitapur section of this line (55 miles) the little work remaining unfinished was completed during the year. The junction with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Lucknow was finished in June, 1887, and the three miles from the junction to Lucknow City station were opened for passenger traffic in August, 1887. The only new works were a goods' shed and siding at Kamalpur and a siding for the Forest Department at Lucknow City; some police quarters were built, and about 550,000 cubic feet of ballast collected.

On the Sitapur-Lakhimpur section (28½ miles) work was practically completed in the previous year, and the length was opened for traffic on the 15th April, 1887. Oel station was begun later than the other stations, and was not opened for traffic till the 5th May, 1887. In December, 1887, sanction was received to increase speed from 15 to 20 miles an hour on this section. A small temporary flag station was built at Kheri, and the collection of 50,000 cubic feet of ballast per mile was nearly completed.

On the Lakhimpur-Gola section (21 miles) work was all but finished before the setting in of the rains; but the banks were too soft to allow of traffic being run over them. After the rains the line was ballasted and opened for traffic on the 5th December, 1887.

For a distance of 5½ miles beyond Gola the earthwork and culverts were finished and rails laid without ballast; in addition, enough ballast was collected to

give 50,000 cubic feet per mile. This length is used by the Forest Department, who send fuel, timber, &c., into Lucknow. A further extension of this section to Mailani should still further develop the forest traffic, which may be expected to prove a valuable source of revenue.

During the rains the banks on the open line gave some trouble, as they were soft and needed heavy repairs: they have since been turfed as far as Gola, and it is hoped they will stand the next rainy season better.

The work executed during the year was as follows:—

Land.—Nil. This was all taken up during the previous year.

Earthwork.—That between Lakhimpur and Gola was completed before the rains. The earthwork of the 5½ miles beyond Gola was not finished till December, 1887: heavy repairs were required during the monsoon on all sections.

Bridges.—These were all completed during the year to the end of the line, 5½ miles beyond Gola.

Level crossings—Were finished to the end of the line.

Fencing—Was done at Dhaurahra and Gola stations.

Ballast.—Between 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet were collected in each mile up to Gola, and by the commencement of the rains of 1888 a very full supply for the whole line was in hand.

Permanent way.—Twelve miles of 56lbs. rails were received from the Panjáb Irrigation Department, and sufficed to lay up to 5½ miles beyond Gola, leaving a small balance (both of 42 and 56lbs. rails) for repairs. Sleepers were delivered by the Forest Department sufficient to complete the line to Seramau.

Stations and buildings.—At Lucknow junction a carriage-examining pit 400 feet long was built; while at the Lucknow Locomotive Depôt two carriage sheds with enclosure wall and the second bungalow for European employés were completed.

At the City station four units of police quarters were given, and a siding put in for the use of the Forest Department.

At Kamalpur a goods shed, 50 feet long, similar to others on the line, with corrugated iron roof, was put up, and a goods platform, 400 feet long, with siding, constructed.

Four units of police quarters were built at Sitapur and a small room added to the passenger station for use as a post-office. All the station buildings and quarters were finished and the necessary station machinery provided at Oel. A small temporary station was built at Kheri and opened as a flag station: no siding or signals were needed.

At Dhaurahra and Gola the stations were completed with staff quarters and station machinery: a short siding was added at Gola for the use of the Forest Department.

II.—Lines under Survey.

There were no lines under survey during the year.

III.—Mineral Resources.

There are no minerals worked in connection with railways in the North-Western Provinces.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.—The fuel used on these lines is as a rule wood, obtained from the Bhábar forest tracts at the foot of the Naini Tal range of the Himálayas. It consists chiefly of haldu, dhaora, and shisham. In working the steep gradients between the stations of Lálkua and

Káthgodám the wood fuel has to be supplemented with coal, or the engine cannot maintain steam. The coal used is Bengal coal, and costs at Bareilly about Rs. 22 per ton, whilst wood costs about Rs. 6 per ton. The wood used per train mile amounted to 55lbs.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—The fuel used on this line is steam coal from the Bengal Coal Company.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The protective works at the Deoha bridge stood well during the year, and prevented the floods doing any damage either to the bridge approaches or the bridge. The works have been further strengthened by the lengthening of the spur, and another layer of boulders has been placed round the piers. A platform for the wood traffic is being constructed at Pilibhít.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—At Kichha Road station the goods platform wall and the metalling to the platform and approach road have been completed. A third siding has been added for the accommodation of the timber traffic at Lálkua station. At Káthgodám station the accommodation at the Company's hotel is being doubled by the addition of four extra rooms. A new goods shed and office is being built at Naini Tal. No additions were made to the rolling-stock during the year, but 26 third class and four intermediate class carriages were fitted with rifle slinging hooks, as prescribed in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 889R.C., dated 13th October, 1885, and a composite carriage has been altered into a first class saloon. All the coaching vehicles have been fitted up with Jones' patent screw couplings, so as to do away with the bumping and jarring that previously took place. The fire-boxes and tube-plates of the O class engines have nearly all cracked and given way. Three fire-boxes have already been renewed and the others will be taken in hand and renewed gradually. The fire-boxes and tube-plates appear to have been fixed too rigidly, so as not to admit of expansion taking place freely. New expansion stays are being fitted to all the engines to try and remedy this defect. The water at Bareilly City station is bad, and this has no doubt greatly helped the decay of the fire-boxes. The line has been maintained in good running order throughout, and during the year sustained no damage from floods or other causes. The banks are well consolidated and are easily maintained; the ballast is good and in most places of the full section. Between Kichha and Káthgodám 71,000 of the sleepers originally put on the road were of haldu wood. These have rapidly decayed. As, however, they did not cost more than 10 annas each, their use has not been wholly uneconomical. Fourteen thousand of these have been replaced by other haldu sleepers that were in stock, and 5,000 by sál sleepers; other 24,000 sál sleepers have been purchased and are being placed rapidly on the road. It is hoped that next year all the haldu sleepers will be replaced by sál sleepers. The stations and offices, the bridging, &c., are all standing well, and are in good repair.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—This line continued to be worked by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. As already noticed under head I (Works in Progress), the section from Lakhimpur to Gola Gokarnath, which remained uncompleted, was inspected and opened for public traffic on the 5th December, 1887.

Accidents

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—There were no serious accidents during the year. The total number was 16 against 20 in the previous year.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—The only accident of a serious nature which occurred on this line was that which happened to No. 2 down mixed train on the 30th April, 1887, between Itaunja and Bakshi-ka-Talab at mile 15, when 17 vehicles of the train were thrown off the line by a violent storm. All of them were more or less damaged; four passengers and the guard in charge of the train were

also slightly hurt. There were but two accidents to life and limb during the year. One between Kamalpur and Khairabad on the 1st April, 1887, when a fitter accidentally had the fingers of his left hand cut off; and the other at Ataria, on the 19th June, 1887, when a native fireman was run over and died subsequently from the effects.

V.—Persons employed.

Police.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The Government Railway Police are maintained as reported last year. The total number of persons employed during the year amounted to 712, of which 13 were Europeans, three East Indians, and 696 natives. European drivers are employed on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, but natives worked the trains on the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway line.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—There was no change in the organization of the police force on this line.

Schools.

There are no special educational institutions for the children of the provincial railway employés; but the Diocesan Schools at Naini Tal and other local schools receive a considerable number of these children.

Volunteers.

As stated in previous reports, there is no special corps for railway employés in the North-Western Provinces. A large number of these employés, however, are attached to the local battalions; the few Europeans and Eurasians employed on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways are attached to the Bareilly Volunteer Corps.

Medical attendance.

No special remarks are called for under this head.

Provident Fund.

During the year ending 31st December, 1887, the number of depositors in the Provident Fund was 124, and the amount of compulsory deposits amounts to Rs. 3,540, and the bonus to Rs. 1,330, making the total balance at credit of the fund Rs. 4,870.

VI.—Stores.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The value of the stores on hand on the 31st December, 1887, amounted to Rs. 84,800. The stores consisted chiefly of engineers' and locomotive materials.

Description.	*Number.*
Engines, class O	8
First class carriages	12
Half intermediate and half third class carriages	4
Third class carriages	26
Horse-boxes	2
Brake-vans	12
Covered goods wagons	120
Low-sided ditto	60
Powder-van	1
Travelling-cranes, 10-ton	2

The rolling-stock on the line was as shown in margin.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—No additions were made to the rolling-stock of this line, which was well maintained and in good running order during the year. An indent, however, was sent to England for under-frames and fittings for some additional coaching and goods stock it is proposed to erect, and for the renewal of certain of the vehicles received from the Panjáb during the previous year A third class carriage was fitted up as an inspection carriage.

VII.—Capital Transactions.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The capital expenditure on this railway during the year amounted to Rs. 38,052, and the expenditure to date Rs. 22,07,111: a further expenditure on capital account of about Rs. 30,000 is anticipated next year.

Bareilly-Pilibhít and Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railways.—The capital transactions of these lines will be known when the annual accounts are completed.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The gross earnings for the year 1887 were—

	Rs.	Rs.
For first half-year	1,65,703	
,, second do.	1,53,571	= 3,19,274

and the gross expenditure was—

For first half-year	1,05,185	
,, second do.	97,289	= 2,02,474

the net earnings being Rs. 1,16,800, which, upon a capital outlay to 31st December, 1887, of Rs. 22,07,111, gives a dividend of Rs. 5·29 per cent., which is 0·41 less than the dividend of the previous year.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were—

	Rs.	Rs.
For first half-year	57,505	
,, second do.	38,295	= 95,800

and the gross expenditure was—

For first half-year	38,331	
,, second do.	31,590	= 69,921

the net earnings being Rs. 25,879, which, upon a capital outlay of Rs. 14,63,055, excluding cost of Deoha bridge, gives a dividend of 1·7 per cent., or 0·20 more than in the previous year. The line was worked by the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway Company, who received for its agency one-fifth of the net earnings.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were—

	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p
For first-half-year	92,162 9 0	
,, second do.	90,884 12 10	= 1,83,047 5 11

and the gross expenditure—

For first half-year	67,499 10 4	
,, second do.	75,539 12 10	= 1,43,039 7 2

the net earnings being Rs. 40,007-14-9, which, upon an authorized capital outlay of Rs. 35,44,156, gives a dividend of 1·12 per cent. The line continued to be worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The lines have been thoroughly ballasted and consolidated, and are in very good order.

The locomotive expenses for the year, which cost per train mile as follows, show a slight increase on the cost of the previous year :—

Items.	First half of 1887.	Second half of 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.
Running expenses	1·97	1·89
Fuel	2·35	2·03
Water	0·19	0·22
Oil and tallow	0·29	0·25
Maintenance	1·11	1·48
Total ...	5·91	5·87

A new supply of water will be required to be arranged for the Bareilly City station, as the water now being used there is not good for locomotive purposes, and is damaging the fire-boxes and boilers of the engines.

As regards coaching traffic on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway the number of passengers and the earnings were as follows :—

		Numbers.	*Receipts.* Rs.
For first half-year of 1887	... ...	62,070	61,586
„ second ditto	... ...	60,691	63,168
	Total ...	122,761	1,24,754

In all classes of passengers there was an increase over the previous year, and the increase in intermediate and third class passengers was very satisfactory. The number of horses carried increased from 224 to 265 during the year.

The value of the coaching traffic for the past two years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1886	1,47,935
1887	1,56,619

and gives an increase for 1887 over 1886 of Rs. 8,684.

As regards the goods traffic, during the first half-year 20,596 tons of general merchandize were carried, earning Rs. 37,384 ; and during the second half 8,701 tons, earning Rs. 24,429. The following figures compare the total receipts for the past two years, and show a small decrease of Rs. 750 during 1887 :—

	Rs.
1886	62,563
1887	61,813

In the year 1886 a large number of boulders were carried for the Irrigation Department and railway materials for construction, but there was none of this traffic during the year 1887. The deficiency was made up by the increase in the general traffic.

The following table gives some statistics of the traffic for the past two years, and it will be observed that the increase in the passenger traffic is very marked :—

Items.	1886.		1887.	
	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.
Number of passengers carried one mile	2,082,770	1,707,725	2,397,515	2,451,069
Average number of passengers in a train at any one time,	163 16	106 69	126 36	133 95
Average number of passengers passing over each mile of the line daily both ways	85·87	69 26	98 85	99 41
Average number of tons in a goods train at any one time,	61·40	36·10	56·26	36 20
Average number of tons of goods passing over each mile of line daily both ways.	67 56	17 83	49 76	20 70

The mustard-seed traffic from Haldwáni and the potato traffic from Naini Tal showed large increase during the last two months of the year. A considerable traffic in Indian-corn sprang up for Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, and Meerut. The rice traffic, owing to failure of crops, was not so good as usual. The wood traffic, however, improved, and continues to do so.

The earnings from coaching and goods traffic for the two half-years on the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway were as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half-year of 1887	52,003	
Ditto second ditto	35,505	= 87,508

which is a decrease on the receipts for the previous year of Rs. 3,079, the receipts for 1886 being Rs. 91,357. The passenger traffic has shown a steady increase

during the year; but there has been a falling-off in the goods traffic. Rice, which is the chief export of the Pilibhít district, was a deficient crop, and this greatly affected the railway earnings. The wood traffic during the last half of the year also fell off owing to a dispute between the merchants and the Nipálese officials about forest dues. The jaggery traffic was brisk during the first half of the year, and shows a large increase.

Cart and Tonga service.—The carting and tonga services to Naini Tal were carried on during the year, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the public.

There was a loss of Rs. 4,158 during the year to the Company on these services. The loss arose chiefly from great mortality amongst the ponies, no fewer than 35 having died during the last half of the year. The ponies were all powerful and strong, and of a good class, but pneumonia and "kamri" rapidly carried them off. Good stables have now been provided, and the maintenance of the ponies has been placed on the same footing as on the Simla line. The contractor will hereafter have a direct and personal interest in the health of the ponies, and it is hoped that this will ensure there being fewer casualties amongst them.

The earnings and expenditure during the past five half-years were as follows:—

	Earnings	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Second half of 1885	5,690	7,726
First do 1886	10,738	11,520
Second do. ,, ...	14,512	14,315
First do 1887	18,894	18,107
Second do. ,, ...	20,919	24,077

The carting traffic has, so far, more than paid its expenses, and the loss that has arisen has been entirely due to the tonga service. As soon as the Ránikhet road is completed, carting agencies will be established at Khairna, Almora, and Ránikhet.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—On the 15th April, 1887, the section Sitapur to Lakhimpur was opened for public traffic with the exception of Oel, an intermediate station, which was opened for traffic on the 8th May, 1887. The line from Chárbágh junction having been finished, trains were worked to and from Lucknow junction from 1st August, 1887. On the 5th December, 1887, the extension Lakhimpur to Gola Gokarnath, a distance of 22 miles, was opened. During the first half of the year two mixed trains were run each way daily over the section from Lucknow to Lakhimpur; but for the second half a goods train was substituted for one of the mixed trains. On the Gola section only one mixed train was run each way daily from date of opening The train mileage during the year was—

	Miles.
Mixed trains	80,224
Goods do.	32,081
Total	112,305

and the number of passengers and receipts from the coaching traffic were as follows:—

	Number	*Receipts.*
		Rs.
First half of 1887	172,874	54,694
Second ditto	184,360½	57,229
Total ...	357,234½	1,11,923

The total "outward" and "inward" goods lifted during the year was 1,400,124 maunds. Although the traffic carried over this line is comparatively small, it must be remembered that the railway is yet in its infancy and has not been worked long enough to remove entirely the cart competition. The prospects of the line, however, are good, and there is every hope that shortly it will become a valuable property to the State.

Dildárnagar-Gházipur Railway.—This line continued to be worked by the East Indian Railway; the traffic on it is still backward, and the net profits give but a poor percentage on the capital invested. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—No alteration was made in the coaching fares, and the rates for goods on the railway between Bareilly and Káthgodám remain practically the same as last year. The rates for cartage from Káthgodám to Naini Tal for borax, grains, sugar, potatoes, kerosine-oil, &c., and other articles of common use, have been reduced from 11 annas to 8 annas per maund.

On the Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau and Dildárnagar-Gházipur Railways, which are worked by the agencies of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and East Indian Railways, the same rates and fares are charged as prevail on the respective main lines of which they are branches.

(c)—*Canals.*

I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The following table shows the Capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, for and to the end of the year ending 31st March, 1888:—

TABLE A.

Canal.		Outlay	
		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue. 49—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges Canal	97,250	2,82,39,680
	Lower ditto	14,51,354	3,14,95,555
	Agra Canal	52,570	90,41,583
	Eastern Jumna Canal	19,518	31,36,167
	Total ...	16,20,692	7,19,12,985
Irrigation 43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún Canals	737	6,37,731
	Rohilkhand Canals	2,685	16,83,748
	Bijnor Canals	—59	69,977
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	82,398
	Ditto Survey ...	199	1,74,145
	Sardah Canal Survey	—116	49,345
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	56,746
	Total ...	3,446	27,54,090
Famine Relief and Insurance: 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal	83,958	41,00,244
	GRAND TOTAL ..	17,08,096	7,87,67,319

The division between direct and indirect charges is—

	During 1887-88.	*To end of year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges, including "Loss by exchange" ...	15,97,408	7,35,73,904
Indirect charges	1,10,688	51,93,415
Total ...	17,08,096	7,87,67,319

Of the total direct charges Rs. 7,06,92,007 have been provided from Imperial and Rs. 28,81,897 from Provincial Funds.

Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.—In the following statement the expenditure to the end of the year is compared with the amount of sanctioned estimates:—

TABLE B.

Canals.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Difference. More than estimate.	Difference. Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,82,39,680	...	29,09,972
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	3,14,95,555	15,19,846	...
Agra	94,55,111	90,41,583	...	4,13,528
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	31,36,167	...	5,39,756
Betwa	44,83,776	41,00,244	...	3,83,532
Total ...	7,87,40,171	7,60,13,229	15,19,846	42,46,788

Profit or loss, based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE C.

	1887-88. Productive Works.	1887-88. Protective Works.	1887-88. Minor Works and Navigation.	1887-88. Total.	1886-87. Productive Works.	1886-87. Protective Works.	1886-87. Minor Works and Navigation.	1886-87. Total.	Increase or decrease, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations—									
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	42,21,848	30,573	1,45,054	43,97,475	45,77,942	20,700	1,61,311	47,59,953	—3,62,478
Indirect revenue,	8,72,376	...	86,284	9,58,660	8,72,376	...	84,779	9,57,155	1,505
Total ...	50,94,224	30,573	2,31,338	53,56,135	54,50,318	20,700	2,46,090	57,17,108	—3,60,973
Charges—									
Direct charges ...	*21,84,408	82,954	1,39,468	*24,06,830	21,36,205	69,943	1,96,378	24,02,526	4,304
Indirect charges,	1,45,296	6,759	11,755	1,63,810	1,42,145	6,405	13,020	1,61,570	2,240
Total ...	*23,29,704	89,713	1,51,223	*25,70,640	22,78,350	76,348	2,09,398	25,64,096	6,544
Net revenue ...	27,64,520	—59,140	80,115	27,85,495	31,71,968	—55,648	36,692	31,53,012	—3,67,517
Interest charges,	26,55,600	1,54,205	...	28,09,805	25,91,072	1,50,297	...	27,41,369	68,436
Profit or loss ...	1,08,920	—2,13,345	80,115	—24,310	5,80,896	—2,05,945	36,692	4,11,643	—4,35,953

* Of this Rs. 1,72,358 is chargeable to Imperial.

The net result for the two years is shown below:—

Class of works.		1887-88.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	Profit ...	1,08,920	5,80,896
Protective do.	Loss ...	2,13,345	2,05,945
Minor Works and Navigation	Profit ...	80,115	36,692
Total profit		...	4,11,643
Do. loss		24,310	...

Profit or loss, based on assessments.—The results obtained by taking the assessments of the two years are compared in the following statement:—

TABLE D.

	1887-88.				1886-87.				Increase in 1887-88.
	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assessments—									
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	43,99,084	66,428	1,60,033	46,25,545	40,29,326	23,157	1,31,332	41,83,815	4,41,730
Indirect revenue	8,72,376	...	86,284	9,58,660	8,72,376	...	84,779	9,57,155	1,505
Total ...	52,71,460	66,428	2,46,317	55,84,205	49,01,702	23,157	2,16,111	51,40,970	4,43,235
Charges—									
Direct charges...	*21,84,408	82,954	1,39,468	*24,06,830	21,36,205	69,943	1,96,378	24,02,526	4,304
Indirect charges,	1,45,296	6,759	11,755	1,63,810	1,42,145	6,405	13,020	1,61,570	2,240
Total ...	*23,29,704	89,713	1,51,223	*25,70,640	22,78,350	76,348	2,09,398	25,64,096	6,544
Net revenue ...	29,41,756	—23,285	95,094	30,13,565	26,23,352	—53,191	6,713	25,76,874	4,36,691
Interest charges,	26,55,600	1,54,205	...	28,09,805	25,91,072	1,50,297	...	27,41,369	68,436
Profit or loss ...	2,86,156	—1,77,490	95,094	2,03,760	32,280	—2,03,488	6,713	—1,64,495	3,68,255

* Of this Rs. 1,72,358 is chargeable to Imperial.

The net result for the two years is shown below :—

Class of work.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works ... ... Profit ...	2,86,156	32,280
Protective do. ... ... Loss ...	—1,77,490	—2,03,488
Minor Works and Navigation ... ... Profit ...	95,094	6,713
Total profit	203,760	...
Do. loss	...	1,64,495

All classes of works show an improvement, and there is a total profit of Rs. 2,03,760 against a loss in the preceding year of Rs. 1,64,495.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to end of the year.—The following statement shows the total receipts (realization), charges, and interest to the end of 1887-88 :—

TABLE E.

	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1887-88 ...	10,23,22,688	51,273	44,79,632	10,68,53,593
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	4,35,36,677	1,68,197	32,92,328	4,69,97,202
Net revenue, excluding interest charges ...	5,87,86,011	—1,16,924	11,87,304	5,98,56,391
Interest charges to end of 1887-88	5,24,38,518	7,24,752	...	5,31,63,270
Net revenue, including interest charges ...	63,47,493	—8,41,676	11,87,304	66,93,121

The net revenue to end of 1886-87 was Rs. 5,70,70,896 excluding interest, and Rs. 67,17,431 including interest.

Net profit on Capital outlay.—The following table gives, for the past eight years, the net profits on the Capital outlay calculated on assessments :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	*Profit from direct revenue.*		*Profit from total revenue, direct and indirect.*	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	6,45,61,716	25,88,194	4·01	35,38,941	5·43
1881-82	* 6,62,06,214	31,31,119	4·73	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	* 6,76,33,960	33,51,421	4·96	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84	* 6,90,92,987	40,77,187	5·90	50,69,145	7·33
1884-85	* 7,02,83,698	21,79,138	3·10	31,28,769	4·45
1885-86	† 7,51,49,595	25,94,992	3·45	35,44,623	4·72
1886-87	† 7,70,59,223	16,19,719	2·12	25,76,874	3·34
1887-88	† 7,87,67,319	20,54,905	2·61	30,13,565	3·83

* Excluding Betwa Canal.
† Including ditto.

Net profit on Capital outlay on the four Productive Works.—The following table compares, for the past eight years, the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as "Productive," also calculated on assessments :—

TABLE G.

Year.	*Upper Ganges.*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*		*Total Productive Works.*	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56	34,66,542	5·57
1881-82 ...	17,53,670	6·40	11,83,905	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,213	28·46	40,41,537	6·35
1882-83 ...	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,023	4·15	8,26,665	28·42	42,57,479	6·55
1883-84 ...	23,60,388	8·45	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·96	49,46,774	7·45
1884-85 ...	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14	30,78,847	4·56
1885-86 ...	18,23,237	6·48	5,78,616	2·04	3,84,202	4·32	7,29,881	23·51	35,15,936	5·13
1886-87 ...	14,11,235	50·1	3,48,628	1·16	1,76,223	1·96	6,87,266	22·05	26,23,352	3·73
1887-88 ...	15,15,235	5·37	5,44,980	1·73	2,22,802	2·46	6,58,738	21·00	29,41,755	4·09

Compared with the previous year there is a slight falling-off on the Eastern Jumna Canal; the other three canals show an improvement. The net revenue amounted to 4·09 per cent. against 3·73 per cent. in the preceding year.

Provincial contract.—The old Provincial contract expired on 31st March, 1887, and a new one was entered into on 1st April (*vide* Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Resolution No. 1244, dated 16th March, 1887). Under the new contract the Provincial Government retains the net direct revenue from Productive Works and Minor Irrigation Works and pays interest to the Imperial Government as noted below :

(*i*) On the old Capital outlay from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

(*ii*) On the total Capital outlay on Irrigation Major Works, from all sources, less outlay for 1st April, 1887, on the new Nadrai Aqueduct, chargeable to Capital Account.

The results for 1887-88 are noted below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—		
Productive Works, gross earnings	42,21,848	
Minor Works, ditto	1,45,054	
Total		43,66,902
Expenditure—		
Productive Works, Working expenses	21,84,408	
Minor Works, Capital Account	3,263	
Ditto, Revenue	1,39,468	
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue	40,862	
	23,68,001	
Deduct amount provided from Imperial Funds on account of write-back of cost of old Nadrai Aqueduct	1,72,358	
Total		21,95,643
Net revenue		21,71,259
Interest charges payable to the Government of India		27,25,887
Deficit		5,54,628

When the contract was made a deficit of Rs. 6,00,000 was anticipated, and this amount is to be provided by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial) account to these Provinces. Hence the net result for the year is a surplus of Rs. 45,372.

Under the old contract, the Government of India sanctioned the debit to the Capital account of the Lower Ganges Canal of the cost of the new Nadrai Aqueduct, and the write-back from Capital to Revenue (Provincial) of the value of the old aqueduct (Rs. 5,70,000) by means of instalments extending over several years.

By the end of 1886-87 Rs. 1,82,020 had been written off in this way. Under the new contract the balance of the cost of the old aqueduct (Rs. 3,87,980) is to be charged to Revenue "Imperial." Accordingly, Rs. 1,72,358, the amount written back during 1887-88, which is included in the working expenses of the Lower Ganges Canal, has been provided from Imperial Funds.

Direct outlay under the different heads.—Table H compares the total outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget-estimate of the Irrigation Branch with original and final grants of the year :—

TABLE H.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance.			
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works ...	75,705	89,000	73,800
Irrigation—			
42. Major Works: Working expenses	* 2,55,312	1,13,600	99,200
43. Minor Works and Navigation: Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	3,329	6,000	6,000
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.			
49. Irrigation Works	15,18,440	25,00,000	15,61,400
Total, Imperial ...	* 18,52,786	27,08,600	17,40,400
PROVINCIAL.			
Irrigation—			
42. Major Works: Working expenses	20,12,050	20,91,750	21,94,640
43. Minor Works and Navigation: Capital account ...	3,263	14,800	13,580
Ditto: Revenue account ...	1,39,468	1,87,150	1,72,130
Ditto: Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	40,862	58,750	41,150
Total, Provincial ...	21,95,643	23,52,450	24,21,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,48,429	50,61,050	41,61,900

* Includes Rs. 1,72,358 on account of write-back of Capital outlay on the old Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal.

Under Imperial the Capital expenditure on the Betwa Canal fell short of the original grant by Rs. 13,295, but exceeded the final grant by Rs. 1,905. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 82,954, or Rs. 16,246 less than the final grant; of this Rs. 12,114 was due to savings on Establishment.

The outlay on Productive Works was Rs. 42,960, or 2·8 per cent. less than the final grant.

The Provincial expenditure was kept as low as possible, and was Rs. 2,25,857 less than the final grant. Rupees 1,72,358, provided on account of write-back of Capital outlay on old Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal, has been debited to 42, Imperial.

II.—AGRICULTURAL.

Area irrigated in each fasl.—Table I shows the area irrigated in each fasl during the last ten years :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1878-79	660,026	1,076,625	1,736,651
1879-80	557,486	842,919	1,400,405
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676
1886-87	589,907	888,095	1,478,002
1887-88	650,597	971,326	1,621,923

The figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 include the area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals.

The area irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department was 1,517,288 acres against 1,363,815 in the preceding year. The increase in both fasls amounts to 11·3 per cent.

Kharíf: character of season.—Excluding the irrigation on the Tarái and Bhábar Canals the area irrigated during the kharíf was 612,436 acres, an increase as compared with the previous year of 70,615 acres, or 13·4 per cent.

The early part of the kharíf season was normal with occasional showers in April. Some rain fell between 13th and 23rd June, and on the 2nd July the monsoon broke generally, and all irrigation, except that of rice, ceased. The season was not favourable for canal irrigation.

Kharíf areas under different crops.—Table K shows the areas of the different kharíf crops raised by canal water during the past ten years :—

TABLE K.

Crops.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	148,060	165,661	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	169,282	197,604
Rice ...	80,298	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	152,163	134,822
Indigo ...	227,238	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013	212,732
Cotton ...	74,875	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60,580	42,438	47,671
Other crops,	129,555	73,450	168,295	49,255	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	62,011	57,768
Total ...	660,026	557,486	700,587	706,025	740,390	825,747	773,603	702,259	589,907	650,597

Sugarcane shows an increase of 28,322 acres and indigo of 48,719 acres. The decrease of 17,341 acres under rice is due to the late commencement of the rains, and is chiefly confined to the Tarái and Bhábar Canals.

The figures for the years preceding 1886-87 do not include the irrigation on the Taráí and Bhábar Canals. To facilitate comparison between those years and the last two years, the following statement, which shows the areas under different crops on the above canals and on those under Government control, has been drawn up :—

Crops.	Canals under direct control of the Irrigation Department.		Taráí and Bhábar Canals.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	168,452	197,313	830	291
Rice	109,513	101,968	42,650	32,854
Indigo	164,013	212,732	...	...
Cotton	41,835	47,663	603	8
Other crops	58,008	52,760	4,003	5,008
Total ...	541,821	612,436	48,086	38,161

Rabi: character of season.—During the rabi season there was fair demand for canal water up to the end of December, when light rain fell in the upper districts, and gave a check to irrigation on the Upper Ganges Canal. Late in January there was good rain over the whole Doáb. This was supplemented by showers in February, after which date there was practically no further irrigation from canals.

Excluding the irrigation on the Taráí and Bhábar Canals the area irrigated during the season was 904,852 acres, an increase as compared with the previous year of 82,858 acres, or 11·6 per cent.

Rabi areas under different crops.—Table L shows the areas of the different crops irrigated during the last ten rabi seasons :—

TABLE L.

Crops.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ...	587,359	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	530,334	538,514
Barley ...	266,989	210,959	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	76,931	85,681
Other cereals,	115,914	83,861	130,011	102,549	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	166,964	224,584
Pulses ...	66,901	33,401	55,222	77,238	76,349	59,910	16,719	67,909	60,727	60,752
Other crops,	39,462	31,995	39,086	41,021	39,017	55,099	38,101	48,960	53,139	61,795
Total ...	1,076,625	842,919	1,032,109	1,209,924	1,233,785	1,471,927	843,701	1,007,417	888,095	971,326

There was a small increase under both wheat and barley.

The following statement shows the areas under different crops on the canals under direct control of the Irrigation Department and on the Taráí and Bhábar Canals :—

Crop.	Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.		Taráí and Bhábar Canals.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	495,370	507,490	34,964	31,024
Barley	79,881	79,894	6,050	5,787
Other cereals	160,518	214,460	6,446	10,124
Pulses	58,212	58,363	2,515	2,389
Other crops	37,013	44,645	16,126	17,150
Total ...	821,994	904,852	66,101	66,474

Area irrigated by each canal.—Table M compares by canals the areas irrigated during the last three years :—

TABLE M.

Canal.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	*Difference in results of* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.	
				More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	741,636	574,440	601,904	27,464	...
Lower do.	462,302	359,003	470,942	111,939	...
Agra	176,721	122,096	124,557	2,461	...
Eastern Jumna	215,356	203,429	176,243	...	27,186
Betwa	12,356	8,608	24,135	15,527	...
Rohilkhand	79,927	78,554	93,694	15,140	...
Bijnor	6,588	4,183	8,510	4,327	...
Dún	12,306	12,472	15,398	2,926	...
Bundelkhand Lakes	2,484	1,030	1,905	875	...
Taráí Canals	Not reported	31,987	20,536	...	11,451
Bhábar do.	Ditto	82,200	84,099	1,899	...
Total ...	1,709,676	1,478,002	1,621,923	182,557	38,637

The Upper Ganges Canal shows an increase of 27,463 acres, or 4·8 per cent. on 1886-87, and a decrease of 139,732 acres, or 18·8 per cent. on 1885-86.

The Lower Ganges Canal shows an increase of 111,939 acres, or 31·2 per cent. on 1886-87, and an increase of 8,640 acres, or 1·9 per cent. on 1885-86.

The decrease of 27,186 acres, or 13·4 per cent. on the Eastern Jumna Canal was almost entirely in the rabi, and was due to the favourable rainfall in December and January. In the kharíf the decrease was only 559 acres.

The Betwa Canal shows a satisfactory increase, the area irrigated being 24,135 acres against 8,608 in the previous year and 12,306 acres in 1885-86.

With the exception of the Taráí Canals there is a satisfactory increase on all the minor Irrigation Works.

III.—NAVIGATION.

Navigation returns for two years.—Table N compares the Navigation returns of the last two years :—

TABLE N.

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Revenue collected ... ... Rs.	19,821	11,733	31,554	14,700	10,535	25,335
Traffic in tons	99,045	34,528	133,573	97,418	28,034	125,452
Ton mileage	6,230,189	1,918,296	8,148,485	5,384,067	1,983,731	7,367,798
Value of goods carried ... Rs.	32,42,450	7,16,305	39,58,755	26,45,186	8,36,497	34,81,683
Number of passengers ...	2,823	495	3,318	700	455	1,155

The decrease in revenue collected on the Ganges Canals is 25·8 per cent. and on the Agra Canal 10·1 per cent. On the former, cotton, salt, and miscellaneous goods show a marked falling-off. The fluctuations depend on the state of the market and the facilities offered by railways as compared with canal navigation.

The number of passengers on the Ganges Canals was 700 against 2,823 in the previous year and 12,077 in 1885-86. The decrease is due to the opening of the railway to Hardwár.

IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Capital expenditure on Productive Works.—The Capital expenditure on Productive Public Works under all direct heads of account was, as stated above, Rs. 15,18,440, against an expenditure of Rs. 17,07,986 in the previous year.

The expenditure on each canal is compared below with the original and final budget grants :—

TABLE P.

Canal.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	1,63,100	1,35,500	88,452
Lower Ganges	22,44,800	13,26,400	13,64,420
Agra	53,200	70,200	48,239
Eastern Jumna	38,900	29,300	17,329
Total ...	25,00,000	15,61,400	15,18,440

The short expenditure on the Upper Ganges Canal is nearly balanced by the excess on the Lower Ganges Canal. There were lapses on both the Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the protective works at Nirgajni Falls were completed. Some of the iron-work for the Myapur new regulator was supplied by the Roorkee Workshops.

Capital expenditure, Upper Ganges Canal.—Considerable progress was made in construction of masonry outlets on the distributaries of the Aligarh and Anúpshahr Divisions. The chief drainage works in hand are the rectification of the Karon Nadi and the Ekla drainage cut, on both of which considerable progress was made.

Capital expenditure, Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal good progress was made with the new Kali Nadi aqueduct at Nadrai, the revised estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 49,98,810, was submitted to the Government of India. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,29,107, of which Rs. 1,72,358 was met by write-back from Capital to Revenue (Provincial) of part of the cost of the old Nadrai Aqueduct. The total expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 33,99,646.

During the year 9,960 lineal feet of well-sinking was executed, including 6,797 feet through and below the clay stratum: at the end of the year only 574 feet remained to be done.

Three of the 20-feet wells separately, and a cluster of four 12-feet wells, were test-loaded up to the maximum pressure they will have to bear, the greatest subsidence when hearted with concrete being 0·0925 feet. The manufacture of bricks and collection of kankar for lime were practically completed, and lime-burning and grinding were well advanced.

A number of experiments were made to ascertain the best proportions of lime, sand, and ballast to be used for concrete deposited in skips through a great depth of water, and this point was satisfactorily settled. The concrete hearting of the wells of four piers was completed, and of two piers partially done.

At the end of the year the brick-work in wells had been completed and the bases of two piers levelled off ready to start superstructure.

The erection of an 80-H.P. turbine was nearly completed, and the diversion of the Nadrai escape and of the nadi below escape junction was so far advanced as to admit of water being run at the close of the year.

Besides the Kali Nadi Aqueduct, the chief works on the main line were the silt-traps in the Etáwah and Cawnpore Divisions.

The remodelling of some of the older distributaries on the Etáwah and Cawnpore Branches was pushed on with vigour, and good progress was made in building masonry outlets on the new distributaries of the Bhognipur and Fatehgarh Branches.

The chief drainage works in hand are the Bharera and Marhera syphons in the Mainpuri Division. The concrete of the former and the excavation for the latter were completed before the end of the year.

Capital expenditure, Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the Indana and Agriala inspection-houses and Executive Engineer's office at Muttra were practically completed, and good progress was made on the Muttra escape and on the dry dock at Okla.

On the distributaries Rs. 14,707 was expended, chiefly on building bridges and masonry outlets.

Rupees 7,387 was spent on the Chota Kosi and Kasaunthi drainage cuts.

Capital expenditure, Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal remodelling the main line was nearly completed.

Rupees 17,174 was spent on drainage, chiefly on the Shamli nála.

Capital expenditure, Protective Works, Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal, main line and branches, work was chiefly confined to completing old projects, the only new work commenced being an office building at Orai. The removal of the island on the weir was not advanced.

Rupees 55,777 were spent on distributaries, the length of open channels being increased by 82 miles.

The expenditure on drainage was small.

Capital expenditure, Minor Works.—Under "Minor Works" Rs. 3,507 was spent on remodelling the Upper Bahgul Canal, Rohilkhand Canals. This work is nearly complete.

Revenue account, Extensions and Improvements.—The expenditure on new works, "Extensions and Improvements," charged to Revenue, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Major Works (Productive Public Works)	2,35,778
Ditto (Famine Relief and Insurance)	5,498
Minor Works, Navigation	15,470
Total ...	2,56,746

Revenue account, Productive Works.—The expenditure on the four "Productive Works" was as follows:—

	Rs.
Upper Ganges Canal	51,849
Lower ditto	1,60,649
Agra Canal	16,596
Eastern Jumna Canal	6,684
Total ...	2,35,778

On the Ganges Canal Rs. 11,244 was spent on improving the Pattri torrent, Rs. 2,934 on the new Myapur regulator, and Rs. 1,611 on alterations to the Pattri falls. In the Anúpshahr Division Rs. 3,834 was spent on building masonry outlets on the old distributaries. A number of inspection-houses were re-roofed in the Northern, Meerut, and Bulandshahr Divisions.

Of the amount spent on the Lower Ganges Canal, Rs. 1,38,440 was on account of the write-back to Revenue of the Capital expenditure incurred on the old Nadrai Aqueduct. Rupees 9,844 was spent on lengthening the floor and wing walls of the 14-feet fall, Nadrai escape, in the Narora Division. The Jalalpur weir in the Mainpuri Division and Pandu Nadi Aqueduct in the Cawnpore Division were completed at a cost, respectively, of Rs. 1,983 and Rs. 4,689.

On the Agra Canal Rs. 6,316 was spent on the Agra Canal Atlas, Rs. 2,928 on acquiring land injured by percolation, and Rs. 2,275 on building sheds and lime-kilns at Okla.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal Rs. 1,483 was spent on permanent training works at Fyzabad, and Rs. 1,031 on constructing a new ziladár's office.

Revenue account, Protective Works.—On the Betwa Canal the fish ladder was completed at a cost of Rs. 878 and a godown for tools and plant at a cost of Rs. 1,549.

Revenue account, Minor Works.—Under "Minor Works" Rs. 12,121 was spent on the Rohilkhand Canals, and of this Rs. 4,211 was expended on the Kicha River training works, and Rs. 2,889 on acquiring land for the Kailas Canal minor distributaries. Rupees 2,342 was spent on the Dún Canals and Rs. 1,007 on the Bundelkhand tanks.

Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.—Rupees 27,281 was expended from Provincial Funds on Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, and of this Rs. 24,435 was spent on the Ganges Canal and Rs. 2,846 on the Eastern Jumna Canal. On the former canal the chief work is the improvement of the Karon Nadi; on the latter, the Baraut drainage.

Repairs and Maintenance.: expenditure for two years.—The expenditure on "Repairs and Maintenance" during the last two years is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE Q.

Class of works.	Canal.	*Expenditure on Repairs.* 1887-88.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	Upper Ganges Canal ...	3,66,976	3,27,096
	Lower ditto ...	3,21,021	3,03,690
	Agra Canal	1,11,985	1,44,785
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	76,797	70,603
Protective Works	Betwa Canal ...	28,102	20,564
Minor Works	Dún Canals	13,160	12,012
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	22,882	16,287
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	2,897	1,615
	Bijnor Canals ...	1,381	3,656
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal, Solani reclamation.	2,707	4,625
	Ditto, other works.	4,512	5,021
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	1,509	1,293
	Dún Canals	50	...
		9,53,979	9,11,249

Mileage of channels.—The following statement shows the mileage of channels which were maintained during the year :—

TABLE R.

Canal.	Main line and branches.	Navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Mill channels and escapes.	Total.
Upper Ganges	437	19	2,559	895	62	3,972
Lower Ganges	564	...	2,021	317	68	2,970
Agra	109	25	558	37	10	739
Estern Jumna	130	...	648	313	23	1,114
Betwa	167	...	259	12	12	450
Rohilkhand	20	...	331	3	...	354
Dún	...	...	74	3	...	77
Bijnor	...	...	36	...	...	36
Total ...	1,427	44	6,486	1,580	175	9,712

On the Betwa Canal there was an increase of 82 miles under distributaries.

General.—On the Upper Ganges Canal there was an increase of Rs. 26,968 in cost of head-works, due chiefly to extensive repairs to the Myapur dam. Considerable expenditure was incurred also on protecting the falls on main canal, on account of the large supplies passed on to the Lower Ganges Canal. The Bairampur falls of the Jani escape were found to be in a dangerous state, and were repaired.

The expenditure on the head-works of the Lower Ganges Canal amounted to Rs. 1,04,036, against Rs. 99,323 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the construction of river training works of a permanent character, which will save in the way of future maintenance. Groyne No. 2, above Narora weir, which was breached in 1880, was restored, and a block kankar nose built on the site of old nose. Two new groynes with kankar noses were constructed on right bank of river below the weir, and kankar noses were added to the ends of two old groynes. The river is dangerously near the canal above Rámghát and opposite mile 9, and considerable expenditure was incurred on tree-spurs to protect the bank at these places. When the river recedes far enough, new groynes with block kankar noses will be built about half a mile apart, so as to keep the river at a safe distance from the canal.

The increase in the cost of earthwork on main canal is due to the number of silt tanks that have recently been made and have come under maintenance charges.

On the Agra Canal there was a saving of Rs. 24,656 under head-works compared with the preceding year. The most marked change is the complete removal of the island above Okla weir, which is now, for the first time since its construction, clear of all obstructions. Groynes Nos. 1 and 2, below the Delhi bridge, were removed, and groyne No. 3 was constructed on the proper line, so as to leave the waterway of the bridge quite clear. The groynes below the weir stood well, and No. 5, which has twice been washed away, may now be considered safe. The Jumna bund was raised to four feet clear above maximum flood-level, and the marginal bunds below the weir were raised and completed to No. 4 groyne.

There will be a considerable increase in expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal during the next four or five years, as some special works for passing drainage, &c., are urgently required.

On the Betwa Canal the expenditure on distributaries was Rs. 9,072, against Rs. 1,427 in 1886-87; this was due partly to the increase in length of open channel, but chiefly to raising and strengthening the banks in bad soil.

The increase on the Rohilkhand Canals was chiefly due to the Kicha River training works.

(d)—Telegraph.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires at the end of 1886-87, and the extensions and reductions made in connection therewith during the year under review :—

Mileage of lines.				*Mileage of wires.*			
At the end of 1886-87.	Added during the year 1887-88.	Deducted during the year 1887-88.	Remaining at the end of the year 1887-88.	At the end of 1886-87.	Added during the year 1887-88.	Deducted during the year 1887-88.	Remaining at the end of the year 1887-88.
*3,436	42	33	3,445	*12,478	229	63	12,644

* Seventy miles of departmental line and 420 miles of wire were wrongly included in the figures in the section on "Telegraph" in the Administration Report for 1886-87.

Five Government and 13 Railway telegraph offices were opened in 1887-88, and two Government and two Railway telegraph offices were closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following statement :—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of 1886-87.	Add number opened during 1887-88.	Deduct number closed during 1887-88.	Number open at the end of 1887-88.	Number of messages despatched during 1887-88 from Government offices.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices,	87	5	2	90	179,035	17,865	2,37,558 7 6
Railway and canal offices.	248	13	2	259			
Offices not open for paid messages.	57	17	12	62			
Total ...	392	35	16	411			

POST-OFFICE.

(a)—*Imperial Post.*

During the year 1887-88 the number of new Imperial post-offices of all classes and letter-boxes opened was 414, and the number of such closed was 238. The number of Imperial postmen and village postmen entertained was 64, while 24 such men were reduced.

Twenty-six of the existing departmental branch offices were transferred to the management of persons not directly connected with the Postal Department, and 58 new offices were opened under the same agency. The total increase, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, in the number of post-offices worked by extra departmental agency was thus 84.

A considerable saving in expenditure was effected by the revision in many instances of the establishments of post-offices and lines, the work of which had been reduced in consequence of the opening of new offices in their vicinity.

The enumeration returns show that during the year under review 33,710,352 articles were sent out for delivery, as against 32,381,700 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 1,328,652. Of this number 18,246,124 were issued from head-offices, and 15,464,228 from branch and sub-offices. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 686,062, as compared with 670,462 in the previous year. The following comparative statement shows the number of articles sent out for delivery, delivered, and returned undelivered during each of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
Number of articles issued for delivery ...	32,381,700	33,710,352	1,328,652
Ditto returned undelivered ...	670,462	686,062	15,600
Ditto actually delivered ...	31,711,238	33,024,290	1,313,052

The number of value-payable articles of all classes posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 68,459, on which the sum of Rs. 6,03,150 was specified for recovery, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 12,407.

The system introduced during 1886-87—by which railway receipts can be forwarded as value-payable articles—has been largely adopted by tradesmen.

There was a falling off in the number of insured articles sent through the post, as compared with that of the previous year: the figures being 17,410 for 1887-88, against 17,545 for 1886-87, on which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 8,427 and Rs. 9,328 respectively.

The following comparative statement, which relates to money-order transactions in the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 shows that satisfactory progress has been made in regard both to issues and payments:—

Period.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders paid.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	631,507	1,26,90,281	1,61,279	772,033	1,74,18,331
1887-88	745,272	1,46,45,011	1,88,635	942,538	1,98,00,244
Increase ...	131,765	19,54,730	27,356	170,505	23,81,913

The revenue money-order system has, on the whole, steadily developed. The total number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 83,024 for sums aggregating Rs. 17,01,967, and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 23,719.

The rent money-order system, which serves the convenience of the poorer classes of cultivators, has, despite opposition on the part of a few zamíndárs, made good progress. The average value of each rent money-order issued during the year was a little over Rs. 11-8-0. The total amount of rent paid through the agency of the post-office amounted to Rs. 3,24,469, on which commission to the value of Rs. 5,663 was realized. The number of rent money-orders issued was 28,130.

The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions during the year:—

Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at close of year.		Balance at close of previous year.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12,784	9,706	62,269	39,43,369	41,456	35,62,813	26,933	42,48,461	28,247	37,42,000

It will be seen from the above figures that the total number of accounts open at the close of the year under review was less by 1,314 than the number open at the end of 1886-87. This was due to the closing of a large number of four-anna accounts that had been opened when the system was first introduced, but which, owing to continued apathy on the part of the depositors in regard to them, were at length treated as "dead" under the rules. These accounts were subsequently renewed and closed at the request of the depositors. On the other hand, however, the amount of closing balance exceeded the corresponding figures for the previous year by Rs. 50,641.

There was no appreciable increase in the number of British postal orders sold during the year 1887-88, as compared with the preceding year. The total number of such orders sold was only 1,866, aggregating in value Rs. 18,067. These figures would appear to indicate that the system is not popular with British troops serving in India.

No stock-notes were sold during either 1887-88 or the preceding year.

The scheme for payment of the salaries of police stationed at outlying stations from the surplus collections of post-offices, which was introduced during the preceding year, has not, owing to certain unavoidable causes, met with much success. The system, however, of payment of salaries of village schoolmasters through the medium of the post-office is being utilized to some extent by District Boards.

Owing to the extension of certain railway lines and the opening of others there was an increase of 152 miles in the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway. This development of the railway postal system was followed by a reduction of 116¼ miles in the length of the existing mail cart lines along routes now traversed by the railway. The increase in the aggregate length of mail cart lines amounted to 66 miles, and comprised the establishment of a mail cart service between Jhánsi and Nowgong (distance 63 miles) in place of runners; the extension of the line from Fatehpur to Bánda (distance one mile); and the transfer from the management of the Railway Mail Service of the line between the Allahabad post-office and the railway station (distance one mile).

In the total length of runners' lines there was an increase of 33¾ miles, and a decrease of 161¼ miles, or a net decrease of 127½ miles.

At the commencement of the year there were 59 combined post and telegraph offices: during the year one was abolished and seven were opened, and the total number of such offices at its close was thus 65. The profit accruing from the combined offices, after deducting the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 62,281 against Rs. 42,689 in 1886-87. The total number of signallers in service on 31st April, 1888, was 52, against 51 in the preceding year. Of postal employés engaged on signalling work there were 28 against 21 in 1886-87, and the number of qualified men in reserve amounted to 9.

There was only one highway robbery of the mails against four such offences in the preceding year: it occurred in the Benares district. The actual loss on the occasion is estimated at Rs. 100 only, but the mails were not recovered. The robber was, however, apprehended, and received on conviction a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Four other attempts at highway robbery were made, but unsuccessfully. All four cases took place in British territory. In none of them, however, could the offenders be traced and brought to justice.

With a view to reducing to a minimum the opportunities for highway robbery, orders were issued during the year that cash remittances forwarded in mail bags should, as far as possible, be sent during the day time only, and the amount to be so carried on each journey was fixed at the comparatively small sum of Rs. 50. In order to give effect to these measures, special arrangements were made for the provision of funds for each individual office. The system has been found to work very satisfactorily.

(b)—District Post.

The following table shows the total number of post-offices and letter-boxes existing, and of postmen and village postmen employed, at the commencement and close of the year:—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1887 ...	317	215	688	1,220
Opened or entertained in 1887-88 ...	208	29	58	295
Closed or dispensed with in 1887-88 ...	191	21	58	270
Balance on 31st March, 1888 ...	334	223	688	1,245
Increase ...	17	8	...	25
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...

Sixty district post-offices were opened during the year in the North-Western Provinces, and none in Oudh. One hundred and forty eight sub-offices in the North-Western Provinces were converted into branch offices. Thirty-three post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and ten in Oudh were either closed or transferred to the Imperial Department. Twenty-four new letter-boxes were opened in the North-Western Provinces, while six of these receptacles in the North-Western Provinces and two in Oudh were closed. Seven letter-boxes in the North-Western

Provinces and six in Oudh were transferred to the Imperial Department, and five in the North-Western Provinces were transferred to the District Post from Imperial. Fifty-eight additional village postmen were entertained in the North-Western Provinces. There was no increase to the staff in Oudh. Thirty village postmen in the North-Western Provinces and twenty-eight in Oudh were either reduced or transferred to the Imperial Department.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces over which mails were conveyed was 6,498¼ miles, against 6,502¼ miles in the previous year, and 1,412 miles in Oudh against 1,424 miles in 1886-87. There was thus a net decrease of four miles in the North-Western Provinces, and of 12 in Oudh: total net decrease 16 miles.

The following is an abstract of the number of articles posted at, and delivered from, the district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

	Articles received at District post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.			*Articles sent from other post-offices for delivery by District post-offices*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1886-87	1,625,426	30,316	1,645	2,753,337	78,961	9,332
1887-88	1,598,293	23,704	1,428	2,725,008	62,219	10,399
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	.	1,067
Percentage of do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4
Decrease ...	27,133	6,612	217	28,334	16,742	...
Percentage of do. ..	1·6	21 4	13 1	1·02	21·1	...

There is a considerable falling off under all heads, except "Parcels" as compared with the figures of 1886-87. The decrease is attributable to the transfer of certain district post-offices to the Imperial Department; and the increase in the case of parcels is due to the large number of value-payable articles sent through the Imperial post for delivery in the interior.

The number of articles received for delivery in the United Provinces continues to exceed the number posted for despatch. The total number of articles posted for despatch was 1,623,425 against 1,657,387 in the previous year, and the number delivered during the year was 2,797,621 against 2,841,630 in the year preceding. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 104,053 against 109,659 in the previous year, and gives a percentage of 3·7 on the number sent out for delivery.

The cost of maintaining the district post was Rs. 1,46,717 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 33,369 for Oudh, or Rs. 1,80,086 for the United Provinces. In the figures for the North-Western Provinces is included the cost of the district post in Kumaun, which is managed solely by the local authorities.

The budget allotment, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,96,000, as in the preceding year.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land-Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The rains of 1886 were on the whole normal and favourable to agriculture: and the kharif harvests at the commencement of 1886-87 were generally good, no crop being inferior to that of the preceding year; while the maize, juár, and indigo crops showed a considerable improvement. The rabi harvest, after late winter rains, was damaged by fungoid growths and by a severe frost in February; so that the out-turn was indifferent, and, excluding sugar and opium, fell below that of 1886 in every item. A comparison of the area statements furnished by the Agricultural Department for the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, Jhánsi, and Rohilkhand, shows a falling off of two and-a-half lakhs of acres in the area irrigated from all sources in 1886-87. The kharif area under every kind of cultivation was rather greater in the latter year, but the rabi area fell off by 318,507 acres.

The rains of 1887 were irregular, and the condition of many of the kharif crops, especially in the Doáb and trans-Jumna tract, was unsatisfactory. Extensive damage was done to crops in the Aligarh district by the flood-water from Bulandshahr: the Board have since submitted proposals for remissions of revenue in the villages concerned, and the possibility of protective measures is under consideration In respect of the public health, the year 1886-87 was in many parts of the Provinces disastrous. Cholera was epidemic in most districts, and in many fever prevailed with great severity: on the whole the Benares Division appears to have suffered most, and the Agra Division least. The condition of agricultural stock remained fairly good throughout the year; but in the Aligarh district the mortality of cattle in the flooded villages was great, and in Lalitpur a loss was recorded of no less than 18,943 head. The mortality among horses was large in Etah and several districts of the Meerut Division.

The prices of food-grains during 1886-87 were high; this is attributed to deficient harvests, rather than to the increased exportation of grain. So far as the cause is other than a deficient crop, the agricultural class is certain eventually to share in the benefits of high prices, though they may occasion some distress to receivers of wages.

The demand and collections of the arrears from previous years of land-revenue, cesses, canal rates, and advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, were as follows:—

No	Heads of receipt.	Arrears.	Collected or remitted	Balance of arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll	3,40,253	2,93,078	47,175
2	Ditto not borne ditto	6,872	6,515	357
3	Mahkána	945	945	..
4	Twelve per cent. cess	16,408	15,580	828
5	Acreage cess	1,678	1,678	...
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial),	172	...	172
7	Occupier's rate	30,401	30,140	261
8	Owner's do.	2,326	2,100	226
9	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal)	1,15,280	98,879	* 16,401
10	Ditto ditto (interest)	8,594	7,421	* 1,173
	Total ...	5,22,929	4,56,336	66,593

* For the Financial year.

The corresponding balance at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 72,425; and at the end of 1884-85, Rs. 3,79,090. Most of the items show a further reduction in the balances, following on a very large reduction in the year before; but the balances shown against "Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act" ("principal" and "interest") show an increase from Rs. 8,433 and Rs. 921 to Rs. 16,401 and Rs. 1,173, respectively. Out of the total of the last two sums, *viz.*, Rs. 17,574, it appears that no less than Rs. 16,347 is outstanding in the Agra Division, almost entirely in the Agra, Mainpuri, and Etah districts. The heavy takávi balances in Agra are ascribed to the depressed condition of the cultivators in those parts of the district for which it has recently been necessary to make large reductions in the revenue demand, and where the tenants were no doubt in need of assistance.

The current demand, with collections, remissions, and closing balances, is shown in the following table:—

No.	Heads of receipts.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	Balance.			REMARKS.
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll,	4,28,62,555	4,25,87,917	2,01,920	72,718	2,74,638	
2	Ditto not borne ditto ...	1,32,503	1,28,864	...	3,639	3,639	
3	Malikána	1,71,017	1,70,845	...	172	172	
4	Twelve per cent. cess ...	47,46,886	47,22,833	...	24,053	24,053	
5	Acreage cess	5,78,025	5,76,377	...	1,648	1,648	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	89,721	89,671	...	50	50	
7	Occupier's rate	34,11,893	33,97,418	...	14,475	14,475	
8	Owner's do.	2,76,062	2,74,958	...	1,104	1,104	
9	Sale of State properties ...	4,164	4,164	...	...	...	
10	Ditto waste lands.. ...	1,016	1,016	...	...	...	
11	Interest on purchase-money ...	258	258	...	...	...	
12	Profits from State properties ...	* 6,33,144	6,19,650	...	13,494	13,494	
13	Surplus process fees... ...	16,679	16,679	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	* 37,772	33,653	...	4,119	4,119	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal).	* 88,518	81,756	...	6,762	6,762	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest).	* 24,626	18,029	...	6,597	6,597	
17	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	15,826	15,516	...	310	310	For the Financial year.
18	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest).	1,487	1,453	...	34	34	
	Total ...	5,30,92,152	5,27,41,057	2,01,920	1,49,175	3,51,095	

The total demand in the preceding year was Rs. 5,37,54,653, and the collections and remissions Rs. 5,33,83,526. There was thus a falling off of Rs. 6,62,501 and Rs. 6,42,469, respectively, due to decreases against canal rates. The demand of revenue on the roll was Rs. 4,28,62,555, against Rs. 4,28,14,970 in 1885-86. The balance of this demand was Rs. 2,80,363 and Rs. 2,74,638 in the two years, respectively: in 1886-87, however, Rs. 2,01,920 of the balance were nominal. In the Jhánsi Division a nominal sum of Rs. 21,427 was shown as payable from villages which had in fact been transferred to the Gwalior State. Excluding also the nominal items in other Divisions, the percentage of the total realization to the total demand of the year was 99·8 to 99·5 in 1885-86. Of the actual balance (Rs. 72,718), Rs. 15,296 was collected shortly after the close of the year. Of the remainder, the principal sums were due in the Aligarh, Agra, and Etah districts: the tracts concerned in each case had suffered from floods, defective drainage, or other natural misfortune. The necessary measures for relief were taken in Aligarh and Etah. The reduced assessments in Fatehpur-Sikri were intended for years of ordinary agricultural prosperity; and the fact that the former unduly high demand has been revised, does not relieve the local officers from the duty of making necessary allowances in years of distress.

The current demand for land-revenue not on the roll showed an increase from Rs. 1,15,682 to Rs. 1,32,503, due to declarations of revision of settlement in Dehra

* Include arrears of previous years.

Dún, Jalaun, and Nánakmata in the Tarái, and to the cession of some villages from Gwalior. Ninety-seven per cent. of the demand was realized during the year. The demand of the 12 per cent. cess (Rs. 47,46,886), in consequence of revised settlements and the re-assessment of certain káns-affected villages in Jhánsi, rose by Rs. 12,441. The acreage and other cesses in the permanently-settled districts (revised assessments of the acreage rate having taken effect in Benares and Jaunpur) yielded Rs. 5,76,377, against Rs. 5,71,040 in 1885-86. Miscellaneous land-revenue receipts rose from Rs. 83,615 to Rs. 89,671, principally in consequence of increased revenue in the Stone Mahál in the Mirzapur district.

The canal revenues have fluctuated greatly in recent years. In 1884-85 the total demand, which in the previous year had been Rs. 57,00,006, fell off by 14½ lakhs: in 1885-86 the demand for occupier's rate rose from Rs. 38,86,641 to Rs. 41,29,401; and in the year under report it fell to Rs. 34,11,893. The fall was due partly to plentiful and timely rains, and partly to the closing of the Bewar Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal in consequence of the collapse of the Nadrai aqueduct. The corresponding decrease in the demand for owner's rate was Rs. 1,06,330 (*viz.*, from Rs. 3,82,392 to Rs. 2,76,062).

The collections and remissions under income from State properties were Rs. 6,19,650 against Rs. 5,65,052 in 1885-86. The Saráí Bharat estate in the Allahabad district, with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,392, escheated to Government during the year; and at the end of the year there were 281 estates, assessed to Rs. 1,35,090 revenue, in the possession of Government. The total of the charges debitable to management was Rs. 2,24,082, of which Rs. 94,640 were spent on improvements, while Rs. 60,411 were advanced on loan to the tenants, making altogether an investment of more than 25 per cent. of the receipts in the development of the estates. The reduction of the percentage of the expenses incurred in management proper from 16·9 per cent. to 12·5 per cent. on the total income is satisfactory. Rupees 5,799 in all, on account of current and outstanding demands, were realized from sale of Government properties and of waste lands, together with Rs. 258 on account of interest on purchase-money. The collections from estates under direct management amounted to Rs. 33,653 against Rs. 29,300 in 1885-86.

The demand for land-revenue on the roll for 1887-88 is Rs. 4,27,56,940, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,05,615 from the demand in the year under report, due chiefly to reduced assessments in certain deteriorated villages in the Muttra and Agra districts. Reductions of revenue, aggregating Rs. 7,037, were made on lands appropriated by Government: 10,092 acres were appropriated, 6,283 of these being for railways: 36 revenue-free holdings lapsed to Government, 30 of which had been settled at a revenue of Rs. 2,160 before the submission of the report. The Board state that increased attention is now paid to the punctual assessment of grove-lands brought under cultivation: 1,431 such cases were taken up during the year.

The system of remitting land-revenue by means of postal money-orders, which had been previously introduced as an experiment in the Benares Division, was authorized for the whole of the North-Western Provinces with effect from 1st August, 1886: and its extension to income-tax, canal, excise, and ferry payments has been sanctioned, and will shortly be carried out. The amount of revenue remitted under this system in the Benares Division increases steadily, and there is no doubt of its popularity, as it saves the zamíndárs petty annoyance by the tahsíl subordinates. The Commissioners both of the Meerut and Agra Divisions (in which Divisions remittance by money-order is of new introduction, and the lambardári system was still fairly in effect) agree with the Commissioner of Benares in the opinion that one of its effects will be a considerable impulse to the break-up of the system of joint responsibility for the revenue, of which signs had before been noticed. Seven hundred and eighty-nine money-orders were sent in the Meerut Division by co-sharers who are not authorized to pay their revenue direct.

The Board have requested the Commissioner of Meerut to state in his next report whether he considers it necessary to prohibit such remittances.

The numbers of suits and applications under the Rent Act in 1885-86 and 1886-87 may be compared as follows :—

		Instituted.	Total for disposal.	*Contested.* Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	*Contested.* Judgment for defendant.	Pending at close of year.	Average duration of contested suit or application. M.	Average duration of contested suit or application. d.
Suits ...	1885-86...	76,119	80,665	15,862	4,113	5,020	1	12
	1886-87...	81,615	86,637	17,430	3,916	5,045	1	12
Applications,	1885-86...	127,602	139,981	21,323	6,135	12,154	1	27
	1886-87...	124,346	136,296	18,805	6,141	12,401	2	2

It is explained that some part of the disproportionate increase of applications as compared with suits in the last 12 years, which was commented on last year, was due to the absence, prior to 1883-84, of any uniform plan in registering the former. In the last two years the number of applications has declined, while that of suits instituted has gone up, and stood in 1886-87 at the highest figure (81,615) yet reached. The figures above given show that with the great majority both of suits and applications the work of the Courts is purely formal, and that they would be over-taxed if a third even of the institutions were seriously disputed : 90·16 per cent. of the total number of suits were suits for arrears of rent ; and practically the increase in institutions took place altogether in this class (the numbers in which rose from 67,936 to 73,590). Of the causes given for the increase, the only two which would seem to account for a continued increase are the multiplication of rent collectors by partition proceedings, in consequence of which an appreciable number of tenants who held of one landlord before have now to pay rent to two or three, and a growing tendency to have resort to the Rent Courts. It is noticed that the average duration of uncontested suits was high (over one month) in the eight districts noted on the margin. Of 2,479 cases instituted by lambardárs for the recovery of revenue from co-sharers, 1,039 were contributed by the Meerut Division, where alone, it is stated, the lambardári system preserves any vitality. Among the measures which may have some influence in reducing the number of rent suits in future, the Board notice the introduction of printed receipt-books for payments of rent, and of a special form of money-order and postal receipt for the same purpose. Both of these promise to be very useful, and the Board have been requested to instruct Commissioners and Collectors to give every possible facility to them.

Bulandshahr.	Mirzapur.
Moradabad.	Benares.
Shâhjahânpur.	Basti.
Hamirpur.	Jhânsi.

There were 3,256 less applications presented than in the preceding year. Much the largest (2,886) of the items of decrease was under deposits of rent, which seems to show that the tenants find the new money-orders an efficient substitute for that form of protection against their landlords. The other principal items of decrease are—application to eject a tenant-at-will (1,346), and application by tenant to contest notice (658). There was, on the other hand, an increase of 1,113 in applications by landlords to eject tenants-with-rights (*viz.*, 14,091, against 12,978 in 1885-86). At the same time the area affected by the notices to occupancy-tenants was less than in 1885-86, *viz.*, 101,852 acres to 103,062 acres. Only 12 per cent. of these applications were contested, and in only 31·38 per cent. did ejectment actually take place. The percentage of actual ejectment in the Benares Division was 19·70 only, and the large number of original applications in that Division may therefore be disregarded ; the process is issued there as a means of realizing rent, and only 3,730 acres were eventually affected by ejectment. In Rohilkhand 9,787 acres were affected, in the Agra Division 8,647, and in the Meerut Division 7,808, by cases of actual ejectment numbering 1,335, 882, and 689, respect-

ively. The Board brought to notice a practice, which has arisen in the Saháranpur district, of relinquishing occupancy rights by registered deeds: such deeds would seem to have no legal force (apart from actual change of occupancy) in Revenue Courts; but it is reported that the arrangements concluded in this manner are in fact very frequently put into effect: and the practice, for many reasons, deserves careful attention. A separate report was called for on the subject.

The area in the North-Western Provinces affected by notices to quit issued to tenants-at-will was 218,453 acres, against 218,705 acres in 1885-86. Though the number of such notices was greatest in the Benares Division, the area affected, as in the preceding year, was far largest in Meerut. The figures, however, for that Division show a decrease from 65,842 to 62,452 acres. Fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven out of 49,545 notices issued in the Provinces to tenants-at-will were contested. The percentage of cases in which the tenant succeeded in resisting eviction was 57, against 58 in 1885-86. Summing up the statistics of ejectment notices for the year, the Board observed that 320,305 acres, or 1·1 per cent. of the total cultivated area, were affected: and that not more than 219,470 acres, or ·79 per cent., could have changed hands even supposing that actual dispossession followed all the notices which were not successfully contested. The statistics on this head for the two years show a very remarkable agreement, and give no reason to apprehend that there is any growing tendency on the part of the landlords to make oppressive use of the ejectment sections of the Rent Law. The figures given by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture show a slight increase in the total occupancy area throughout the Provinces; but they are, as was remarked last year, misleading, inasmuch as they omit to take account of the very large areas in which occupancy rights, though they have not yet been confirmed by legal order, have nevertheless actually accrued. In the Agra Division, where agricultural distress in certain special tracts has brought about the extinction of a considerable number of occupancy rights, the loss has been to some extent counterbalanced by an increase during the year of 32,982 acres in the area which has been held by tenants-at-will for more than 12 years.

The appellate and revisional work of the year calls for little remark. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the Board report that the general level of judicial work in the Courts is fairly good, and is likely to rise with the improvement taking place in the qualifications of Tahsíldárs and Deputy Collectors. The following figures show generally the result of appeals:—

From		Total for disposal.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Remained pending
Assistant Collectors, 2nd class,	1. Suits	3,491	253	639	375	258
	2. Applications ...	20	2	1	3	1
Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class.	1. Suits (by Judge) ...	1,119	134	142	68	362
	2. Applications (by Commissioner) ...	3,418	146	272	166	1,378
Revision by Commissioners (sections 195 and 196) ...		424	19	78	53	1
Appeals to Commissioner, Kumaun		817	19	68	209	151

Besides the above, 686 appeals from 1st class Assistant Collectors' decisions on applications were transferred by the Commissioners of Meerut and Benares (empowered in this behalf) to Collectors, for disposal. The Board observed that the results in appeals before the Judges (increased in number by Act XIV of 1886) as shown above are less satisfactory than they were in the previous year. The imposition of an *ad valorem* fee has not checked appeals in the Benares Division, where the value is frequently very small. Of the large number of appeals shown as pending against Commissioners, 538 are in the Benares and 413 in the Meerut Division. The latter had, with the exception of 23, all been decided by the Commissioner

before the submission of the Board's Report. The arrears of work of all kinds were still heavy in the Benares Commissionership at the end of the calendar year: and the Board proposed to submit a separate report in April on the subject if matters had not improved One thousand six hundred and eighty-one cases in all were disposed of by the Board. In the Kumaun Division, the duration of suits, which was remarked on by Government last year, has been somewhat reduced; and the Commissioner considers that further reduction could not be effected without sacrificing, rather than promoting, the convenience of the people.

With reference to the unadjusted sums held as deposits of rent, the Board have been requested to take early steps to have all deposits outstanding over two years cleared off, especially the large amounts shown in the Benares Division.

The number of dastaks issued for payment of revenue fell from 50,545 to 46,754. A large rise in Basti, Moradabad, and Gházipur resulted from a substitution of dastaks for irregular reminding. Passing to the forms of substantial coercion: 2,290 persons were arrested for arrear, against 1,821 in 1885-86: 381 only, however, against 420, were detained in custody Moveable property was distrained in 5,079 cases, against 3,734 in 1885-86. the number of actual sales, however, fell from 186 to 158. Of the 5,079 defaulters in question, 1,879 belonged to the Benares and 1,371 to the Agra Division; both figures showing a large increase over those (1,003 and 770, respectively) in the preceding year. The increases were chiefly in the Azamgarh, Agra, and Etah districts: in Azamgarh the cause has not been explained; in Agra and Etah the cause was the depressed condition of certain villages already noticed. There were 202 attachments of maháls in the Provinces, nearly half of these being in the Benares Division: 38 in the Gorakhpur district. There were eight transfers under section 157; two cases of annulment of settlement, and 10 of sale; nine of the last-named were in Jhánsi, for the recovery of money advanced under the Encumbered Estates Act.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, the death-rate of 1887 was very little higher than the average of the previous ten years, and the very considerable increase reported by the Board in the number of recorded mutations of property must have been due mainly, if not altogether, to the increased attention of late enjoined and practised in ensuring the accuracy of the registers. The penalties for an evasion of the law were more punctually exacted, and the number of regular mutations reported rose by more than 50 per cent. over the whole Provinces. Both the rate of improvement and the absolute numbers varied very greatly in different Divisions, and there is no reason why continued vigilance on the part of the Board should not ensure everywhere results at least as good as have already been attained in Meerut. The very small number of cases returned from the large and populous Division of Allahabad seems to show exceptional laxity in the enforcement of the law on this subject The large majority of purchasers during 1886-87 in every Division were of the land-owning class: and if with those be included cultivators who purchased, the combined total is 1,937, against 905 money-lenders and tradesmen, the most numerous class. It is satisfactory to find that in 1,850 cases, out of 2,532 cases disposed of in the year, in which Civil Courts had ordered sale, Collectors succeeded in averting sale by affecting an agreement between the parties.

The institutions for perfect partition were 1,531 against 2,177 in 1885-86: and for imperfect partition 453 against 564. But the falling off in the number of applications was considerable only in the Benares Division, and elsewhere the disruption of maháls continues steadily; and the total number of separate maháls increased during the year from 99,964 to 102,680. It is the general opinion that the increase of maháls and the smallness of many of the new-created ones is likely in the end to give rise to serious difficulty. The Board suggested last year that some check might be imposed. The Government has expressed its approval, and is prepared to consider any definite recommendations which the Board desire to make on the point.

The annual notices by the local officers of the work done by their patwáris and kanúngos which, under the recent order of the Board, will be furnished to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, should be of material service to the administration of the Department, and Government has approved of the action taken by the Board both in this matter and in directing that the settlement returns for the Meerut districts should be submitted through the Director. The inspection reports of 28 districts by officers of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture were on the whole favourable, and there is no reason to suppose that the ordinary district staff is unequal to the general supervision of the preparation of the village papers which is required of them: the more thorough and minute testing must ordinarily be left to the sudder kanúngo and the staff subordinate to him. The patwári schools worked satisfactorily during the year, and their receipts were Rs. 3,408 in excess of the expenditure. The revision of patwáris' circles in the North-Western Provinces made considerable progress; and considerable savings have been effected both by the reduction of the number of circles and by economy in the provision of stationery. The Board have proposed to utilize these savings in improving the patwáris' position by raising the minimum pay. This matter is still under the consideration of Government. The provincial average of resident patwáris has risen from 82 to 84 per cent., which is fairly good, considering the care that is devoted to securing accuracy in the figures. In most districts a high degree of punctuality has been attained in the filing of patwáris' papers, except jamabandis, which, however, were mostly filed by the second month after the date due. The percentage of entries found correct in field-books and in rent-rolls was 95·17 and 95 19, respectively, showing an improvement over the previous year. The statistical tables of crops sown and of cultivated and irrigated areas included for the first time the whole of the permanently-settled districts, and were complete for every part of the Provinces except Kumaun.

The number of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act diminished greatly, the figures for 1885-86 and 1886-87, respectively, being 949 sanctioned applications for Rs. 1,01,824, and 233 for Rs. 39,690. In some places a free grant of takávi in the previous year may have lessened the demand for it: and the Hamírpur district by itself shows a decrease from Rs. 28,412 to Rs. 75, the Collector having adopted the plan of making advances in the cold weather, which caused advances that would otherwise have been shown in 1886-87 to be made after its close In backward districts, such as Bánda and Hamírpur, in which irrigation admits of a wide extension, and where protection from famine is exceptionally needed, the policy of checking applications for loans, by an over-minute inquisition into the way in which they are spent, is one to be discouraged. Very considerable sums were advanced by former Collectors, and it would be of interest to ascertain through the kanúngos to what extent they had the effect of increasing the number of wells and securing the district from drought. Unless it were found that the results were not in any way commensurable with the advances made, the necessity of increased strictness would not seem to have been demonstrated. The largest divisional totals were Rs. 14,889 in Allahabad and Rs 12,735 in Agra: and the largest amounts sanctioned in districts, Rs. 7,255 in Agra and Rs. 7,539 in Bánda, the amount sanctioned in the latter district in 1885-86 having been Rs. 40,544. Two hundred and sixty-five wells were completed during the year, protecting 4,085 acres from drought. Of the demand for recovery of advances falling due in the year, the only considerable uncollected balance was in the distressed pargana of Fatehpur-Sikri in Agra. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act 1,907 applications were sanctioned for Rs. 81,785, against 2,776 for Rs. 1,04,764 in 1885-86. The decrease generally seems to have been due to stricter inquiries made before granting these advances: and certain officers are quoted by the Board as being of opinion that takávi for seed or cattle should not be granted except in years of scarcity or cattle-disease. Their attention has been drawn to the orders

of Government which inculcate the liberal grant of these advances in cases where sufficient security is given for repayment, and there is a reasonable prospect that the money will be devoted to a proper purpose. The uncollected balances of sums due on account of advances in previous years (and interest), and on account of advances in 1886-87, respectively, were Rs. 17,573 and Rs. 343. In the Agra Division, and especially in Fatehpur-Síkri, collections have not been pressed, in view of the impoverished condition of the cultivators.

The subjects to be noticed by District Officers under "Miscellaneous" in the Annual Administration Reports were specified by the Board in a circular in June, 1887. The new Record Fund rules have worked satisfactorily: they have been amended by a supplementary scheme for entertaining copyists at tahsíls in order to spare applicants the inconvenience of a journey to head-quarters. Little inconvenience was felt from the operation of section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code, as in three cases only were properties made over to the charge of Collectors by Civil Courts; and of these the only large one, the Gursarai estate in Jhánsi, was released again by order of the High Court in August, 1887. Parts of the Nipál and Rámpur frontier adjoining the Tarái, which were in some degree doubtful, were ascertained and marked out by the local officers. The map work transacted in the Board's office consisted of publishing two district and 16 tahsíli maps, continuing the preparation of other tahsíli maps, and preparing and colouring maps for reports. The 87 tahsíl maps remaining to be prepared will be undertaken by the Board. The re-production of village field maps has been discontinued; and in future the maps of districts will be photo-zincographed on a reduced scale from their standard sheets by the Survey Department in Calcutta. The result of these measures will be to effect a material economy in the charges hitherto incurred on this account in the Board's office, without impairing the quality of the maps.

The Indian Midland Railway was pushed on in Bánda and the Jhánsi Division. In Basti the Uska Branch of the Bengal and North-West Railway was opened; and in Bijnor the railway bridge over the Ganges at Balawali was opened, which completes the communication *viâ* Lucknow between Bengal and the Panjáb. The opening of the Betwa Canal was noticed last year; it is reported that the cultivators are now resorting to it in increasing numbers. The silk industry in the Dún apparently did not progress: the outturn having been 54 maunds of green cocoons as against 94 maunds in 1885-86. The exchange of territory on the borders of Jhánsi with the Gwalior State has been already referred to, and is in itself a political, rather than a revenue, matter.

Settlement operations were in progress in several of the temporarily-settled districts. In Jalaun the assessment of all five parganas has been finally concluded, and the parganawar reports have received the Board's sanction. The increase of revenue from the district is Rs. 1,25,651, or nearly 20 per cent. on the former demand. The total expenditure on the settlement up to the close of 1886-87 was Rs. 1,44,868. In Gorakhpur only some 1,200 square miles remained to be surveyed, and satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of the records. No assessments were declared during the year; but the Board have since sanctioned the revised assessments of the Bansgaon tahsíl, showing an increase of revenue of Rs 1,25,000. The survey of the Basti district was completed, with the exception of 483 square miles, and, as in previous years, the Survey Department here and elsewhere seems to have worked in excellent accord with the Settlement officials. The work of inspection in Basti was actively carried on by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer who was appointed during the year. The revised assessments of tahsíl Harraiya have recently been sanctioned by the Board, and show an increase of Rs. 1,14,000, or 42 per cent. above the current demand. Settlement operations were begun in Bulandshahr at the end of September, 1886, and they appear to be making satisfactory progress; no assessments have as yet

been reported for sanction. In the Muzaffarnagar and Sahâranpur districts the preliminary verification of the village maps and records has been proceeding under special Deputy Collectors; the former district was brought formally under settlement by notification in October, and the latter in November, 1887. The system of double attestation, first by Munsarims and then by Deputy Collectors, is now generally dispensed with in settlement operations, the Deputy Collectors doing the whole attestation themselves: and while there is a considerable saving in expense, the work would seem in all cases to be carried out as efficiently as before. Revised settlement rules were submitted to Government in September last, with the view originally of the issue of a standard code of these rules for the Provinces. Eventually, however, it was considered that there were objections in principle to this proposal, as well as difficulties in carrying it out; and while the amended rules have been sanctioned for Basti and Gorakhpur, and the districts under settlement in the Meerut Division, the Board have been instructed that in future the rules which are to be applied to each district will, with the previous sanction of Government, be published separately before the district is brought under settlement.

(b)—Oudh.

The harvests of the Revenue year ending in September, 1887, were dependent on the rainfall of the autumn of 1886 and the winter of 1886-87. It is compared in the following statement with that of the two preceding years and the general average:—

	Average of 17 years.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bara Banki	41	39·8	48·1	46 5
Lucknow	38	32 6	42 4	38 7
Unao	39	42 0	41 5	35 0
Hardoi	36	39·2	47·0	37 4
Sitapur	41	38 8	50 7	41 8
Kheri	49	47·6	56·7	42·0
Bahraich	48	44·3	66·0	40 9
Gonda	49	37·9	53 5	52 6
Fyzabad	42	40 5	37 5	42 8
Sultanpur	42	42 8	39 5	47 3
Rae Bareli	37	38 5	40 0	48 0
Partabgarh	36	38 0	37 3	42 1
Provincial average ...	40	40·7	46 6	42 7

The rainfall in the Province generally, though lighter than in the previous year, was above the average. It began early, continued without any prolonged interruption, and ended by heavy showers, which filled the tanks and started the winter-sowings under the most favourable conditions.

The kharif harvest, except for occasional damage from floods, was good, and the spring harvest in the Fyzabad and Rae Bareli Divisions was generally fair. In the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions, on the other hand, every spring crop except sugarcane was very seriously injured by an unusual frost in February; and throughout these six districts the outturn of the rabi was very poor.

There was decrease of 17,000 acres in cultivation, as compared with the high total reached in the preceding year. The fluctuations in the several districts are small and balance each other. In Kheri there was a decrease of 17,000 acres, which the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the scanty rainfall in his district in September and October, and the consequent restriction of the rabi plougings and sowings On the other hand, the October rains, with which the most of the Province was favoured, enabled an unusual area to be sown with a second crop, and the small contraction of the total area under cultivation was more than counterbalanced by the addition of 236,000 acres under double crops. This expansion of

the double-cropped area is common to all the Divisions, but is particularly noticeable in Rae Bareli, where, as has been seen, the rains were unusually abundant. The early and favourable rains sustained the cultivation of rice which had made so marked an advance in the previous year, and a further addition of 100,000 acres was made to the area under this crop, which was generally harvested well. In wheat there was a small decrease, chiefly in the Sitapur Division, where the ploughing rains at the close of the monsoon were lighter than in the rest of the Province. On the other hand, there was an addition of 40 per cent. to the area under sugar-cane: a lucrative crop, which escaped all serious injuries, and which in the Sitapur Division must have materially lightened the losses on the other winter crops. There was some diminution of the area under oil-seeds, indigo, and tobacco. But on the whole there was an unprecedented area under cultivation, and throughout the Province a good outturn on the kharif harvest, if an indifferent one in the rabi.

The area twice-cropped in Oudh was a little more than 21 per cent. of the cultivation. The details in the several districts are compared in the following table:—

Districts.	Percentage of twice-cropped area.	*Percentage of cultivated area in—*			
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	All other crops.
Lucknow	18	15	14	61	10
Unao	17	12	11	65	12
Bara Banki	25	18	16	55	11
Sitapur	19	14	13	59	14
Hardoi	10	7	17	66	10
Kheri	16	19	11	58	12
Fyzabad	23	25	12	49	14
Bahraich	23	24	15	49	12
Gonda	28	29	16	37	18
Rae Bareli	25	22	11	57	10
Sultanpur	22	27	10	54	9
Partabgarh	23	19	9	62	10

This return varies very little from that shown last year in all districts.

The land-revenue collections were again exceedingly good. The land-revenue on the roll of 1886-87 was Rs. 1,40,85,786. Of this a sum of Rs 1,40,72,153 were realized, or 99·91 per cent., and Rs. 13,633 remained uncollected. Of this balance Rs. 8,271 was nominal, and the remainder in course of liquidation. The entire recoverable revenue for the year was collected in all but one district of the Province. In Hardoi, there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,362 in 14 low-lying villages, which had suffered in a special degree from the February frosts, and in which suspension of the demand was made with the approval of the Commissioner.

The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll, due, that is to say, from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, was still further reduced in consequence of the release of several during the past year. The demand was Rs. 28,428 as against Rs. 42,361. The collections were Rs. 28,315; and as these were for the most part realizations from tenants, the results were creditable. Two-thirds of the area under sequestration was in the Sultanpur district. The collections for surplus revenue, that is the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on revenue-free grants coming under assessment, amount to Rs. 4,382. The only item of the current demand which remained unrealized was a sum of Rs. 344 in Kheri on account of alluvion. Of this Rs. 110 was a nominal balance and the remainder was under collection. There was also an arrear balance of Rs. 386 in Sultanpur, which is being recovered by instalments.

The outstanding arrear of land-revenue on account of former years was at the beginning of the year Rs. 8,921, of which a sum of Rs. 5,194 was remitted and Rs. 3,709 collected, only Rs. 18 were left unrealized. This was in the Hardoi district, and was collected subsequently.

In realizing the land-revenue there has been no resort to sale of land for the last ten years for the recovery of arrears, and in the last six years the process of farm has been resorted to only on two occasions. For the second year in succession there has not been a single sequestration for persistent arrears, and in only one case during the year under review was it necessary to transfer a defaulter's share to a solvent coparcener. The minor processes give similar evidence that though there was an indifferent rabi harvest, the revenue was paid with ease. In only four cases were estates attached for arrears of revenue, and in each instance the balance was rapidly realized under the Collector's management. Attachments of estate have steadily decreased since 1882, when they were 26 in number. In 1886 there were 11. Attachments of moveable property similarly decreased from 495 to 412, and sales of property so attached from 29 to 27. Arrests of defaulters also diminished from 198 to 161, the smallest number ever known in the history of the collection of the present assessment.

The number of writs of demand (dastaks) was also greatly reduced. The numbers were 14,912 as compared with 18,600 in 1886, a reduction particularly marked in Hardoi and Unao; and the issue of these notices has been generally conducted with discretion.

The demand for local cesses and local rates amounted (deducting nominal balances subsequently remitted) to Rs. 3,67,355 and Rs. 6,60,639, the whole of which was realized. The small arrear balance of Rs. 259 was nominal, and was duly remitted. There was also a demand of Rs. 160 for cesses and rates on surplus revenue, on which a balance of Rs. 21 occurred in Kheri and Gonda.

The collections were thus, under all heads of demand, all that could be desired—an indication of agricultural prosperity.

Forty-nine revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue-roll was 4,289 acres, bearing an assesment of Rs. 6,120. The entire area in revenue-free tenure is at present more than 263,000 acres, the revenue on which may be taken as upwards of four lakhs of rupees. The area assigned in perpetuity is 52,397 acres; on conditional terms, 57,451 acres: for a life or lives, 153,958 acres.

The loans for land improvements diminished still further. They amounted to Rs. 13,670 as compared with Rs. 19,620 in 1886; and three-fourths of the total were advanced in three districts of Sultanpur, Hardoi, and Fyzabad. The improvements in Oudh, for which loans are taken, are usually wells, and in a season of ample rains it is natural that provision for irrigation should be postponed. It is, however, every year more clear that the dispositions made for the prompt settlement of applications have a more sensible influence on the number of applications than any climatic considerations, and the rules prescribed afford every facility consistent with safety. The scarcity of irrigation wells in Hardoi having been pointed out, the Deputy Commissioner has made excellent endeavours to induce his people to construct them with State loans. They come forward freely enough for drinking wells; but the Deputy Commissioner reports that through the centre of the district runs a thick stratum of sand, which makes the construction of permanent wells for irrigation almost impossible. Experiments are being made with boring tools in Court of Wards' villages, which should give useful information as to the prospects of reaching a bed of clay in the neighbourhood. Of the 68 loans, 53 were made to landlords. In the Sultanpur district 11 were made to tenants. The Deputy Commissioner expected that tenants would have availed themselves more largely of the assistance given them by the amended Rent Act in application for advances; but they have not yet grasped the securities of their new position, and it is doubtful whether for some time tenants will improve, except to the extent of savings accumulated on their holdings. The collection of outstanding loans was fair: instalments of principal were due, amounting to Rs. 48,141; Rs. 46,504 were collected. The realization of interest, however, was not so good. Of a total due of Rs. 19,036,

only Rs. 15,705 were collected. The arrears were greatest in Hardoi, Bara Banki, and Fyzabad.

The issue of loans for seed and cattle increased from Rs. 28,627 to Rs. 52,128. Of this total a half (Rs. 25,612) was advanced in the Sultanpur district, and Rs. 16,993 in Hardoi. Of the instalments due during the year (principal Rs. 29,605, interest Rs. 2,593) the recoveries were good (principal Rs. 28,287, interest Rs. 2,473).

The reports say little of the precautions taken to ensure that the loans are spent on the objects for which they are taken. The rules under the Land Improvement Act for inspection by the Tahsíldár are a sufficient safeguard, if they are observed. It was remarked last year that in the Sitapur district at least those instructions had not been obeyed. The purchase of cattle with Government advances was carefully verified, in the only two districts in which much money was lent, by the supervisor kanúngos, and in both districts the Deputy Commissioners are satisfied that the loans are rarely misappropriated. They have been very punctually repaid.

This is the first year in which notices of ejectment under the new Rent Act of 1886 were issued. In the last year of the former Rent Act, 92,451 notices of ejectment were issued, covering an area of 360,000 acres. In the first year of the new Act, 49 notices are reported to have been served, covering an area of 7,763 acres.

The tenants' immunity from ejectment was confined to a single season, and the terms of the new law have now full scope. All notices of ejectment for the current agricultural year had to be filed within six weeks of the close of the year under report, and information has been submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of the entire number of notices presented for the first time under the operation of the new clauses. Except in certain exempted localities and in certain specified circumstances, the notices must now bear a heavy court-fee, and a notice cannot be issued at all on a tenant whose statutory period of occupation has not expired. The effect in 1887-88 is that the number of notices, instead of 92,000 is only 2,040, and 279 of these were in the exempted tracts. The terms of the law appear to be now generally known, as the action under it is fairly distributed throughout the Province, and in only two cases was the notice presented without the proper stamp. The number of notices for each district is given in the following table :—

Lucknow ...	...	...	23	respecting a total area of	275 acres
Unao ...	...	...	117	ditto	297 do.
Bara Banki	...	...	53	ditto	290 do
Sitapur ...	...	...	15	ditto	171 do
Hardoi ...	...	...	64	ditto	505 do.
Kheri ...	...	...	215	ditto	1,557 do
Bahraich ...	...	...	72	ditto	792 do
Gonda ...	..	...	152	ditto	1,283 do.
Fyzabad ..	...	...	249	ditto	951 do
Sultanpur...	...	...	157	ditto	1,348 do.
Rae Bareli	...	...	363	ditto	1,382 do.
Partabgarh	...	...	560	ditto	3,238 do.

The result of these notices will not be known for some time; but will present special interest in the districts of the Rae Bareli Division and in Fyzabad, where the landlords have been more active than elsewhere. Even there, however, the disturbance of the tenants has been incalculably reduced. It may be remarked that in apparently no case has notice been served on the heir of a deceased tenant. It is probably found to be an unnecessary preliminary to a settlement with him. Notices of enhancement again were unexpectedly few. They may be issued only on the expiry of a seven years' period of occupation; and in the reports which preceded the revision of the Rent Act, reason was given for the opinion that the cases were not frequent in which holdings had been uninterruptedly occupied for that time without change either of area or rent. In 1887, only 48 notices were

issued in the entire Province. The returns of the enhancement notices for the current year, which must all issue before the 15th February, indicate that either the provisions of the Act are not yet thoroughly understood by landlords, or that the opportunity for enhancement from the conditions of the holdings has not yet arrived. The notices numbered 3,601; but 3,408 of these were in the single district of Unao, a district in which coparcenary communities are the characteristic tenure, and in which persistent enhancement has long been the rule. It is probable that a large number of these notices will be set aside: but the results are not yet known. In another respect the new Act produced less effect than was expected. The security of tenure given to the tenant gave the anticipation that he would not readily surrender his holding. Nevertheless, 2,049 relinquishments were tendered, the holdings aggregating 11,770 acres. More than half of these were in the Lucknow district, where the Deputy Commissioner reports that on inquiry he finds that a great portion of the land was re-let to the same tenants on reduced rents, and the Commissioner remarks that the tenants already show more independence, as the dread of eviction has abated. The applications for ejectment on an unsatisfied decree for arrears numbered 94; but ejectment actually ensued in only 39 cases from 310 acres. The Commissioner of Lucknow noticed a large increase in the suits for arrears of rent, and apprehended that landlords would use their powers as decree-holders to effect the ejectments, which are obstructed by all the other provisions of the Act. These anticipations have not as yet been realized; but the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda remarks that even in that comparatively rustic tract, the law is already so widely known among the tenantry, that they are cautious to protect their interests by a much greater punctuality in the payment of rents. An important provision of the Rent Act of 1886 is the authority given to a tenant with the permission of the landlord or Deputy Commissioner to make an improvement in his holding, and to have the amount of his outlay formally registered. The only district in which tenants availed themselves of this privilege in the first year of the operation of the Act was Rae Bareli, where three tenants had improvements registered of an aggregate value of Rs. 575. The knowledge of the privileges conferred upon the tenant classes could not of course be immediately general, and tenants will probably be always timid in moving the Courts, where the landlord is opposed.

The applications preferred for the recovery of arrears of under-proprietary rent were slightly more numerous than in the previous year; but the amount to be recovered was smaller, and better progress was made in the realization of the rents The arrears found to be due from the sub-proprietors were Rs. 77,777 as against Rs. 96,548; and the balance uncollected at the end of the year was only Rs 5,080 as against Rs. 14,390 in the previous year The districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Sultanpur were as usual those in which the Deputy Commissioner's help was most largely claimed. In Fyzabad and Gonda the balances were small, in Sultanpur larger than this district has ordinarily shown.

Of partitions of all sorts, perfect and imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary, there were 1,125 for disposal as compared with 1,152 in 1885. Of these 425 were actually carried out, as against 348 and 363 in the two previous years, the percentage of partitions effected rising to 38.

The patwáris continue to show progress in the punctual discharge of their duties. The number of papers remaining unfiled at the close of each year since the introduction of the present rules was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884	1885	1886.	1887
Field-books	1,037	107	876	847	214	.
Crop statements (kharif) ...	689	536	24	26	...	...
Ditto (rabi) ...	689	743	24	28	4	.
Rent-rolls	709	814	505	181	73	20

The few rent-rolls remaining were from distant parts of the sub-montane district of Kheri. Further evidence of the punctuality with which the machinery of the patwáris is now worked is given in the details furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Of the 30,890 field-books, 26,445 were filed before the date on which they were due. Of the same number of rabi crop returns, 28,623, and of 45,997 rent-rolls, 40,582 were similarly delivered.

The reports of the Commissioner and of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture show steady progress in the correctness of the village papers, as well as in the punctuality with which they have been submitted by the patwáris. A great deal has been done in some districts, notably Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bara Banki, to remodel the patwári circles, when they consisted of intermixed areas, or yielded inadequate pay. Of the 8,662 circles, more than half (4,404) have been re-cast, and the process has been attended by its natural result, wherever the circle covers a double property, of bringing a large number on the list for payment though the Tahsíldár. Punishments are less frequent as the work of the patwáris improves; but fines are still more common than is desirable.

The attendance at the patwári schools appears to have been good, and there is now a small proportion of unpassed patwáris and an ample supply of qualified candidates. The only district which is still deficient in passed patwáris is Sultanpur, where only 516 of the 811 patwáris are passed or have been exempted.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[*Blank.*]

4.—Opium.

[*Blank.*]

5.—Salt.

[*Note.*—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces: for "Opium" see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

The actual receipts and real receipts for 1885-86 and 1886-87 were as follows:—

	Actual receipts.			*Real receipts.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1885-86	57,02,151	4	8	56,78,783	4	5
1886-87	56,46,545	14	3	56,65,117	2	0

The "real" receipts are arrived at by adding to the actual receipts of a year advance payments made in the previous year, and deducting from the total prepayments made during the year on account of the following year. The real receipts for 1886-87 were thus only Rs. 13,666 below those for 1885-86, a year in which the excise revenue in these Provinces reached its highest point, and which was in many respects exceptional in respect of low prices, agricultural prosperity, and numerous marriages. The two Provinces, however, contributed in very different proportions to this result. In 1885-86 the "real" receipts in the North-Western

Provinces were Rs. 40,11,895: in the year under review they were Rs. 40,70,288, or better by Rs. 58,393. In Oudh the real receipts for the year under review were only Rs. 15,94,828, against Rs. 16,66,888 in 1885-86, or less by Rs. 72,060. The falling off in Oudh, the chief feature of the year, was confined altogether to receipts under still-head duty, as the revenue from license-fees, drugs, and opium showed no decline.

The charges in 1886-87 were Rs. 1,13,513 as against Rs. 1,13,315 in 1885-86. More than half the charges in each year were represented by "Discount on the sale of opium." The charges for 1886-87 actually decreased by over Rs. 5,000, as compared with the preceding year, for the decrease under "District establishments" was real, being due to the abolition of several outlying distilleries, while the increase under "Salary of Commissioner of Excise" and "Establishment and contingencies" was nominal.

The receipts under the chief heads of revenue were as below:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*
(1) Still-head duty on country spirits	18·08	20·56	19·18
(2) License-fees for sale of country spirits	11·42	13·36	13·71
(3) Outstill licenses	4·00	4·10	3·91
(4) Still-head duty on rum	2·46	2·55	2·68
(5) Licenses for sale of hemp drugs	5·49	6·03	6·71
(6) Opium	6·34	6·38	6·43
(7) Tracts under farm	1·82	2·04	1·84
(8) Tári	·96	1·05	1·06
Total ...	50·57	56·07	55·50

There was an increase under all heads except (1), (3), and (7). The decrease under (1) has been referred to above. That under (7) was due to a decrease in the area under the farming system. That under (3) was real. No important administrative changes calculated to materially influence the receipts occurred, it may be here mentioned, in 1885-86 or 1886-87.

The receipts from still-head duty (including the receipts in the tracts where the modified distillery system was in operation) were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	*Decrease in* 1886-87 *as compared with* 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	9,27,891	10,92,669	10,84,525	8,144
Oudh	8,80,890	9,63,645	8,33,843	1,29,802
Total ...	18,08,781	20,56,314	19,18,368	1,37,946

The falling off in still-head duty in many districts was the most important feature in regard to the receipts of the year. It is attributed to sickliness, high prices of food-grains, and fewer marriages. In view of the exceptional character of the year with which the comparison is instituted, these causes seem sufficient to account for the not very material decrease in consumption which is recorded in most of the districts in the North-Western Provinces. Omitting the Ballia district, which was entirely under the out-still system in 1885-86, out of 28 districts in which receipts under still-head duty are shown, 11 showed an increase as compared with 1885-86 and 17 a decrease of gallonage.

In Oudh all the districts without exception showed a decrease, and in some it was very marked. The same reasons are assigned as are given for the less noticeable decrease in certain districts in the North-Western Provinces. As the consumption of liquor per thousand of the population is very much larger in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, it is possible that any causes of a general nature operating to reduce consumption in any year might have a more marked effect in the former Province. The decrease in the number of retail shops in some of the

Oudh districts, which was directed in accordance with the wishes of Government, may also have had something to do with the smaller issues of liquor. The chief point for ascertainment is that the falling off has not been due to lax administration; and there seems no reason at present for any such suspicion.

The falling off in gallonage was not accompanied by a falling off in license-fees. The receipts from licenses for wholesale vend of native liquor were Rs. 21,265 against Rs. 21,129 in 1885-86 and Rs. 21,212 in 1884-85. This item of revenue is not capable of much expansion, as the relations between distillers and retail vendors ordinarily do not permit of a middleman in the shape of a wholesale merchant. License-fees for retail vend of country liquor (the modified distillery system receipts under this head being included) yielded Rs. 9,47,313 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 4,02,167 in Oudh, against Rs. 9,22,192 and Rs 3,93,178, respectively, in the preceding year. Speaking generally, therefore, a moderate increase on the receipts for 1885-86 was obtained in both Provinces. The persons taking the contracts in August, 1886, evidently anticipated that the trade would be brisk during the year, and the decreased gallonage shows that owing to sickness, bad harvests, and indifferent prices, the consumption of liquor by the public was less than was expected.

As regards the "bottle" system, it has been decided to leave with individual Collectors full discretion as to its introduction into their districts or not.

Receipts from out-still licenses aggregated Rs. 3,92,462 in 1886-87, as against Rs. 4,09,160 in 1885-86. The chief decrease was in Bánda, in which district over-speculation in the previous year had been followed by a re-action.

Receipts under the farming system fell from Rs. 2,04,451 to Rs 1,83,894, the decrease being chiefly due to changes of system whereby the farmed area was considerably reduced.

The receipts from license-fees for vend of hemp drugs were as under —

	N.-W. Provinces.	*Oudh*	*Total*
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1884-85 ...	4,40,116	1,09,163	5,49,279
1885-86 ..	4,55,548	1,47,625	6,03,173
1886-87 ..	5,00,358	1,70,248	6,70,606

An increase was thus shown of 9·8 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 15·3 per cent in Oudh.

It is difficult to connect this increase with the ascertained falling off in the consumption of country liquor, or to infer that hard times and straitened means have compelled spirit-drinkers to fall back on drugs as a cheaper stimulant, for the drug revenue for 1886-87 resulted wholly from settlements made in August, 1886, at a time when food was cheap, and when excise dealers generally, as is proved from the high prices then paid for spirit licenses, expected an increased consumption both of drugs and spirits.

The receipts on account of opium from 1884-85 to 1886-87 were as follows :—

	License-fees for vend of opium.	*Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.*
	Rs.	Rs
1884-85	1,22,218	5,15,891
1885-86	1,27,488	5,24,116
1886-87	1,26,591	5,28,535

The increase in the amount of opium sold was probably due to the substitution of Gházipur for Málwa opium—a measure which was strongly advocated by this Government in correspondence with the Government of India. It would seem, however, that this has not had much effect in districts where, through the prevalence of opium cultivation, facilities for obtaining illicit supplies are great. During the year under report measures for checking opium-smuggling among cultivators were under the consideration of the Local Government, and its recommendations

were communicated to the Government of India in letter No. 312, dated 15th October, 1887. An accurate verification of the area under cultivation was stated to be the most necessary reform, and with this object the patwáris of all villages in which opium is grown are now required to prepare for the Opium Department a special opium khasra.

The receipts from license-fees for vend of madak and chandu were Rs. 39,964 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 8,087 in Oudh, as compared with Rs. 39,968 and Rs. 6,895, respectively, in 1885-86. The number of shops was reduced from 324 in 1883-84 to 74 in 1886-87, and with the further reductions in the number of shops which were carried out at the settlements for 1887-88, the number of chandu shops is now possibly so small that, for the present at least, no further reductions will be advisable. It is important that the proviso in the orders of Government on the report for 1883-84 (paragraph 12), that the suppression of acknowledged chandu consumption should not be "at the expense of fostering illicit vend and use," is not lost sight of.

Receipts from tári were practically unchanged, being Rs. 1,05,829 in 1886-87 as against Rs. 1,05,229 in 1885-86.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act (XXII of 1881) were less numerous and less successful than in 1885-86. Including cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were 915 cases in 1886-87 against 949 in 1885-86. Of persons whose cases were decided, only 80 5 per cent. were convicted in 1886-87 as against 82·8 in 1885-86. The lower proportion which sentences of simple imprisonment bear to the whole number of sentences of imprisonment passed indicates a step in the right direction.

Prosecutions for breaches of the Opium Acts were more numerous than in 1885-86, having been 809 against 722. But the percentage of convictions was not so good.

The amount paid in rewards in opium cases amounted to Rs. 5,770 against Rs. 6,180 in the preceding year. In the matter of sentences under the Excise and Opium Acts, especially those passed by the Native Magistracy, a good deal of supervision might be profitably exercised by Magistrates in charge of districts. The inadequacy of the penalties imposed in serious cases has been frequently brought to the notice of Government, and the figures suggest the inference that the law is enforced with very varying degrees of strictness in different districts.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts of the Stamp Department for the year 1887-88, as compared with the budget estimate and the actuals of the preceding year, were as under.—

		Gross receipts, 1886-87.	*Budget estimate*, 1887-88	*Gross receipts*, 1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	12,11,029	11,67,285	12,77,550
	Oudh	3,21,857	3,08,655	3,56,815
	Total ..	15,32,886	14,75,940	16,34,365
* Court-fees stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	36,50,922	35,71,000	37,51,475
	Oudh	9,10,454	9,14,500	9,15,928
	Total ..	45,61,376	44,85,500	46,67,403
	GRAND TOTAL ...	60,94,262	59,61,440	63,01,768

* Exclusive of copy stamps.

The gross receipts thus show an increase of Rs. 2,07,506, or 3·4 per cent., over those for the preceding year, and are the highest stamp revenue on record for these Provinces. The figures for the last six years are—

	Rs.
1882-83	57,85,986
1883-84	59,11,856
1884-85	59,35,843
1885-86	60,61,010
1886-87	60,94,262
1887-88	63,01,768

The revenue derived from each of the two kinds of stamps was higher both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh than in any previous year, with the exception that in 1883-84 and 1884-85 the receipts from "Court-fees stamps" in Oudh were somewhat larger than they were in 1887-88.

Gross charges were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps	74,927	85,232
Court-fees stamps	66,825	56,818
Total ...	1,41,752	1,42,050

The increase in the expenditure under "General stamps" was chiefly under the heads of "Discount or commission paid" and "Refund of value of unused and damaged stamps." The charge for "Contingencies" was heavier than in 1886-87, owing to the fact that freight of all kinds of stamps, including telegraph and postage, was charged against the "Contingencies" grant of the Stamp Department. On the other hand, the cost of establishment was lower, owing to the reduction of the second muharrirs in some districts. The decrease in the expenditure under Court-fees stamps fell mainly under the heads "Refunds of fees under chapter III" and "Refunds of process fees."

Net receipts amounted to Rs. 61,59,718 as against Rs. 59,52,510, showing an increase, therefore, of Rs 2,07,208—a result which may be pronounced, from a financial standpoint, extremely satisfactory

The receipts from skeleton forms embossed with one-anna receipt stamps in the Commissioner's office were Rs 3,790 as compared with Rs. 3,613 in 1886-87. It was remarked in the Government orders on the report for 1886-87 that the system had not yet attained the popularity that was anticipated for it, and it was suggested that this was possibly due to its not being generally well understood. Information on the subject will be widely circulated, and any result should be apparent in the figures for 1888-89.

The detailed receipts under general stamps were as under :—

Stamps.		1886-87.	1887-88	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.
One-anna adhesive	North-Western Provinces ...	70,477	72,961	+ 2,484
	Oudh	22,601	22,930	+ 329
Foreign bill adhesive ..	North-Western Provinces ..	2,995	5,987	+ 2,992
	Oudh	176	44	— 132
Share transfer adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ..	1,293	1,386	+ 93
	Oudh	65	125	+ 60
Bill-of-exchange or húndi ...	North-Western Provinces ...	85,053	88,009	+ 2,956
	Oudh	8,548	8,562	+ 14
Document	North-Western Provinces ...	10,30,213	10,88,489	+ 58,276
	Oudh	2,84,758	3,18,200	+ 33,442

The receipts in the above statement (which excludes skeleton forms) show an increase under every head except "Foreign bill adhesive stamps, Oudh," and the increase is continuous.

The increase of Rs. 2,813 under one-anna adhesive stamps appears to be merely nominal, as the Agra district shows an abnormal increase in the sales of the stamps of more than that amount due to large purchases for remittance to other Provinces.

Document stamps show an increase of Rs. 91,718, the failure of crops, and the consequent loan operations of the agricultural population, being the reasons assigned in the districts showing the largest proportional increases. The receipts from the embossing press again show an increase, from Rs. 14,966 to Rs. 17,006.

The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,291 to 2,377; but still further progress in this direction is obviously desirable.

As regards penal action, the inquiry which was made, as noted in the Administration Report for 1886-87, into the reasons why the number of instruments impounded and persons prosecuted was so much larger in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, does not lead to the conclusion that there is any such slackness in the North-Western Provinces as was suggested; and the figures seem to indicate that, before the issue of a circular prohibiting the practice, there were too many cases in Oudh of prosecutions based on the searching of books of account and similar documents which the Courts were not legally empowered to make. This circular is said to have been the cause of the very large falling off in Oudh of prosecutions under section 61 for executing documents not duly stamped. The comparative figures for the two years are as under :—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
In the case of bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes.	North-Western Provinces ...	115	102
	Oudh	619	180
In the case of other instruments	North-Western Provinces .	201	257
	Oudh	574	182

The Court-fees figures show an increase of Rs. 1,06,027, the totals being Rs 45,61,376 (1886-87) and Rs 46,67,403 (1887-88). Of this increase Rs 1,00,553 was derived from the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 5,474 from Oudh. The increase in Oudh, however, was nominal. In the North-Western Provinces 23 districts out of 37 showed increases, and the remaining 14 decreases: in Oudh 5 districts showed increases and 7 decreases. The causes which led to the increase seem to have been, generally speaking, normal.

The receipts from copy stamps rose from Rs. 2,74,927 to Rs 2,87,408.

The surplus from process service fees was larger than in the previous year, the increase being mainly in process service fees in the Civil Courts.

8.—Income-Tax.

The assessment lists of 1886-87 were generally taken as the basis of the assessment for 1887-88. In the Income-Tax section of chapter V of the Administration Report for last year, the difficulties incidental to the introduction of a new tax were noticed, and it was pointed out that the assessments were necessarily made on estimates which were often conjectural. The work of the year under review may be described as a laborious attempt to rectify the mistakes and lessen the inequalities which further experience in the working of the tax had brought to light. The procedure adopted with local modifications in every district was to accept the previous year's lists as the basis of the assessment, and to correct them by the light of inquiries. The two possible defects of such procedure are that original inequalities are not entirely removed, and that the assessments tend to diminish. But the alternative course of beginning *de novo* year by year would be found in practice quite impracticable, and all that can be fairly insisted on is that District Officers, aided by Commissioners and the Board, should endeavour to make the tax yield its

proper amount in their several districts, and that they should exercise care in correcting individual assessments and bringing new names on the register. Good progress in removing inequalities and improving the assessments was almost everywhere made, and the results were, as a whole, as good as could be expected. The account given of the procedure adopted in the different districts was satisfactory; and though there were errors in occasional instances, the care and trouble generally taken by Collectors and their subordinates were very creditable.

The gross receipts of the tax in the year 1887-88 were Rs. 21,29,840, as compared with Rs. 21,85,905 in the preceding year, and there was a decrease, therefore, of Rs. 56,065. But the real decrease is reduced to less than Rs. 20,000, if allowance be made for the inclusion in the gross receipts for 1886-87 of a sum of about Rs. 16,700 assessed on *wasíka* pensions—which in the year under report was credited direct to the Government of India—and for the exemption, under the orders of the Government of India, of incomes derived from the production of indigo, or its preparation for the market. Charges were Rs. 37,695 in 1887-88, against Rs. 93,889 in 1886-87. The net yield of the tax, therefore, was practically unaltered, being Rs 20,92,145, as compared with Rs. 20,92,016.

Collections on account of the tax on salaries, pensions, annuities, and gratuities paid by Government amounted to Rs. 2,72,923, as compared with Rs. 2,66,470 in 1886-87. The number of assessees (under Part I, schedule II of the Act) was 5,007, as compared with 4,672. The tax on salaries, pensions, &c., paid by local authorities realized Rs. 12,008, as against Rs. 10,920; and that on salaries, &c., paid by companies, public bodies, associations, and private employers, Rs 90,175, as against Rs. 1,05,212. But in this latter amount was included the tax on *wasíka* pensions, which, as above noticed, did not appear in the Provincial accounts for 1887-88. The progress made in Cawnpore towards the general adoption of the system prescribed by section 9(2), whereby companies or private employers are permitted to arrange for the payment of the tax due on the salaries, &c., of their employés, receiving a commission of one pie in the rupee, is ascribed to the Collector's action in printing and distributing full information on the subject. The tax on the profits of companies realized Rs. 48,041, as against Rs. 43,318, and that on the interest of securities or bonds Rs. 37,903 as against Rs. 30,176

The gross collections under Part IV of the second schedule of the Act were as follows:—

	Number of assessees.	*Amount realized*
		Rs.
1886-87	... 65,358	17,24,435
1887-88 . .	.. * 64,012	* 16,65,542
Decrease	... 1,346	58,893

Taking the figures of the "final demand," 21 districts showed increases, and the rest (28) decreases. The districts showing increases and decreases of over Rs. 1,000 as compared with 1886-87 were—

Increases.		Rs.	Percentage.
Muzaffarnagar	...	2,727	6
Bánda	...	1,962	13·
Agra	...	1,606	2 6
* Fatehpur	...	1,468	7·8
* Jaunpur	..	1,345	5·
Jhánsi	..	1,296	7·9
Allahabad	...	1,140	1·2
Dehra Dún	..	1,021	6 3

Decreases.		Rs.	Percentage.
Moradabad	...	6,359	11 7
Gorakhpur	..	5,403	8·2
Etáwah	...	5,188	16·6
Azamgarh	...	5,003	16 9
Cawnpore	...	4,718	4·1
Lucknow	...	4,512	5·4
Etah	...	4,164	10·1
Hamírpur	...	3,614	18·8
Meerut	...	2,449	2·3
Bulandshahr	...	2,273	5·2
Aligarh	...	2,121	3·1
Saháranpur	...	1,944	3·2
Kheri	...	1,169	8·8
Unao	...	1,157	5·2

* The figures are exclusive of refunds.

In Muzaffarnagar, the increase was ascribed by the Collector to the exertions of his Tahsildárs, and in this district the tax seems to have been administered on the whole in an admirable manner. The reductions in Moradabad and Gorakhpur appear to have been permitted without sufficient cause. In the chief indigo-growing districts, such as Etáwah, Azamgarh, Etah, and Bulandshahr, the order of the Government of India exempting from taxation income derived from indigo is said to be the chief reason for the decreases shown. It is doubtful, however, whether the reduction given both in Etáwah and Azamgarh was not excessive. As regards Hamírpur, which heads the list with the great reduction of 18·8 per cent., the Collector last year expressed his belief that the district was over-assessed, and stated that relief to the extent of one-fourth of the realizations would be necessary. The Board of Revenue then questioned the correctness of the Collector's judgment, but now incline to the belief that the decreases made by him were required. Hamírpur has certainly a small urban population, and the incidence of the assessment in 1887-88 appears to be about the same as that of the neighbouring district of Bánda, which was reported in 1886-87 to have been fairly assessed.

The most productive districts under Part IV were—

District.	*Number of assessees.*	*Amount.*
		Rs.
Cawnpore	3,512	1,12,128
Meerut	4,294	1,03,282
Allahabad	2,939	95,793
Lucknow	2,801	79,921
Aligarh	2,083	68,329
Agra	2,293	62,533
Gorakhpur	2,171	61,885
Benares	2,013	59,872
Sahâranpur	2,210	57,876
Muttra	2,018	48,553

The collections under Part IV in the 37 districts of the North-Western Provinces aggregated Rs. 14,03,015, or an average of Rs. 37,919 per district; while the total for Oudh, in the same way, was Rs. 2,62,527, or an average of Rs. 21,877 per district.

The figures for the original and final demands under Part IV, second schedule, were as follows:—

	Original demand.		*Final demand after revision by Collector and Commissioner.*	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of assessment.	Number of assessees.	Amount of assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	70,382	18,90,760	63,554	16,86,929
1887-88	67,008	17,56,675	63,378	16,47,419
Decreases ...	3,374	1,34,085	176	39,510

With reference to a point noticed last year regarding the levy of the tax on the interest of Bank deposits, it may be noted that the Government of India decided that Bank managers are not required by the law to deduct the tax and pay it to the credit of Government. Of the demand under Part IV for 1887-88, only Rs. 3,993 remained uncollected at the end of the year, as against Rs. 6,188 uncollected at the close of 1886-87, and the bulk of the Rs. 3,993 has been since collected. Penalties inflicted by Collectors aggregated Rs. 3,206, as against Rs. 5,474 in 1886-87: Meerut and Benares districts were responsible for Rs. 912 and Rs. 953, respectively, of the former sum.

The number of objections fell from 31,340 to 22,466; and while in 1886-87 about 32 per cent. of the objections filed were more or less successful, in 1887-88

the percentage of such fell to 26. The fact that some 74 per cent. of the objections made were rejected indicates the extent to which the practice of entering frivolous and futile objections exists. The districts in which the largest number of objections were made were Lucknow (1,318), Allahabad (1,229), Agra (1,198), Meerut (1,123), and Cawnpore (1,011). The number of petitions for revision presented to Commissioners also fell off greatly, from 2,899 to 1,720, while about the same proportion of them (24 per cent) met with success as in the previous year. In the Sultanpur district the assessment would seem to have been injudicious: for of 107 appeals to the Commissioner no less than 60 were wholly or partially successful. Two or three officers suggested that, in order to reduce the number of objections, the present stamp-duty of one anna on petitions should be increased, more especially in the case of second objections by the same assessees. The Board of Revenue stated that they were not at present prepared to recommend any alteration in this direction, and it was said that Government would in any case prefer to observe the working of the Act for another year or more before considering the propriety of discouraging objections.

Coercive processes of all kinds were more freely resorted to than in 1886-87, as the following figures show :—

	Dastaks issued	Persons arrested.	Persons imprisoned.	Moveable property attached	Moveable property sold.
1886-87	4,842	16	1	484	159
1887-88	5,858	31	2	635	215

The increased number of *dastaks* was said to be due in most districts to their adoption in the place of irregular notices, and on the whole the number was not considered excessive. The severer processes do not seem to have been resorted to without good reason

The expenditure on clerical establishments was practically the same as in the previous year; while no special establishments, such as were employed in 1886-87, were maintained. On the net receipts of the year the establishment charges amounted to the extremely small percentage of ·8 It will probably be found necessary that special officers should be appointed from time to time to revise the assessments in the larger towns.

In the Province as a whole the amount assessed per 1,000 of population was Rs 41, as compared with Rs. 42 in 1886-87. The average assessment on each person assessed remained Rs 27. Basti district seems by all tests to have been very lightly assessed, *e.g.*, in Sultanpur and Partabgarh, districts with a smaller town population than Basti, one person was assessed in about every 1,600 and 1,300 of the population respectively, the incidence per mille was over Rs. 12, and the average assessment per person assessed was Rs. 19. In Basti less than one person in every 2,000 was assessed, the incidence per mille was only Rs. 7, and the average assessment only Rs. 18. Other districts which, from a comparison of figures, appear to have been under-assessed, are Jaunpur, Moradabad, and Azamgarh. The probability that these three districts were lightly assessed was noticed last year. In 1887-88 there was an increase of 5 per cent. in Jaunpur; but in both Moradabad and Azamgarh the assessments of 1886-87 fell off considerably. So, also, in Lucknow, where practically no explanation of the decrease was given. It was said that the careful attention of the Commissioners of the respective Divisions and of the Board of Revenue should be given to those districts.

In the year under review, of every 100 assessees 87 were taxed on incomes of under Rs. 2,000 per annum; 11 on incomes of Rs. 2,000 per annum and over: 2 were assessed through their employers under section 9 (2) of the Act; while assessees in the lowest class, *i.e.*, with incomes under Rs. 750 per annum, were 53 per cent. of the whole. The high proportion borne by the amount of the tax

realized from money-lenders to that paid by all other classes of assessees combined was noticed last year. The figures for 1887-88 in this respect showed little change; the two classes of "money-lenders and changers" and "bankers" constituting 40·8 per cent. of the total number of assessees, and contributing 41·1 per cent. of the total realizations. Money-lenders and bankers, however, constantly combine with their monetary business other subsidiary, but important, occupations. A great deal of the grain and sugar trade, for example, is in the hands of men who are classed, and properly classed, as bankers. The income-tax returns necessitate the classification of individual assessees under one trade only, and as in India such a rigorous division of occupations is unknown, inferences drawn from these returns have to be made with some caution.

The financial results of the year were somewhat disappointing. When the tax was re-introduced in 1886, caution was enjoined as to moderation. In 1887, the receipts nevertheless showed decrease, compared with the previous year. The Board of Revenue, however, express an opinion that a perceptible increase in the yield of the tax under Part IV may reasonably be expected, and as both the Board and Commissioners indicated districts which in all probability are under-assessed, and as statistics pointed to the same conclusion, it was said that Government expected that a moderate increase, at least in those districts, would be obtained—and that Collectors in all districts would continue to scrutinize and check the lists with the object of keeping them in accordance with the decline or progress in the circumstances of individuals assessed or liable to assessment. A proposal of the Board of Revenue, to require District Officers to show in future in their returns *(a)* the number of old assessees struck off the lists and the reasons; *(b)* the number of new assessees brought on; and *(c)* the number of enhancements of existing assessments, was approved.

9.—Currency.

The number of notes of different denominations issued during the year was 136,265 and their value Rs. 2,51,15,360, as under.—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.*	*Value.*
	Rs.	Rs.
11,976	5	59,880
39,596	10	3,95,960
24,241	20	4,84,820
18,938	50	9,46,900
28,683	100	28,68,300
4,437	500	22,18,500
7,311	1,000	73,11,000
1,083	10,000	1,08,30,000

The value of notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 59,14,320 in May, 1887, to a maximum of Rs. 1,11,68,770 in January, 1888. The average circulation was Rs 92,79,593, against Rs. 81,32,384 in 1886-87.

The following statement shows the number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office.—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.*
		Rs.
Calcutta	38,339	39,92,900
Bombay	9,357	3,92,095
Lahore	7,022	5,07,015
Madras	2,435	2,77,355
Karáchi	403	20,680
Rangoon	246	5,265
Calicut	64	2,120
Nágpur	2	70
Coconada	1	10
Akola	..	.
Total ..	57,869	51,97,540

The only feature in the above statement is the increase, as compared with the previous year, in the encashment of Calcutta and Lahore Circle notes. Notes of these circles presented by the general public for encashment amounted to about 18 lakhs.

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad Circle of issue paid on indemnity bonds during the year were as follows:—

	Number.	*Value.*
		Rs.
Half notes	76	3,555
Whole notes	...	...

During the year under review Rs. 19,17,752 worth of shroff-marked coins were received.

The receipts and issues of small coin were as under—

	Receipts.	*Issues.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
Half rupees	20,189 0 0	24,352 0 0
Quarter do.	32,354 4 0	48,838 8 0
One-eighth do.	27,162 8 0	35,677 14 0
Copper	...	45,771 0 0
Total ...	79,705 12 0	1,54,629 6 0

A new temporary currency agency, besides those previously in operation, was opened at Moradabad, with the result indicated below:—

Name of agency.	Issue of notes.	Receipt of coin.	Transferred from Treasury to Currency Agency.	Transferred from Agency to Treasury and Bank of Bengal.	Remittances despatched
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	...	...	..	4,50,000	..
Meerut	...	...	...	50,000	..
Benares	1,000	1,000	..	1,50,000	15,50,000
Moradabad	...	...	50,00,000	.	50,00,000
Total ..	1,000	1,000	50,00,000	6,50,000	65,50,000

No remittances were received; but the remittances despatched were as under:—

	Rs.
Lahore	4,50,000
Calcutta	25,96,460 (uncurrent).

There was no case of fraud or forgery in regard to any notes of the Allahabad Circle.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1887-88.

Final figures of 1887-88.—The final figures of the year 1887-88, as furnished by the Accountant-General, stand as under:—

	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Opening balances	43,38,000	1,62,000	45,00,000
(*b*) Receipts	3,23,88,000	72,60,000	3,96,48,000
(*c*) Total assets	3,67,26,000	74,22,000	4,41,48,000
(*d*) Expenditure	3,29,19,000	72,61,000	4,01,80,000
(*e*) Closing balances	38,07,000	1,61,000	39,68,000

The first comparison of figures would materially be between these results on the one hand, and those of the preceding year, 1886-87, on the other; but no useful comparison of Provincial figures is feasible in view of the differing circumstances. The year 1886-87 was the last of the old contract; that of 1887-88 was the first of the new contract; and as the two contracts represent different financial positions, no intelligible comparison is possible. The analogous figures of 1886-87 were as under:—

	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Opening balances	44,62,000	1,39,000	46,01,000
(*b*) Receipts	3,40,92,000	72,36,000	4,13,28,000
(*c*) Total assets	3,85,54,000	73,75,000	4,59,29,000
(*d*) Expenditure	3,42,16,000	72,13,000	4,14,30,000
(*e*) Closing balances	43,38,000	1,62,000	45,00,000

Comparison between Local figures of 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.—The only figures common to both years are the closing balances of the one and the opening balances of the other, which of course coincide. But the Local element in the two years is practically the same; for the new contract left Local untouched, except in the matter of the contribution from Provincial—which is outside the purely Local figures. It will be observed that the Local results of the two years closely approximate. This is the natural result of the system under which Local, except in so far as the assistance from Provincial is concerned, is practically in these Provinces a fixed and unchanging head of account. The receipts* of the two years were practically identical, the main differences being the following:—

	Rs.
* 1886-87 ...	72,36,000
1887-88 ...	72,60,000
Difference ...	24,000

	Increases in 1887-88.		*Decreases in* 1887-88.
	Rs.		Rs.
Education	2,000	Provincial Rates ...	23,000
Medical	18,000	Interest	3,000
Miscellaneous ...	14,000	Civil Works	10,000
Advances, &c. ..	26,000		
Total ...	60,000	Total	36,000

The increase under Medical is mainly the result of successful endeavours to induce the people to assist more largely in this branch of administration. Miscellaneous is a wide head, in which changes constantly occur, and where, as will be seen below, the charges increased correspondingly. The Rs. 26,000 under Advances will be found reproduced on the expenditure side. The decrease in Provincial Rates followed the decrease in Land-revenue, on which the rates depend. In the case of Civil Works the main decrease was under Public Works in charge of Civil Officers—always a more or less varying head of account.

The Local expenditure of 1887-88 was, similarly, very approximate to that of 1886-87, exceeding it by Rs. 48,000 only† out of a total of over 72 lakhs. The component items of the Rs. 48,000 are the following:—

	Rs.
† 1886-87 ..	72,13,000
1887-88 ...	72,61,000

	Rs.		Rs
Refunds	3,000	Post-office	12,000
Police	12,000	Administration ...	8,000
Medical	9,000	Public Works	1,20,000
Superannuation	1,000		
Stationery and Printing ...	3,000		
Miscellaneous	18,000		
Adjusting heads	1,15,000		
Advances, &c.	26,000		
Sums under Rs. 1,000 ...	1,000		
Total ...	+1,88,000	Total	—1,40,000

The excess in Police was to a great extent the result of extended jurisdiction in connection with the cession of territory in Jhánsi. In Miscellaneous, the increased

charges followed the increased receipts. Advances have already been alluded to above The adjusting heads appear in the Provincial accounts on the opposite side. In the two years these were as under—

	Rs.
1886-87	50,000
1887-88	1,65,000

The figures for 1887-88 are to this extent peculiar, that they include a sum of Rs 1,43,000—the grant for improvement of the Tarái and Bhábar estates—under the recently-introduced system in accordance with which these accounts are now debited direct to Provincial revenues. The balance (Rs. 22,000) is the cost of belts and badges supplied to village chaukidárs in preceding years, the cost of which was temporarily met from Provincial Funds. The Rs. 50,000 of 1886-87 mainly represent the unexpended balance of allotment sanctioned under the system that has recently been altered (as explained above), for improvement in the Bhábar and Tarái Government estates.

Comparison between estimates and actuals of 1887-88.—The next comparison is that of the estimates and actuals of the year 1887-88.

Looking first at the Provincial side: the estimates passed by the Government of India stand, as compared with the actuals, as under:—

	Estimates.			*Actuals.*		
	Provincial	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Opening balance ..	29,64,000	2,38,000	32,02,000	43,38,000	1,62,000	45,00,000
(*b*) Receipts .	3,26,09,000	73,90,000	3,99,99,000	3,23,88,000	72,60,000	3,96,48,000
Total .	3,55,73,000	76,28,000	4,32,01,000	3,67,26,000	74,22,000	4,41,48,000
(*c*) Expenditure ..	3,42,82,000	74,17,000	4,16,99,000	3,29,19,000	72,61,000	4,01,80,000
(*d*) Closing balance ...	12,91,000	2,11,000	15,02,000	38,07,000	1,61,000	39,68,000

(*a*) The opening balance wholly depends on the results of the preceding year. Originally this balance, as noted above, was put at Rs 29,64,000 only, but before the first half of the year was over, it had been ascertained that the amount might safely be put at 41½ lakhs, and extra expenditure was sanctioned on the basis of this expectation—which was fully justified by the results, for the eventual balance turned out to be nearly 43½ lakhs. This was due partly to an increase on the receipt side of the accounts, which aggregated Rs. 4,59,000. and partly to a decrease on the expenditure side of Rs. 7,17,000 (Irrigation, Land-revenue, Civil Works, and Contributions being the main heads). These figures, however, belong to a previous year's transactions, and call for no comment here.

(*b*) The Provincial receipts fell, it will be observed, Rs. 2,21,000 below the estimated total · the main differences working up to this total are the following.—

		Rs.
(*a*) Principal heads of revenue	Land-revenue ...	68,000
	Stamps	2,17,000
	Registration	12,000
(*b*) Receipts of Civil departments.	Law and Justice (Courts) ..	5,000
	Police	13,000
	Education	22,000
	Scientific	15,000
(*c*) Miscellaneous	Superannuation ...	10,000
	Stationery and Printing ..	14,000
	Roads and Buildings ...	17,000
	Adjusting heads ...	1,65,000
		+5,58,000

		Rs.
(*a*)	Excise	19,000
	Provincial Rates .	6,000
	Assessed Taxes ..	88,000
	Forests	99,000
	Interest	8,000
(*b*)	Law and Justice (Jails) .	1,20,000
	Medical	1,000
(*c*)	Miscellaneous	69,000
(*d*)	Railways	1,11,000
(*e*)	Irrigation	2,57,000
	(All sub-heads) add for odd hundreds .	1,000
Results —2,21		—7,79,000

The only items calling for remark, among the increases—taking Rs. 20,000 as the limit—are those under Land-revenue (Rs. 68,000), Stamps (Rs. 2,17,000), Education (Rs. 22,000), and Adjustments (Rs. 1,65,000).

The re-settlements in progress in the North-Western Provinces, combined with a favourable season, explain the first of the three items: and the gradual increase in the fee receipts accounts for the third. As regards Stamps, the rise was remarkable. The revenue demand for stamps in 1888-89 was higher than in any previous year; with the slight exception that Court-fee Stamps in Oudh were somewhat above the 1887-88 figures in 1883-84 and 1884-85. It is not easy to account for this rise save on very general grounds; but the fact remains, whatever the precise reasons may be. The main increase was in general stamps.

The adjustments (aggregating Rs. 1,65,000) were mainly composed of (1)—the credit to Provincial *(a)* of six lakhs on account of the Nadrai aqueduct, and *(b)* of inter-Provincial adjustments of various kinds aggregating Rs 19,000; and (2) the debit to Provincial of the Rs. 4,54,000 due under the contract as contribution from Provincial to Imperial.

As regards decreases: the important items are Assessed Taxes (Rs. 88,000), Forests (Rs. 99,000), Jails (Rs. 1,20,000), Miscellaneous (Rs. 69,000), Railways (Rs. 1,11,000), and Irrigation (Rs. 2,57,000). The decrease in Assessed Taxes was the result of a closer examination of the income-tax assessments and a more careful treatment of objections. As regards Forests, it will be observed *(infra)* that the charges fell by Rs. 45,000; while the fall of the Rs. 44,000 that remain was due to a more restricted demand for timber. Jail receipts were over-estimated originally; and the paper credit (in connection with Public Works) decreased considerably. The fall in Miscellaneous is to a great extent the result of the recent transfer to Local of staging-bungalows in these Provinces. In the case of Railways, the delay in opening the Gola extension of the Lucknow-Sitapur accounts for the deficient receipts during the year. The original estimate of the Irrigation Department is always—and necessarily—to a great extent matter of conjecture. Very much of the result depends on the weather and the seasons; and this is the sufficient—and indeed the only—explanation forthcoming in regard to the figures of 1887-88.

(c) The Provincial expenditure aggregated Rs 3,29,19,000 against an estimated outlay, as originally sanctioned, of Rs. 3,40,64,000 The total saving on the estimate was thus Rs 11,45,000, and this sum was made up of the following details:—

+(Over the estimate)	Rs.	*—(Under the estimate)*	Rs
Assignments and Compensations,	1,80,000	Refunds	14,000
Stamps	15,000	Land-revenue	6,48,000
Registration	2,000	Excise	1,000
Law and Justice (Jails) ...	66,000	Assessed Taxes	3,000
Education	5,000	Forests	45,000
Railway construction ...	28,000	Administration	5,000
Public Works Department ...	91,000	Law and Justice (Courts) ..	34,000
		Police	1,28,000
		Medical . . .	1,07,000
		Scientific and Minor Departments...	20,000
		Superannuation	15,000
		Stationery and Printing ...	63,000
		Miscellaneous	56,000
		Railway (Working)	47,000
		Irrigation (Working) ...	1,57,000
		Ditto (Interest) ...	60,000
		Contributions	1,29,000
	+3,87,000		—15,32,000

It may be noted that the excess amount for Assignments and Compensations must be taken along with the *minus* amount under Land-revenue, as the estimate classed these items together: the result is therefore a net saving under Land-revenue of Rs. 4,68,000.

The only items on the *plus* side of the account calling for notice are those of Jails (Rs 66,000) and Public Works (Rs. 91,000). The excess in the former was the natural result of low budget provision and high prices. The 10 lakhs entered in the estimate represented the contract grant, which was from the first regarded as insufficient, and which experience has now shown to be impracticable. The excess expenditure on Public Works was due chiefly to Public Works in charge of Civil Officers; where the expenditure was Rs. 2,04,000, against an estimate of Rs. 96,000, and a revised estimate of Rs. 1,84,000. The excess is mainly the result of the transfer, from Local to Provincial, of charges on account of improvements in the Tarái and Bhábar estates.

Turning next to the decreases: the following items do not call for comment in view of the large sums involved:—

	Rs.
Refunds	14,000
Excise	1,000
Assessed Taxes	3,000
Administration	5,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	20,000
Superannuation	15,000

As regards the others: the most important—over a lakh of rupees in each case—are those specified below.—

	Rs.	
Land-revenue	6,48,000	(really Rs 4,68,000,
Irrigation	1,57,000	*vide supra*)
Contributions	1,29,000	
Police	1,28,000	
Medical	1,07,000	

Under the large and important head of Land-revenue, the main saving was that of Rs. 2,34,000 effected under Settlement. Estimated expenditure on Settlement is under any circumstances only an approximate forecast of probabilities, and the saving was the result of cautious and economical working, on the basis of a somewhat over-liberal estimate. In the item of District Administration (under Land-revenue) a large saving is shown: due mainly to the fall, in the sub-head of Patwáris and Kanúngos, of Rs. 98,000 (nearly one-half being due to the non-utilization of the lump allotment of Rs. 59,000 for unforeseen expenditure, while the balance represented economies in pay and allowances) under the estimated outlay Under Police, a saving of Rs 1,06,000 appears under the item "Supplies and Services" this represents Rs. 65,000 on account of clothing (a variable item) and Rs. 49,000 for arms and accoutrements (budgeted for, but not fully obtained)—with a few excesses, to bring the total down to the actual difference shown above. In the case of Medical, transfers from the Medical to the Jail, Police, and Educational budgets account for a considerable portion (Rs. 54,000) of the fall: the most important item of this kind being the Rs. 47,000 drawn by Civil Surgeons as allowances for charge of district jails. The balance represents savings in the salaries of Civil Surgeons.

The Local figures do not call for detailed comment. The opening balance fell short of the expected amount by Rs 76,000. The receipts were almost identical with the estimate; but the contribution from Provincial was less, by Rs. 1,29,000, than had been anticipated. The expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 3,23,000: but the contribution of Rs. 1,65,000—not shown in the estimate—reduced the total divergence to Rs 1,58,000. The closing balance was thus greater by Rs. 50,000 than the amount originally shown.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887-88.

I. *Minimum Balances.*—The following statement shows, in lakhs of rupees, the minimum amounts or working balances of the Province required to be held at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1888-89 :—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ..	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,10	1,00
1884-85 ..	90	90	90	90	90	1,20	1,50	1,50	1,00	90	1,00	1,00
1885-86 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,00	1,00
1886-87 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,30	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1887-88 ...	1,27	94	1,00	1,21	1,63	1,47	1,50	1,29	1,49	2,09	2,06	1,63
1888-89 ...	1,27	94	1,00	1,21	1,63	1,47	1,50	1,29	1,49	2,09	2,06	1,63

The balances for the first four years, 1883-84 to 1886-87, have been repeated here from the report of last year. They were calculated on the principle of disregarding receipts, and allowing in all cases for the amount of one month's actual average disbursements (excluding cash and bills, remittances, civil deposits, advances repayable, permanent advances, suspense account, and adjustments which do not affect the Provincial balance) as the estimated minimum balance on the beginning of that month. The balances thus fixed were intended to represent the amounts required to be made available in whole rupees and notes only, the amounts actually held in small silver and copper (both current and uncurrent) being neglected.

Cash Balances.—The following table shows the distribution of the actual balances, in lakhs of rupees, on the first day of each month during the period under review, with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October .	83	1,28	2,11	38	1,04	1,42
Ditto November ...	76	1,13	1,89	38	83	1,21
Ditto December .	54	1,48	2,02	39	1,09	1,48
Ditto January	88	1,34	2,22	53	1,47	2,00
Ditto February .	70	1,46	2,16	67	1,58	2,25
Ditto March ...	67	1,44	2,11	50	1,56	2,06
Ditto April ...	56	1,33	1,89	55	1,64	2,19
Ditto May ..	37	1,11	1,48	37	1,16	1,53
Ditto June ...	61	1,56	2,17	70	1,28	1,98
Ditto July ..	1,05	1,83	2,88	91	1,83	2,74
Ditto August .	73	1,70	2,43	91	1,77	2,68
Ditto September .	51	1,43	1,94	49	1,42	1,91
On the 30th September ...	98	1,04	1,42	49	98	1,47

The balances on the 1st of October, November, and December were very low in the year 1887-88 · they were lower than the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year 1886-87. The decrease is due—(1) to the receipt of smaller amounts of foreign remittances during the latter half of 1886-87 than in the latter half of 1885-86, and (2) to the despatch of larger amounts of foreign remittances during the latter half of 1886-87 than in the latter half of 1885-86. The decreases in January, June, and July, 1888, are counterbalanced by the increases in April and August, 1888 The increase in April, 1888, is due to the foreign remittances of 8 and 20 lakhs which were received direct from Ajmir, and by transfer from

the Allahabad Currency in March, 1888. The increase in August, 1888, is due to no foreign remittances having been made in July, 1888; while in July, 1887, a foreign remittance was made of 26 lakhs. The balances of February, March, May, and September, 1888, agree very nearly with the figures of the corresponding months of the previous year.

The following table compares (in lakhs of rupees) the estimated minimum amounts required on the 1st of each month during the years October, 1887, to September, 1888 (which amounts correspond with estimated minimum balances for the ensuing year, with the actual balances on corresponding dates in the year 1887-88 :—

	Estimate, 1887-88.	Actual, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October, 1887	1,27	1,42
Ditto November „	94	1,21
Ditto December „	1,00	1,48
Ditto January, 1888	1,21	2,00
Ditto February „	1,68	2,25
Ditto March „	1,47	2,06
Ditto April „	1,50	2,19
Ditto May „	1,29	1,53
Ditto June „	1,49	1,98
Ditto July „	2,09	2,74
Ditto August „	2,06	2,68
Ditto September „	1,63	1,91

The year 1887-88 opened on the 1st of October, 1887, with a cash balance of 1,42 lakhs, and closed on the 30th of September, 1888, with a balance of 1,47 lakhs. The balances at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in November, 1887, with 1,21 lakhs, and the maximum in July, 1888, with 2,74 lakhs. The actuals of all the months of the year considerably exceeded the estimated minimum. The excess in the actuals of the whole year varied from 15 to 79 lakhs, and the months in which the excess was highest were—December, 48; January, 79; February, 62; March, 59; April, 69; June, 49; July, 65; and August, 62. The high balance on 1st November, 1887, was partly due to the transfer of 10 lakhs made from the currency balance to the Allahabad Treasury towards the end of the preceding month, October, 1887, to meet the payments of November, immediately after the 1st of that month. The high balances on the 1st of December and January were chiefly due to the in-coming receipts of land-revenue which began in the latter half of November. Large sums were accordingly placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General during those months, but they were not drawn away in full. The high balances from February to April were kept for the heavy opium payments during April and May, for which purpose also additional help had to be procured from the Comptroller-General during March and April to the extent of 20 and 23 lakhs respectively. The high balances on the 1st of June, July, and August were, as stated above, due to the in-coming of land-revenue receipts, which again began in the latter half of May. Large sums were again placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General during those months, but they were only very partially drawn upon.

II. *Movement of Funds.*—The following are the amounts of local remittances made during the year 1887-88, both in cash and bills :—

	Rs.
In specie	3,26,93,136
„ currency notes	59,46,240
„ small silver and copper coin	13,28,203
„ supply bills	17,66,393
Total ...	4,17,33,972

The total of the remittances in specie includes shroff-marked and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rs. 11,02,161, which were ordered from the outlying Treasuries to Allahabad for eventual transmission to the Calcutta Mint through the

Currency Office, Allahabad, where on arrival they were exchanged for gold and current coin as usual for the immediate requirements of the Allahabad Treasury. Out of the remittances which were made in currency notes during the year, Rs. 32,94,885 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from the outlying Treasuries to Allahabad, and Rs. 26,51,855 worth consisted of home notes supplied to the outlying Treasuries from Allahabad. There was a great demand for home notes during the year; and though the indents were not complied with in full, the actual remittances amounted to Rs. 26,51,855 in 1887-88, against Rs. 25,63,100 in 1886-87, showing an increase of Rs. 88,755.

The remittances of coin and notes made during the year 1887-88 were distributed over the different months as follows:—

	Rs.
October, 1887	23,65,658
November "	33,21,320
December "	26,79,506
January, 1888	48,06,784
February "	20,43,230
March "	39,28,561
April "	35,53,165
May "	57,02,635
June "	49,29,600
July "	19,30,337
August "	15,11,205
September "	31,95,578
Total ...	3,99,67,579

The remittances during 1887-88 were Rs. 63,53,420 less than those in 1886-87, being Rs. 3,99,67,579 only in 1887-88 against Rs. 4,63,20,999 in 1886-87. The largest remittances were made this year during January, May, and June, 1888, when 48, 57, and 49 lakhs were remitted, and the smallest remittances were made during July and August, 1888, when only 19 and 15 lakhs were remitted. The remittances of the whole year averaged 33 lakhs a month. They were below 30 lakhs in five months and below 20 lakhs in only two months, July and August. They were above 40 lakhs in two months, January and June, and 50 lakhs in one month, May. The remittances made during December, January, and June represent for the most part the movement of the surplus revenue towards the central Treasuries, where the surplus funds accruing from the land-revenue instalments paid in from the latter half of November and May respectively are placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General. The remittances made during March, April, and September were ordered for the most part in coin from the surplus and central Treasuries to meet the ordinary requirements of the various Treasuries which had fallen short of funds, as well as to meet the payments of the Opium Department which are always very heavy in April and May and in August and September. The remittances during May were made partly for opium payments and partly for the purpose of being concentrated at the central Treasuries by transfer from the surplus Treasuries.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year 1887-88 consisted of the following:—

	Rs.
Half rupees	3,72,000
Quarter rupees	3,48,000
Eighth rupees	1,59,000
Double pice	16,000
Single pice	4,24,063
Half pice	4,100
Pie pieces	5,040
Total ..	13,28,203

There was a great demand for small coin throughout the year, and as far as possible it was satisfied in full. The total remittances in this coin were 13¼ lakhs this year against only 8¾ lakhs last year and 16 lakhs the year before. The

smaller remittances in last year were due—(1) to the deficiency in the supply of coin in these Provinces in consequence of the coin not being ready in the Mint, and (2) to a large portion (over twelve lakhs) of the coin indented for from Calcutta having been sent direct to the different Treasuries from Calcutta. The total amount of small coin received from other Provinces during the year 1887-88 was Rs. 9,07,500.

The details of the amount of local supply bills issued during the year 1887-88 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Allahabad	1,44,500
Dehra Dún	3,42,000
Kumaun	2,15,100
Lucknow	1,07,500
Meerut	35,300
Naini Tal	1,65,500
Jhánsi	81,800
Agra	4,62,700
Benares	90,900
Roorkee	2,000
Bánda	1,10,988
Muzaffarnagar	2,100
Bareilly	6,000
Saháranpur	5
Total	17,66,393

The total of the bills issued was 17¾ lakhs in 1887-88, against 27 lakhs in 1886-87, and 17¾ lakhs in 1885-86. The larger issues in the year 1886-87 were due to certain supply bills for large sums granted during November, December, and January at Allahabad, where the bills for the year amounted to 11¾ lakhs against 3½ lakhs in 1885-86 and 1½ lakhs in 1887-88.

The following shows, in thousands of rupees, the remittances made during the year under review to supply the Opium Treasuries in these Provinces, as well as the drawings by supply bills on Calcutta and Bombay :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Local transactions.

Specie remittances to supply Opium Treasuries :—

	Rs.
March and April season.	
From local Treasuries	93,87(*a*)
From Bengal	.
September season.	
From local Treasuries	40,14(*b*)
From Bengal	.
Drawings by supply bills on Calcutta	5,56
Ditto ditto Bombay	1,52

III. *Foreign Bills.*—The supply bills on other Governments, which were issued by this Government during the year 1887-88, were to the extent of Rs. 8,89,400, as follows :—

Issued by	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	2,46,900	65,400	68,600	3,80,900
Kumaun .. .	1,07,700	61,100	34,600	2,03,400
Naini Tal	1,11,500	14,400	34,400	1,60,300
Roorkee	...	19,800	11,700	31,500
Kheri	90,000	...	...	90,000
Allahabad	...	...	2,300	2,300
Agra	.	...	...	...
Cawnpore	21,000	...	...	21,000
Total ...	5,77,100	1,60,700	1,51,600	8,89,400

(*a*) From February to July, 1888.

(*b*) From October, 1887, to January, 1888 (2,83), and August and September, 1888 (37,31).

The drawings by Dehra Dún, Kumaun, and Naini Tal were on the Calcutta, Panjáb,* and Bombay Treasuries; while those by Roorkee were on the Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay Treasuries; and those by Kheri, Cawnpore, and Allahabad on the Calcutta, Sambhar, and Bombay Treasuries, respectively.

* Delhi. Ambála. Ludhiána.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid by this Government during the year 1887-88 were to the extent of Rs. 2,63,032, as follows :—

	Rs.
Of India	2,59,577
„ Burma	3,455
Total ...	2,63,032

IV. *Absorption of small coin.*—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1887-88 :—

	1/8 rupees.	1/4 rupees.	1/2 rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October, 1887...	2,31,977	3,98,450	3,16,666	1,52,874	6,39,393	27,791	15,550	17,82,701
Receipts from other Provinces,	4,48,000	2,85,000	81,000	5,000	88,500	...	..	9,07,500
Total .	6,79,977	6,83,450	3,97,666	1,57,874	7,27,893	27,791	15,550	26,90,201
Issues to other Provinces ...	4,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	5,000	...	...	44,000
Balance on 30th September, 1888	2,22,421	4,22,244	3,27,449	1,46,291	4,31,617	27,281	13,702	15,91,005
Total ...	2,26,421	4,27,244	3,32,449	1,71,291	4,36,617	27,281	13,702	16,35,005
Local ... Receipts ...	..	..	...	13,417	.	...	...	13,417
Local ... Absorption ...	4,53,556	2,56,206	65,217	...	2,91,276	510	1,848	10,68,613

The absorption of small coin this year amounted to nearly 10¾ lakhs against 10½ lakhs last year The demand for all kinds of small coin (other than double pice) was nearly as great this year as it was last year. The less amount of coin absorbed last year was perhaps due to the whole amount of coin asked for not having reached these Provinces until rather late. Nothing has been shown against receipts from the public under the small coin of any denomination except under double pice, as the amount of receipts from the public did not exceed the amount of issues during the year, and the gross amount of issues to the public was therefore of course much in excess of the amount shown as absorption above.

Double pice to the value of about 1½ lakhs are still held in these Provinces, but there is scarcely any demand for them.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above, see pages 241 to 251 of the Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

The total number of enlistments under Act I of 1882 was 247, showing a decrease of 35 from the number in 1886. One hundred and seventy-six of the emigrants were males and 71 females. Forty-seven garden-sardárs had been licensed by the Magistrates in Assam to procure recruits in these Provinces; but the number that actually carried on operations was eight only, all of whom recruited in Gházipur The employers' agents reside mostly in Calcutta, and the contractors prefer to raise their recruits as near that city as they can.

The number of emigrants who go to Assam without placing themselves under the Act is believed to be now considerable; the exact figure is not ascertainable, as these Provinces are amalgamated with Behar in the Assam returns. The Magistrate of Gházipur believes that some irregularity takes place in the non-Act emigration; but he received no complaints on the subject. There seems at present to be no reason for altering the view previously expressed that emigration outside the provisions of the Act need not be regretted, as the labourers are sufficiently protected by being, while on the road, still at liberty to return to their homes, and by the supervision exercised over the gardens where they are employed when they reach Assam.

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

At the close of 1886 emigration to Jamaica was suspended and only two British colonies, Demerara and Trinidad, indented for labourers from India in 1887. As in previous years, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh responded most largely to the labour requisitions of the colonies. Four thousand two hundred and seventy-five emigrants were registered in the year against 4,271 in 1886, and as compared with 4,002 and 2,607 from Bengal in these two years. The greatest number of recruits came from Azamgarh, Gházipur, Basti, Allahabad, and Fyzabad.

The new system of executing emigrants' contracts in triplicate under Act XXI of 1883 was unfavourably reported on by District Officers as being more troublesome than the one it had superseded, and a proposal for its amendment was submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

4.—Dispensaries.

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year, which brought up the total number at work on the 31st December, 1887, to 259, as compared with 250 of the preceding year. Of these 219 were what are termed "Local Funds," 24 "Private," 14 "State aided," and 2 "State" dispensaries: 2,154,226 persons received relief in the 234 dispensaries for which statistics were furnished, against 2,109,478 in 1886. Of the total number treated, 1,238,843 were males, 397,630 were females, and 517,753 were children. The percentage of females, 18·46, differed but little from that in 1885 and 1886. Again 999 were Europeans, 5,781 Eurasians, 1,359,784 Hindus, 716,663 Musalmáns, and 70,999 belonged to other classes. The percentage of the different classes of the people applying for relief was similar to that in the two preceding years.

The out-door attendance increased by 43,671 cases, or 2 per cent.; 24,114, or 1·17 per cent of this was owing to the attendance at the new dispensaries. The balance, 19,557 only, therefore, represents the substantial increase in the number of patients seeking medical aid in 1887 as against a corresponding increase of 137,587 in 1886. The in-door patients increased by 1,077, or 2·2 per cent.; those cured by 905, or 2·4 per cent.; the deaths by 298, or 10·6 per cent. Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Etáh, Jhánsi, and Agra showed the most marked increase, due chiefly to new dispensaries, and, in the case of Agra, to the female dispensary; and Bijnor, Moradabad, and Bareilly, the greatest falling off in the number of patients.

No record of the amount of medical relief afforded at the 17 *temporary* dispensaries opened during the year for fairs and religious assemblages was available; 80,736 cases were treated at 11 *missionary* dispensaries, five of which were for females in connection with zenana missions. At the 11 *canal* dispensaries 12,255 patients received medical aid; and 14 private dispensaries afforded relief to 74,319 patients, against 68,740 in the preceding year.

The numbers treated at the asylums for lepers, blind, and poor during 1887 were 699,737 and 3,297 respectively, as compared with 639,507 and 3,170 in the preceding year

As regards the kinds of sickness treated, there were 361,021 cases of fevers, or 20,000 less than last year, and with it a falling off of 6,000 cases of spleen disease, which was reasonable to expect: 14,470 cases of cholera were treated as against 2,926 for the year preceding; and there were 8,000 more bowel-complaints treated, as was to be expected in a cholera year. There were 39,380 cases of goitre, or about 4,000 less than in the year preceding. The decrease is attributed to the people having the remedy sold to them in their villages by persons as a speculation; and in Gonda, where there was a considerable falling off in the attendance for this complaint, there are grounds for believing the explanation to be the true one. Under orders from the Government of India the classification of diseases was altered in 1887, and it is difficult to compare the figures in the case of several diseases with those of previous years.

15,395 major and 95,322 minor operations were performed in 1887, compared with 15,237 major and 98,330 minor operations in 1886: 728 cases of lithotomy and 232 of litholapaxy were recorded. In the former the percentage of death was 7 and in the latter 5·6. Of the operations performed during the year, 8,932 were on the eye: 5,625 were for cataract, of which 4,462, or 79 per cent., were successful. The mortality in all the operations was only 1·6 per cent.: 5,812 were performed by Civil Surgeons, 7,435 by Assistant Surgeons, and 1,490 by Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors.

The total income of the year was Rs. 4,30,668, and the total expenditure Rs. 4,19,840, as compared with Rs. 3,99,455 and Rs. 4,05,039 respectively of the previous year. Of the income, Rs. 10,839 were cash balance in hand, Rs. 10,786 were

contributed by the Government, Rs. 2,69,113 from local or other funds, Rs. 39,978 from municipal funds, and Rs. 99,952 from subscriptions and other local receipts. The details of the expenditure are given below :—

	Rs.
Establishment	2,55,325
Bazaar medicines	14,065
European medicines	38,145
Diet	30,531
Miscellaneous charges...	48,491
Buildings and repairs...	25,282
Invested during the year	3,000

Agra Medical School.

The School at the end of the year contained 173 students (including 51 females), against 146 (including 46 females) in 1886-87. The number of female students has, it is considered, now reached its normal average. The large and continued increase (the number in 1885-86 having been 120) in the total number of pupils is satisfactory. The number of private students rose from 15 to 31 ; and this advance is ascribed to an increased demand among the native public, as well as the extension of railway establishments and the spread of the dispensary system in Native States. The plan of sending civil students to pass the third year of their study at dispensaries has been abandoned : and the Principal observes that it will henceforward be possible to treat of the students as in their 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year of instruction, the only exception being in the case of military students, who qualify after three years of study.

In the first class there were four military students, who all (after three years' study) passed out and are considered of good average qualifications. The whole 12 of the civil pupils passed, several of them with distinction : two of them have been appointed on probation Demonstrator of Anatomy and Demonstrator of Materia Medica, respectively, at the School.

In the second class there were 28 male and 20 female students. The class examination includes practical surgery, surgery, and practice of medicine. The results gained by the civil male students and the military students are reported as excellent, and as practically identical with those of the previous year.

The third class consists of students who have just returned after having spent a year at a Government dispensary or civil hospital. The system has now been abolished.

The fourth class, of 1st year students, contained 53 male pupils and 18 female. The number of private pupils among the former rose to 24 from 10 in 1886-87.

The progress made in the division for the instruction of female students is satisfactory. Of these two passed in the senior class with great credit, though they were competing, while in their third year of study, with male students of four years' standing, a fact which sufficiently explains the failure of the remaining female candidates in the same class. Eleven out of 18 were successful in the second, and 12 out of 17 in the junior class. These results are far from discouraging, and it is considered unwise to make the standard of qualification for female doctors lower than that demanded in the case of men. There are many important questions to be decided before a final judgment can be passed on the working of this branch of the institution; but substantial progress has been made already, and there is the less reason for anxiety as to its future. The initial difficulty of attracting pupils has been apparently overcome, and there are now as many on the rolls as it is desirable, in view of the immediate demand for the services of that class of practitioners, to admit. The preponderance of native Christians is marked, and difficulty must for many years continue to be experienced in obtaining a consider-

able and constant supply of Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates for instruction. The extension of the curriculum from three years to four, and the prominence given to the teaching of midwifery in all its branches, has been approved. The system of separating the girl students wholly from the boys, and giving them separate lectures, is in consonance with the feelings of the people of the country, is absolutely essential to the success of the experiment, and may have the effect of attracting students from classes which have hitherto generally held aloof. A qualified Lady Doctor is about to join the School from England to take the chief control under the orders of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals: her services having been obtained through the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund Association.

Under the revised rules civil students are now only admitted if they have passed the middle class Anglo-Vernacular examination. This requirement will, it is expected, raise the standard of education and intelligence in the School.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

At the 18 stations where hospitals were open during 1887 the average strength of European troops was 14,383 as compared with 9,075 in 1886, when the lock hospitals at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Chakráta were still closed. The ratio of admissions on account of venereal diseases was 309 per thousand of strength as against 295 in the preceding year. The increase, which occurred in 9 out of the 14 stations where hospitals were maintained during 1886, was most marked in Ránikhet. In Moradabad there was a remarkable decrease; the ratio of admissions having fallen from 757 in 1886 to 228 in 1887. Amongst the 1,488 registered prostitutes, 2,192 cases of disease occurred. Of these 1,146 were venereal and 1,046 non-venereal cases.

The following table compares the financial results of the years 1886 and 1887:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	*Average*	*Cost.*		*Expended.*	
		Per woman registered.	Per woman examined.	Per case of disease.	By Government.	From Cantonment or other funds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886	20,513 3 0	34 6 8	39 5 11	13 6 9	1,586 15 4	18,926 3 8
1887	28,463 6 4	35 9 3	41 10 9	13 6 9	1,173 7 3	27,289 15 1

6.—Sanitation

The total of recorded births of both sexes in the Provinces during the year 1887 was 1,708,735 and of deaths 1,581,739 · showing an excess of births over deaths of 126,996. It is probable that the increase of population may have been slightly greater, since the registration of births is not yet as complete as that of deaths. In the Agra Division, where registration is most defective, the error was estimated in the preceding year at from 8 to 10 per cent.; but over the whole Provinces it is not likely to be very material. The excess of males over females continues through every period of life. The returns show 110 births of boys for 100 of girls, and they show 100 females only as dying to every 114 males. The rate of births per mille of the population (according to the census of 1881) was 38·74, showing a rise from that (37·62) in 1886, after several years of continued decrease. The birth-rate in municipal towns was 36·3, being as usual somewhat below the general provincial rate. The highest rates of increase are found in the eastern districts,

where the density of the population is greatest. In the year under report the increase in the Benares Division, in spite of the severe epidemic of cholera, was as much as 8·6 per mille, the average for the whole Provinces being only 2·8. In 1886 it was 9·4 per mille. In the neighbouring districts of Partabgarh and Fyzabad, where the population is 590 and 640 to the square mile, the rates of increase were 15 and 11 per mille.

The death-rate for the Provinces was 35·86 per mille: if allowance be made for the increase of population since 1881, it is calculated at about 34. Of the 1,581,739 persons whose death was recorded, no less than 678,186 were under five years of age: the ratio per mille of deaths of infants under one year being 316. There seems little doubt that defective sanitation, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is not the principal cause of the very large infant mortality: which is rather due, in the great majority of cases, to want of care and ignorant medical treatment. The high prices of food-grains in the latter half of 1887 no doubt operated in a material degree to curtail a diet already insufficient; and the comparative difficulty of obtaining employment in the winter months, in the interval between an indifferent autumn harvest and the reaping of the spring harvest, aggravated the distress.

The death-rates rose high above the average of the previous five years in the Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions; but the part of the Provinces where the year was most markedly a calamitous one as respects the public health was the Jhánsi Division: in the three districts of which (Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur) the death-rate stood at 66, 71, and 49 per thousand, against averages of 34, 36, and 32. Fevers accounted for the majority of deaths in the Jhánsi Division; but cholera caused more than half the excess over the normal mortality in Jalaun and Jhánsi, and small-pox was far more virulent than in any other district in Jhánsi and Lalitpur, while it is possible that in the latter district a considerable number of deaths from cholera may have been wrongly ascribed to bowel-complaints and miscellaneous causes. The rural death-rate of the Provinces was 35·45: that of the 106 municipalities was 41·35; the averages of the previous five years having been 31·88 and 39·30, respectively. As there is no reason for thinking that registration is better in the latter, these figures support the belief that the villages are healthier than the towns: that the year was especially unhealthy for towns is shown by the fact that in no less than 20 the death-rate was above 50 per thousand—a rate which was only attained by eight in the average of the five years preceding. The highest rates (after 85 at Brindaban, a sacred resort for the dying) were 81 per mille at Kosi and 75 at Rath, neither of which was exceptionally unhealthy in previous years. Excluding places where the death-rate has been raised by the influx of pilgrims, the most persistently unhealthy of the larger towns have been Aligarh, where the drainage presents very special difficulties, and Cawnpore. At the second of these towns especial attention has been devoted to sanitation, and an account of the measures there adopted was circulated for the instruction of other municipalities. The numbers of deaths reported in the different cantonments varied extremely; but this may be due to varying methods of calculating the ratios, and rules have been recently drawn up which should secure uniformity in future. The death-rate in 1886 had been higher in these Provinces than in any other Division of British India, and in 1885 it was exceeded only by that of the Central Provinces. So far as real fact is represented by the statistics furnished, they point to the great severity of fever in the North-West and Oudh; but they must be to a certain degree discounted according to the remark made by the Sanitary Commissioner, that the agency for death registration is on the whole efficient in these Provinces, while in others a considerable proportion of the deaths may go unrecorded.

Fever accounted for 25·76, and all other causes for 10·1 per cent. of all the deaths in the Provinces; cholera, which was in the year 1887 destructive beyond

all previous experience, being credited with only 200,628 deaths, or less than a fifth part of the mortality ascribed to fever. After allowing for the entry of a considerable number of unknown or indefinite causes under the head of fever, the conclusion of the Sanitary Commissioner, that that illness in these Provinces excels in importance all the other diseases combined, appears to be amply justified. As regards remedial measures, it is probable that the intimate relation between malarial fever and excess of moisture in the soil being indisputably established, drainage of the soil alone will reduce the prevalence of fever, and other remedies are of comparatively little avail. After the Tarái, which the nature of the country makes permanently pre-eminent as a fever locality, the highest death-rate from fever was 42·88 per mille in the Meerut district: and in Bulandshahr 39·45 out of every thousand persons died from this cause, in Saháranpur 35·50, in Aligarh 34·28 These rates are only rivalled by those of the Moradabad (37·61), Budaun (34·32), and Cawnpore (36·57) districts: the last-mentioned showing a noticeable increase on the average (29·59) of the previous five years. The increased fever in the Jhánsi Division is yet more striking: the death-rates from this cause having risen in the Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur districts, respectively, from averages of 23 20, 18·71, and 8, to 32·97, 24·84, and 15·83 per mille. Possibly the increase of rainfall (from 36·68 inches to 47·89, and from 37·89 to 55·29, respectively) in Jhánsi and Lalitpur may have caused much of the rise; but the unhealthiness generally of this Division during 1887 merits special notice, and it must be learned from subsequent experience whether or not it was due to some temporary cause. The majority of the towns which suffered most from fever are in canal-irrigated tracts. It may be true, as has been alleged, that the benefits secured to the people in the shape of protection in years of drought and the development of agricultural wealth at all times have been bought at the expense of a permanent increase of fevers; but, on the other hand, the highest average death-rate from all causes is in the Rohilkhand Division, where it cannot be materially influenced by canals.

The provincial death-rate from cholera was 4·5 per thousand, whereas the highest in any of the preceding 17 years had been 2 0 in 1882 Though the meteorological observations which were taken at Benares, where the epidemic first declared itself, for nine months, do not in themselves support the Sanitary Commissioner's view (which is also the popular belief), that prevalence of cholera is connected with high temperature, the statistics for the whole Province, for the last 18 years, show the greatest number of deaths in June. the moisture of the rainy season does not appear to have had any appreciable effect, and it is not likely to be denied that excessive heat is at least one of the chief predisposing influences The most clearly established fact about the cholera of 1887 in these Provinces was its movement from east to west. The disease had not entirely died out at the end of 1886; but a fresh wave of it broke out with violence at Benares early in 1887 (causing 1,178 deaths in that district in March), then spread over nearly all the eastern districts, and thereafter moved steadily westward, afflicting the most westerly districts of the Province in August and September, when its force in the east, though cholera is always present in that tract, had abated, and after which the disease subsided. In the hill districts the epidemic similarly proceeded from east to west. The fatal influence is clearly one which moves. The survey of the epidemic, regarding only these Provinces, must of course be imperfect, and for a complete consideration of the subject it would be necessary to have previous statistics of Bengal, and later ones of the Panjáb.

No clear connexion between the prevalence of the disease and the special sanitary conditions of the tracts it visits has been established. No districts of these Provinces suffered as severely in 1887 as Jhánsi and Jalaun; but both these districts are, with the exception of the old town of Jhánsi, which has very recently been transferred from Gwalior, remarkable for excellence of sanitation and the

cleanliness of their towns and villages. Similarly, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle recorded that he "failed utterly to trace any connection between insanitary conditions and cholera prevalence." In compliance with a request of the Army Sanitary Commission, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 2nd and 3rd Circles, rendered reports treating of the eastern sub-Himálayan districts. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 2nd Circle, Dr. Thomson, has formed conclusions in favour of the theory of water-pollution, and is of the opinion that the special cause which makes outbreaks of cholera more frequent and more virulent than elsewhere in the tracts which he examined, is the general high level of the sub-soil water, which enables contaminating matters to reach drinking wells before they have undergone the same degree of filtration by the soil as in tracts where the water-supply lies at a greater distance from the surface. No such difference between the sanitary conditions of the eastern and western districts is known to exist as would account for the greatly higher death-rate from cholera which is found in the former; but, if Dr. Thomson's theory is correct, it would help to explain why the same degree of insanitation should be more fatal in some tracts than in others. There are not wanting indications that the virulence of the disease may in all tracts be successfully checked by judicious sanitary measures. The Sanitary Commissioner observes that notwithstanding their conservancy, there is in towns a domestic uncleanliness which is unknown in villages, and it would perhaps be unsafe to attribute the slightly lower death-rate from cholera in the former to their better sanitation. Cantonments, however, are certainly better cared for than the towns: and in cantonments 181 persons died of cholera on a population of 193,049, or less than one in a thousand; which, even allowing for considerable errors in registration, is obviously far below the provincial rate. But the most reliable test is presumably supplied by such institutions as criminal jails, which are under efficient medical control, and in which the life of the inmates can be regulated in all its conditions in a degree with which the supervision by District Officers, even in a well-ordered district, cannot compare. The ratio per mille of the inmates of the cholera deaths in the jails of these Provinces during 1887 was 2·63: out of 51 jails, 41 escaped without any death from this cause at all. There appears, therefore, to be a fair chance of restraining cholera if the regular sanitary precautions are taken, which are of unquestioned utility for checking many other forms of disease. The subject of village sanitation and of the water-supply of towns is at present immediately before this Government.

The provision of a sufficient supply of pure water for the purposes both of drinking and of general cleanliness, is a matter of essential importance not only to the towns themselves, but also to the neighbouring country to which infection may spread. Municipalities cannot be wholly left to their discretion in regard to postponing measures essential to the general health, and necessary to secure the public as far as may be against the propagation of disease from the large towns. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner attaches the greatest importance to the question of municipal water-supply, especially in large towns, and to the measures necessary to secure the public health both in these towns and in the area influenced by them. Steps have been very recently taken to secure to municipalities the assistance and advice of a specially qualified Engineer, and the Boards at Agra, Benares, and Allahabad are considering, in communication with this Government, what steps should be taken to give effect to the views above explained.

The provincial death-rate per mille from small-pox was 0·1. In comparison with this the Jhánsi and Lalitpur rates (6·9 and 4·8, respectively) were very remarkable; vaccination makes good progress in those districts; and to this is ascribed the fact that the mortality from this cause in Lalitpur, which in 1875 reached 16·1 per mille, was not higher. The general unhealthiness, however, from all causes of the Jhánsi Division during 1887 must be admitted not to be satisfactorily explained. There having been hardly any small-pox in the Provinces in the three years

ending with 1887, an outbreak in 1888 and 1889 is apprehended, in accordance with observations showing that epidemic prevalence of the disease recurs at about this interval, and takes two years in traversing the whole Province. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints was about the average. The very high rates in Hamírpur, Garhwál, and Lalitpur may perhaps be explained by the inclusion of cholera deaths under this head. Under "injuries and accidents," there were 2,706 cases of suicide (2,053 of women), against 2,678 in 1886: and 6,228 (6,838 in 1886) deaths were caused by snake-bite or wild beasts. Deaths from "all other causes" were 142,609, against 122,488 in 1886.

The number of human beings killed by wild animals (*viz.*, 216) during 1887 was trifling compared with the number (5,765) of those who died from snake-bite. With cattle the reverse is naturally the case. The only noticeable fact in the figures of human deaths caused by wild beasts was the decrease from 123 to 67 in the number of deaths due to wolves. The decrease is in the Agra district, where wolves killed 74 children in 1886, and two only in 1887. Five hundred and ninety-two and 442 of these animals were killed in Agra district in 1886 and 1887 respectively: and the practical cessation of their attacks is believed to be due to these vigorous measures of extermination. Fewer cattle than in the preceding year were killed by every species of animal except tigers. The total figures for human beings and cattle for the two years are as follows:—

Killed by wild animals and snakes.	1886.	1887.
Number of persons	6,322	5,981
Ditto cattle	8,667	7,883

7.—Vaccination.

The strength of the establishment remained nearly the same as during the preceding year, the number of vaccinators having increased only from 659 to 663.

Two hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-three persons were vaccinated in the 1st Circle, 199,657 in the 2nd, and 297,985 in the 3rd making a total of 751,875 vaccinations during the year, against 713,916 in 1886-87.

The increase in the number of successful operations, as compared with the number for the previous year, is 39,550. Of this number 22,590 took place in the 1st Circle, 10,981 in the 2nd Circle, and 5,979 in the 3rd Circle.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator for the entire Province was 1,133·6, as compared with 1,082·9 during 1886. As usual, the vaccinators of the 1st Circle performed the largest number of operations; and, as usual, the vaccinators of the 2nd Circle performed the smallest number. The backward state of vaccination in Oudh accounts for the smallness of the results in the 2nd Circle.

The percentage of successful primary vaccinations for the Province was 93·4 as compared with 92·8 in 1886. It was 94·3 in the 3rd Circle, 92·2 in the 1st Circle, and 89·9 in the 2nd Circle.

The number of persons vaccinated per 1,000 of population for the entire Province was 14·9, and varied from 9·5 in the 2nd Circle to 15·4 in the 3rd, and 20·8 in the 1st Circle. In Oudh, the influence of vaccination in arresting the prevalence of small-pox is still inappreciable: in such districts as Gonda and Partabgarh, the successful vaccinations do not yet reach 2 per thousand of the population.

The cost of each successful case of vaccination was 3 annas and 2 pies, as compared with 3 annas and 1 pie for the previous year.

The conduct of the establishment has been fairly good. The Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination of Oudh and Rohilkhand showed special industry and zeal.

The inspecting staff examined 37·9 per cent. of all the cases vaccinated in the 1st Circle; 32·2 per cent. of all the cases vaccinated in the 2nd Circle; and 37·2 of all the cases vaccinated in the 3rd Circle.

The results for the year are considered very satisfactory by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 1,33,011, of which Rs. 1,07,930 were met by Provincial Funds, Rs. 9,344 by Local Funds, Rs. 12,625 by municipalities, and Rs. 3,112 from other sources. The total cost in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,21,137.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

Previous to 1886 the lunatic population in the asylums had steadily increased; but in that year the number of admissions showed a falling-off from 363 to 331, and in the year under report there was a further decrease, the admissions being only 313. The total number of patients under treatment was 1,254 against 1,309 in 1886. One hundred and thirty-two were discharged cured, 28 were made over to their friends, 18 were sent to take their trial or otherwise discharged, three (regarding whom special reports have already been made) escaped from the Lucknow Asylum, and 105 died. There were in all 968 lunatics in charge at the end of the year, to 941 at the end of 1886.

There was a comparatively large number of admissions at the Bareilly Asylum; and the proportion of these that came from the Bareilly district was excessive. It has been pointed out that it cannot be necessary for the Magistrate to send insanes to the asylum as in 1887, in the proportion of 37 from Bareilly to 14 from Moradabad and 2 from Budaun. The Government of India have laid down, in their order of 25th March, 1876, that (1) persons suffering from the temporary results of sickness, intemperance, or debauchery, and (2) those whom their friends can and ought to support, should not be admitted into public lunatic asylums: and also that persons partially insane and harmless had, as a rule, better be left alone. The asylums in these Provinces have now but a small margin of accommodation; and it has been directed that, so far as is consistent with a sufficient regard to the public safety, the principles above mentioned should be carefully acted on by Magistrates of districts, and especially by the Magistrates of those districts in which asylums are situated, which at present show a disproportionate number of admissions.

Although the year 1887 was generally an unhealthy one, the mortality in lunatic asylums receded from 108 to 105: the ratio per thousand being 109, which is no higher than the average in lunatic asylums in Great Britain. The ratio at the several asylums was: Agra 73 per mille, Benares 86, Bareilly 116, Lucknow 175. If the figures for the ten years preceding be taken, the average mortality per mille is 107 in Bareilly, 82 in Benares, 109 in Agra, and 121 in Lucknow. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose that Lucknow is slightly more unhealthy than the others. The asylum premises are ill-built and ill-drained, and previous uses of the site must have polluted the sub-soil. Projects for improvements are under submission to the Government.

As usual, a large majority of the insanes admitted were between 20 and 40 years of age. Chronic mania and chronic dementia are the types given as most frequent, except at Lucknow, where the cases of acute mania are in singularly large proportion. The boundaries of the various types are, however, very indefinite. The use of intoxicating drugs, and especially of *charas* and *gánja*, is again shown as the most frequent physical cause of insanity; the total of alleged moral causes is comparatively small, but no doubt most causes of this nature come under the "unknown" category.

There were only four cases of cholera altogether, despite the epidemic which prevailed in many districts: at the asylum at Benares there was no case of cholera.

There were a few cases of fractures and injuries from violence; the usual cause is an unforeseen accident or quarrel among the lunatics; but the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals suspects that in a few cases there may have been roughness on the part of the warders. The latter have, however, no weapon of offence, nor is anything allowed within asylum precincts by which a serious injury could be inflicted.

The price of food-grains was high in 1887, which chiefly caused the increase in total charges from Rs. 58,218 to Rs. 60,373. There was a decrease in receipts from paying patients, *viz.*, to Rs. 431, from Rs. 554 in 1886 and Rs. 849 in 1885. As compared with the preceding year, there was a large decrease in these receipts at the Bareilly, Benares, and Lucknow Asylums; at Agra there was a considerable increase. It has been pointed out that it is the duty, both of Magistrates and Superintendents, to secure that all such patients as are in fair circumstances are paid for: this has been enjoined by the Government of India in the orders above quoted, and there is no reason to suppose that the lunatics now come in increasing proportion from the poorest classes. In the employment of lunatics, the best financial results were realized at the Bareilly Asylum. Employment on agricultural work is found the most profitable; but profit is a secondary object, and it would seem that manufactures and menial occupations are generally more conducive to an improvement in the lunatic's mental and physical condition than out-door labour.

A summary of the expenditure is given in the table below :—

Number.	Asylums.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazaar medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly	9,258 13 3	29 2 7	8,502 10 9	26 12 6	61 9 0	0 3 1	818 6 0	2 9 3	341 11 3	1 1 2
2	Benares	7,145 1 1	30 15 5	5,563 10 4	24 1 9	25 6 2	0 1 9	512 3 9	2 3 7	174 14 8	0 12 2
3	Agra	7,576 0 0	32 14 6	6,603 6 4	28 10 11	36 8 0	0 2 7	507 13 3	2 3 3	262 0 9	1 2 3
4	Lucknow	6,614 13 10	37 7 8	4,961 12 2	28 1 9	19 15 0	0 1 10	343 11 4	1 15 2	70 2 3	0 6 4
	Total ...	30,594 12 2	32 0 8	25,631 7 7	26 13 6	143 6 2	0 2 5	2,182 2 4	2 4 7	848 12 11	0 14 0

Number.	Asylums.	*Subsistence allowance.*		*European medicines.*		*Printing forms.*		*Repairs.*		*Grand Total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly	28 2 3	0 1 5	103 0 0	0 5 2	14 0 0	0 0 8	500 0 0	1 9 3	19,628 4 6	61 13 1
2	Benares	1 2 0	0 0 1	...	...	14 0 0	0 0 11	...	...	13,436 6 0	58 3 8
3	Agra	65 4 9	0 4 6	64 0 0	0 4 5	15 0 0	0 1 1	...	...	15,130 1 1	65 11 6
4	Lucknow	14 7 3	0 1 4	127 0 0	0 11 6	27 0 0	0 2 5	...	...	12,178 13 10	69 0 0
	Total ...	109 0 3	0 1 11	294 0 0	0 4 11	70 0 0	0 1 2	500 0 0	0 8 4	60,373 9 5	63 3 6

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

2.—Education.

The number of schools of all classes in 1886-87 and 1887-88, and the number of scholars that attended them, are shown in the following table :—

Class of school.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—Public Institutions.						
Arts colleges	14	15	1,059	1	1,173	1
Professional colleges ...	4	4	251	...	347	...
Secondary schools	620	578	65,007	1,572	61,769	1,743
Primary schools	5,322	4,964	171,812	9,661	163,280	10,022
Special training schools ...	13	12	382	6	402	4
Other special schools... ...	48	45	2,657	118	2,808	101
Total ...	6,021	5,618	241,168	11,358	229,779	11,871
B.—Private Institutions.						
Advanced	2,199	1,996	22,089	...	21,067	...
Elementary	4,667	4,148	53,208	1,758	47,551	1,630
Total ...	6,866	6,144	75,297	1,758	68,618	1,630
Grand Total ...	12,887	11,762	316,465	13,116	298,397	13,501

The total expenditure on Education under its two main divisions of direct charges (pay of teaching staff) and indirect charges (supervision, inspection, scholarships, buildings, and appliances) for the year under report and the preceding year was as follows :—

		Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	Direct	13,59,116	8,11,312	21,70,428
	Indirect	5,35,618	1,62,259	6,97,877
	Total ...	18,94,734	9,73,571	28,68,305
1887-88	Direct	13,60,736	8,60,989	22,21,725
	Indirect	5,20,062	1,54,145	6,74,207
	Total ...	18,80,798	10,15,134	28,95,932

Expenditure from public funds slightly decreased, while expenditure from other sources rose by Rs. 41,563. The figures, however, are inclusive of charges on account of the Roorkee Engineering College and the Medical School at Agra, institutions which are not under the Department of Public Instruction, nor reported on by

it. Excluding these charges, the total direct expenditure from all sources rose from Rs. 20,29,565 in 1887 to Rs. 20,77,090 in the year under report. This increase of Rs. 47,525 was entirely met from larger receipts under fees and endowments. Fees amounted to Rs. 3,49,018, against Rs. 2,90,646 in 1886-87 and Rs. 2,53,576 in 1885-86. The further development of this source of income is in every respect highly desirable. The State contributed 58 per cent. to the cost of colleges, 49 per cent. to the cost of secondary, and 87 per cent. to that of primary education.

The formal establishment of a University at Allahabad was effected in the year under review by the passing of Act XVIII of 1887. Preliminary arrangements essential to its working have now been completed, and in 1889 the University will actively enter upon its functions as an examining body. The growth of higher education in the Province is evidenced by the large increase during 1887-88 in the number of students enrolled in State and aided collegiate schools. The increase was from 489 to 650. Of the 650 students 538 belonged to the two State colleges at Allahabad and Benares and the three aided colleges at Lucknow, Agra, and Aligarh, while 112 represented the college classes of one State (at Fyzabad), one aided (at Bareilly), and six private high schools. The Muir College headed the list with 171 students, an increase of 30 on the attendance in 1887. The Canning College followed next with 128 students compared with 87 in the previous year. The college department of the Bareilly High School returned 45 students against 28 in 1887. The improved attendance at all these institutions is remarkable in that the increase is confined to self-supporting students. Considerably less than half the total number of collegiate students in these Provinces are now in receipt of scholarships. The increase has had the further effect of diminishing the average annual cost of each student to the State. In 1887 each student at the Muir College cost Rs. 406 a year, of which Rs. 363 came from public funds. In 1888 the cost was reduced to Rs. 352, of which Rs. 317 was from public funds. The expenditure at the Aligarh Muhammadan College was Rs. 396 against Rs. 580 in 1887, and of this Rs. 128 was contributed as a grant-in-aid by the State.

The result of the University examinations is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Candidates.		Passes.		Percentage of passes to candidates.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
M. A.	16	14	12	6	75	43
B. A.	79	88	40	66	51	75
F. A.	175	158	64	96	37	61
Entrance	776	741	350	477	45	64

The increase in the number of candidates, which was not considerable, is fully accounted for by the larger attendance at the colleges. Except as regards the M. A. examination, the results were very disappointing. The percentage of success fell from 75 to 51 per cent. in the B. A. examination, from 61 to 37 per cent. in the First Arts examination, and from 64 to 45 in the Entrance examination. This, it would seem, was partly due to the unusually high standard adopted by the examiners, as in the four principal *mufassil* colleges of Bengal also the percentage of success in the B. A. and F. A. examinations in the year under report was below the average. The marked ill-success of the Muir College, however, must be due to other causes. In the B. A. examination the college passed only 10 out of 26 candidates, and in the F. A. examination only 8 out of 36. Had the other colleges in the Provinces been equally unsuccessful, they would in the B. A. examination have passed only 20 instead of 30 students—the number who actually passed, and in the F. A. examination only 24 instead of 47. In both the B. A. and F. A. examinations the Agra College and Canning College did well. The success of the Bareilly College in passing five out

of seven candidates in the B. A. examination was highly creditable. As regards the Entrance examination, the standard of which is also said to have been unusually high, it was reported last year that in 1887, when 64 per cent. of the candidates from these Provinces passed, the standard had been greatly lowered as compared with previous years. The standard of 1888 seems, therefore, to have been a return to the normal state of things.

The two oriental colleges in the Provinces are the Canning College (oriental branch) and the Benares College. The number of students in the former increased slightly, and greater success was attained in the examinations of the Panjáb University in oriental studies. The average attendance at the Benares College showed a falling off of 49, the numbers being respectively 486 and 437 in 1886-87 and 1887-88. The decrease was nominal, being due to the greater strictness with which the attendance register was kept. The examinations conducted by the college authorities under rules sanctioned by the Department were well attended, and a fair measure of success was attained by the candidates. But examination statistics, which even in respect of English studies are an imperfect criterion of work, are of still less value in the conditions under which oriental learning is pursued. The incentive of a qualifying certificate for Government employ, which dominates the English studies of Indian youths, is absent in oriental colleges. Oriental learning is pursued for its own sake or as a preliminary to religious or scholastic vocations. It is difficult to convince students thus circumstanced of the disciplinary value of an examination, and the work done by a great institution like the Benares College would be very inadequately judged if examinations were taken as the sole test.

Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight candidates presented themselves at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle examination against 2,825 in the previous year; and 1,140 passed against 1,149 in 1886-87. The falling off in the number is accounted for by the decreasing number of persons in Government service who have been required to pass the examination as a condition of continuance in their offices. It is probable that this class of candidates will in a year or two entirely disappear from the lists, as no appointments to offices for which this educational qualification is prescribed are now made until the examination has been passed. Aided schools this year for the first time sent up more candidates than the Government schools, namely, 953 against 923, and passed 44·9 per cent. of these. The percentage of success in Government schools was higher (58·7); but the statistics of past years show that a steady and very gratifying progress in the educational results of aided schools is being made.

The Middle Class Vernacular examination, as the qualifying condition for appointment to vernacular posts of Rs. 10 and upwards in the Government service, has greater interest to the community at large than any other educational event in the year. In 1887-88 the candidates numbered 4,306 against 4,557 in 1886-87; and 1,770 passed against 1,658. Aided schools were poorly represented in this examination, as they sent up only 215 candidates, of whom 61 succeeded. "Private candidates" numbered 1,325 against 1,860 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the cause noted in the preceding paragraph. Candidates from Government schools numbered 2,766 against 2,501 in 1886-87, and the percentage of success was 53 against 52. The improvement in the Oudh schools is satisfactory. The falling off in the districts of the Benares Division indicated laxity of supervision and careless teaching which the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to bring prominently to the notice of the several District Boards. The figures in the margin show the nationality or caste of the successful candidates in each examination in the form of a percentage on the total number of successful candidates. As appointments to vacant

	Anglo-vernacular.	Middle.
Muhammadans	23	29
Brahmans, Banias, Kayasths,	59	57
Others	18	14

Government offices of Rs. 10 and upwards may be broadly said to be confined to persons who have passed one or other of these examinations, the figures have some importance. The preponderance of the Hindu literary castes which is seen in the above figures is what might be expected. The number of Muhammadans who succeed in qualifying for Government employ is satisfactory, and is on the increase.

The English schools in the Provinces for native boys, whether Government or aided, whether teaching up to the high or only to the middle standard, were as follows: 37 Government schools (including the collegiate school at Benares), of which 13 were high schools and 24 middle schools; and 69 aided schools, of which 26 were high schools and 3 aided collegiate schools, that is, high schools with collegiate classes attached. Taking the State schools first, the average attendance showed a further decline during the year under report. Last year the marked falling off was explained by the increase in the rates of school fees, and by the gradual closing in these schools of primary classes as fast as equivalent provision for elementary instruction in English and vernacular was made by means of branch aided schools. The last-named measure continued to affect the returns for 1887-88, as the numbers in the lower primary classes decreased by 449 on the figures for the previous year. In the other classes the decrease has been arrested, and it would seem that the section of the community which avails itself of the education given in English schools is accustoming itself to the higher scale of fees. The introduction of higher fees depends in each district on the consent of the District Boards, and it is satisfactory to notice that these bodies have so generally adopted a measure which is at once intrinsically right and which sets free local funds for other educational purposes. The closing of primary classes lessens the overcrowding complained of by the late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals; and now that the subject has attracted notice, the District Boards may be expected to give effect, as funds permit, to the recommendations of the medical inspecting officers. The sanitary and disciplinary arrangements of the numerous boarding-houses which have sprung up in connection with zila and tahsíli schools during the last few years require, however, immediate attention. The funds at the disposal of District Boards are limited, and the overcrowding to which exception is taken can in most districts only be obviated for the present by reducing the number of boarders. The general policy to be observed is, that the accommodation of all boarding-houses should be carefully examined, and overcrowding, where it exists, immediately lessened; that the fee-receipts from boarding-houses which have been made over to District Boards, should be utilized to improve and enlarge the buildings; and that by means of local committees of management or otherwise some moral supervision over boys thus brought together should be provided. This has particular reference to boarding-houses attached to outlying tahsíli schools. It is very questionable whether the majority of these hostels, as at present constituted, are not positively mischievous. The necessity for them is urged on the ground that the middle classes have now been generally suppressed in village schools, and that boys who want to pass the middle vernacular school are obliged to resort to the tahsíli town. So far as the contention is valid, it involves the admission that the change has been made without sufficient previous consideration whether satisfactory accommodation for boys coming from a distance could be provided at the tahsíli towns. However this may be, it is clear that a District Board ought not to start these boarding-houses and invite pupils by scholarships to resort to them unless it can place the

	1888.	1887.	1886.
In high classes ...	665	584	711
,, middle do.	1,754	1,685	1,778
,, upper primary classes ...	1,922	1,821	2,099
,, lower do. do. ...	1,896	2,345	3,217
	*6,237	6,435	7,805

* These figures are for 36 schools, the Benares Collegiate School not being included. The Benares figures are given below.

boys under some sort of discipline and control, and the Director of Public Instruction was directed to notice the matter fully in his next report and to keep the subject steadily before the Boards.

In the 60 aided English schools for native boys the number of boys in the classes reading up to the middle standard and in those reading up to the high standard, respectively, are shown on the margin. The State schools passed 132 students in the Entrance examination and the aided schools 87. In the Middle Anglo-Vernacular examination the State schools passed 489 students and the aided schools 379.

	Number of schools.	Boys in middle stage.	Boys in high stage.
High Schools.			
Missionary	18	839	350
Others	8	398	146
Middle Schools.			
Missionary	17	255	*Nil.*
Others	17	277	*Nil.*
Total ...	60	1,769	496
36 State Schools ...	...	1,754	665

The attendance in the one State collegiate school and the three aided collegiate schools for native boys is shown in the margin. The middle section of the Canning College was closed during the year on the opening of the Jubilee High School in Lucknow. Benares sent up 74 students to the Middle examination and 43 to the Entrance examination, and passed 51 and 25, respectively. Agra sent up 55 to the Middle and 60 to the Entrance, passing 19 and 25.

	In middle classes.	In high classes.
State.		
Benares	161	85
Aided.		
Canning	7	107
Agra	153	95
Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.	55	55

Each scholar at an aided school represents an average expenditure of Rs. 22·2, of which Rs. 8·5 falls on the State as a grant-in-aid. Each scholar at a State school represents an average expenditure of Rs. 32·8, of which Rs. 20·5 is from public funds and Rs. 12·3 from municipal contributions, fees, or endowments. In 1886 the average cost per pupil in the State schools was Rs. 27·2, of which Rs. 20·6 was from public funds. The increase in the cost per head during the last two years is due to the smaller attendance at zila schools through the measures referred to above. That the charge per head from public funds should have remained stationary is accounted for by the rapid growth of the fee income. In 1886 the expenditure met from fee receipts and from general revenues was as one to four: in 1888 it was as one to two.

Secondary vernacular education for native boys was provided principally by State middle schools, known as *tahsili*, *pargana*, or town schools, and by such of the State primary schools as teach up to the standard of the Middle Vernacular examination. Aided middle vernacular schools are few in number and unimportant. The State middle schools proper numbered 286 against 294 in 1887, and the pupils 28,219 against 27,018. The increase in the attendance is satisfactory, and it is very marked in the upper classes. The decrease in the schools is due to the erroneous inclusion in former reports of a few village schools having secondary classes. If to the middle schools proper all village schools with secondary classes are added, the number of State schools in which secondary vernacular classes existed in the year under report becomes 389. In 1887 it was 437. The decrease, which is large, is said to be due to the closing by District Boards of secondary classes in many village schools, where the means for instruction and the demand for secondary education were obviously insufficient.

Measures were taken during the year to improve and systematize the teaching in, and to raise the efficiency of the teachers and increase the usefulness of, village

schools. Codes of regulations for elementary schools have now been issued for both Provinces, and good progress appears to have been made in bringing the existing organization in the several districts into accordance with the principles of the Code. District Boards are the judges as to the extent to which effect can be immediately given to the Code; and the collateral instructions issued from the office of the Director of Public Instruction and the reports of Chairmen of certain Boards show that the rules are considered to meet a real necessity, and are being enforced with benefit to the conditions of the schools. The grading of salaries and their revision in the case of obviously underpaid men have in a good many districts necessitated a reduction in the number of schools; but it is evident from the reports that in most districts schools have hitherto been allowed to exist which were of no value to any one but the salaried teacher. Their abolition, in order to improve the efficiency of other schools, is no matter for regret, and it is hoped that the general introduction of small school fees, where parents are able to afford them, will supply District Boards with funds for adding to the number of existing schools as they are found necessary. One of the reforms introduced is the introduction of time-tables and standard courses of instruction, so arranged that each of the three classes (V, IV, and III) shall represent some substantial result or acquirements, should the student not desire, or not be able, to go any further. These reforms, conjoined with the attention given to the subject by Mr. Nesfield in Oudh and by Pandit Lakshmi Shankar in the Benares Division, have already produced many schools which, in the Director's opinion, would not unfavourably compare with a village board school in England.

Four thousand three hundred and eighty-five village schools were open during 1887-88 against 4,893 in 1886-87 and 4,974 in 1885-86. The decrease, the cause of which has been already noticed, is large. Some decrease in the number of pupils on the rolls was to be expected; but it does not exceed 9 per cent. on the figures for 1886, and is confined to the lowest classes, in which both attendance and instruction are to a great extent nominal. The figures for the upper primary classes show an actual increase; but the information before Government shows that the decrease is not to be regretted, and that a positive, though slow, advance in rural education has been made. Attention was given during the year to games and physical exercises. The condition of the school buildings in many districts still leaves much to be desired. They are said to be not kept in such good order by the District Boards as they were formerly by the Educational Department. The attention of the Boards was directed to the subject, and it was pointed out that in many cases the execution of repairs might be entrusted to individual members of the Boards who happen to reside near the several schools. Where this is not feasible, the Boards could employ the special agency for petty works which has been lately given them by Government.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Class III, IV — Upper primary	12,138	11,829	11,950
	19,830	17,819	17,195
Class V, VI, VII — Lower primary	23,696	23,168	24,814
	28,956	29,015	30,877
	71,141	81,635	87,578
Total ...	155,761	163,466	172,414

Aided primary schools for native boys are comparatively unimportant, numbering 144 in the year under report, and having an attendance of 6,255. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 44,000, public funds contributed Rs. 14,000. The results of the centre examinations in this class of schools were not satisfactory. With regard to the purely indigenous schools of the Province the information collected by the Department is, from the nature of the case, imperfect. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six institutions are returned "of an advanced character," with 21,067 scholars on the rolls, and 4,148 are returned as "elementary," with a supposed attendance of 48,500. A few of the former class of institutions receive grants-in-aid,

but without much appreciable result. None of the elementary schools have taken advantage of the offer of the Government to assist any which will teach a simple course of reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is not likely that to schools of this class, existing for special purposes and addressing themselves to particular sections of the community, official interference or aid, subject to the conditions which must accompany it, will be acceptable.

One hundred and sixty-three primary schools for native girls were maintained by District and Municipal Boards against 168 in the previous year. The number of pupils enrolled was 3,694 against 3,753, and the expenditure Rs. 18,074 against Rs. 18,240. The figures are not encouraging, and the District Boards which have closed schools of this class after a long experience of failure cannot be blamed. The statistics for aided girls' schools are more encouraging. One hundred and seventy-six schools educate 6,600 girls, at a total cost of nearly Rs. 90,000, of which public funds contribute Rs. 30,000. Nine of these schools teach up to the secondary standards. They are for the most part the outcome of missionary effort, and the testimony borne by the Director of Public Instruction to the work done by the missionary societies in the education of native girls is amply justified.

The growth of the European and Eurasian population in this country has increased the number of children requiring special instruction, while the fall in the value of silver relatively to gold makes it more difficult for parents to send their children to Europe. The schools for these classes will, from these causes, probably increase in importance both as to numbers and as to the quality of the instruction provided and the supervision exercised over the conduct and character of the students. During the year 39 such schools, with an attendance of 2,016 boys and girls, came under the grant-in-aid rules. The grants earned by them under the Code aggregated Rs. 67,062, and payments amounting to Rs. 2,613 were also made to defray the school fees and boarding charges of indigent children. The total expenditure from public funds thus amounted to Rs. 69,675 against Rs. 66,172 in 1886-87. The increase indicates improved results, as tested by the departmental examinations and a larger attendance. There was considerable progress in the numbers enrolled in the high and middle classes. The report of the Inspector of these institutions shows that the larger schools are generally in a satisfactory condition, and that the girls' schools are on the whole superior to the boys'.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 35 publications against 49 last year and 39 of the year before. The only noticeable work is "Indian Architecture of to-day as exemplified in the new building in the Bulandshahr district," by F. S. Growse, Esq., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service. The other works are chiefly those designed to help the students, and present no noticeable features.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 452 publications against 522 last year and 491 the year before last. The noticeable works are—

"Risala-i-Fan-i-Taswir Kasi bil'aks," a useful little book on photography.

"Ghayat-ul-Autar," in four volumes. An Urdu translation of a well-known comprehensive and authoritative work on Muhammadan Law, *viz.*, Durrul Mukhtar, extending over 2,800 pages. A useful work, and one which if translated into English would be of material help to our Law Courts.

The medical publications during the year, "Sawal-o-Jawab" and "Risala-i-Hifz-i-Sihat," are sanitary primers in verse and prose respectively, and "Mukhtasar Risala-i-Hifz-i-Sihat" is also on the same subject. The other noticeable works are "Risala-i-Tarif-un-Nabz," a treatise on the pulse; "Risala-i-Tashrih-i-Chechak," a treatise on small-pox; and "Risala-i-Vaccination," a treatise on vaccination.

"Minhaz-us-Sálikin," a translation of the well-known work of Yoga Vashishth on philosophy.

"Risala-i-Jawahir," also an old book on philosophy, by Kasim Miyan, who flourished in the reign of Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. It is in the dialect as then spoken, and takes the form of an allegorical story in which the Soul, Man, Satan, and the Virtues are personified.

"Durgesanandini," a translation of a celebrated Bengali novel, Durgesanandini.

"Majmua-i-Tawarikh-i-Riyasat-hai-Kohistan-i-Panjab," Part I, is a historical account of the State of Suket, one of the hill States of the Panjáb, by Munshi Hardayal Singh, Superintendent of the State.

Among the medical works, Doctor Mukand Lal's useful *Materia Medica* is republished for the fourth time, and the Ilaj-ul-Ghuraba, translated by Hakím Ghulam Imam, is republished for the ninth time.

"Sawanih-i-Umri-i-Lord Lawrence" is a biography of Lord Lawrence by Munshi Zawwar Husain. It is a translation of Bosworth Smith's work.

"Amalnama-i-Rus" is an Urdu translation of the History of Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., D.C.L., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"Tarjama-i-Kanun-i-Buali Sena" is a translation from Arabic of the well-known work of Buali Sena on the Greek system of medicine.

"Tazkirah-i-Halat-i-Rus" is an account of Russia, by Sayyid Muhammad Sajjad Husain.

"Sawanih-i-Telemachos" is an Urdu version of the adventures of Telemachus by Diwan Jani Bihari Lal.

Among the medical works "Tiryak-i-Akbar" is a treatise on poison.

"Bhul Bhulaiyan" is an Urdu version of Shakespear's "Comedy of Errors."

"Risala-i-Ujala-i-Jiryan fi Tadabir-i-Hifz-i-Sihat wa Baka-in-Nasl-ul-Insan," by Shaikh Imam-ud-din Ahmad, is a medical work on the treatment of urinary diseases.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 262 publications against 468 of the last year and 295 of the year before last. The following are noticeable :—

"Mahajani Sarraf wa Byopari ke Kaide ka Khulasa" is an abstract of the technical language and rules observed by native bankers.

"Amrit Sagar" and "Vaidya ka Sagar" are works on medicine.

A Hindi version of Doctor Mukand Lal's *Materia Medica* in Urdu.

"Lilavati" is an ancient and well-known work on mathematics, translated from the original Sanskrit into Hindi verse.

"Jala-dvara-rogonki Chikitsa Vidhi" is a work on hydropathy.

"Nighanta" is a vocabulary of medicines in detail, with their respective qualities.

"Nighanta-ratnakar" is a translation from the original Sanskrit, containing the uses of all medicines, with their synonyms.

"Videsa-Yatra Vichar" contains a discussion on the propriety of going to England and other countries.

"Ganjina-i-Zira'at" is a small treatise on agriculture.

"Maha-kavi Chand Bardai Krit Prithiraja-rase ki Pratham Samraksha" is a work relating to the age of Chand Bardai's work in the Prithirasa.

"Bhagyavati" is a work published by a native lady to aid in female education.

"Saundarya-manjari" is a Hindi translation of a work by a Bengali lady on "Widow marriage."

"Ramayan Adhyatma Vichar," by Pandit Yamuna Shankar Panchauli, is a translation from a Sanskrit work on the esoteric exposition of the deeds of Rama.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 42 publications against 44 last year and 58 the year before last. There are only two works noticeable published in this language, *viz.*, (1) "Vedanta-Siddhantadars," which treats of the doctrines of the Vedanta Philosophy; and (2) "Nyaya Siddhanta-manjari-Vrihat-tarka Prakasabidhya Vyakhyaya Sameta," relating to the aphorisms of the Nyaya Philosophy.

Works in the Arabic language.—There were 25 publications against 50 last year and 44 the year before last. The following are noticeable :—

"Al Jildani-ul-Awwalin Minal Hidaya" and "Kaduri" are the two standard works on the Muhammadan Law.

"Kutbi," a work on logic, (Supplement) "Zakhirat-ul-Ukba-li Shahr Sadr-ish Shari'at-ul-Uzma," is a commentary on Sharh-i-Wikaya, the well-known work on Muhammadan Law.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 65 publications against 119 last year and 103 the year before. The only noticeable work is "Jami-ush-Shifaya wa Hadat-i-Camerinea," a medical work jointly edited by Nawab Hakim Shifa-ud-daula and J. Cameron, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, on the English system of medicine.

Polyglot works.—There were 197 publications against 248 last year and 260 the year before last.

The following works are noticeable :—

"Tahkikat-i-Nadira Tibbi al Ma'ruf ba Mutradat Hindi" is a medical work.

"Urwat-ul-Waska fit Tamin bil Ikhfa" is a work on the modern controversy which has lately arisen among the Muhammadans as to whether the word "Amen" should be uttered in a loud or low voice at the conclusion of the prayers.

"Mazak-ul-Arifin-Tarjama-i-Ahya-i-Ulum-ud-din," a work of 3,010 pages on morals, Sufi-ism, and religion.

"Kawaim-fi-Ahadis-in-Nabiyy-il-Karim" on the traditional law of the Muhammadans.

"Tasanif-i-Ahmadaya," by the Hon'ble Maulvi Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, K.C.S.I., which treats of the (1) early religious history before the advent of the Muhammadan religion, (2) propriety of mixing and eating with the Christians, Jews, &c., (3) history and geography of Arabia.

Of the periodicals started during the year "Ayur-Vedoddhar," a medical journal, "Nama-i-Muzlum" and "Risala-i-Kayasth-dharma Sabha," on social improvement, are noticeable.

The "Instructor," a scientific periodical, and the useful journal "Risala-i-Mufid-ul-Muzarain," appear to have been stopped. The other journals continue to be published as before.

The total number of publications during the year was 1,078.

A statement showing the number of publications in each town is appended :

Place of publication.	Total number of works.	Place of publication.	Total number of works.
Lucknow	284	Aligarh	4
Agra	255	Fatehgarh	4
Cawnpore	86	Bijnor	3
Meerut	158	Muzaffarnagar	2
Benares	80	Muttra	2
Allahabad	77	Saháranpur	1
Bareilly	33	Fatehpur	1
Moradabad	30	Gházipur	1
Budaun	19	Gorakhpur	1
Jaunpur	12		
Roorkee	10		
Mirzapur	9		
Etáwáh	6	Total ...	1,078

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement shows the number of vernacular newspapers published in Upper India in 1887 :—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1887.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1887.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1887.
North-Western Provinces.	13	4	1	51	2	...	...	71	12	11	60
Oudh	8	2	1	7	1	...	2	21	2	4	17
Panjáb	3	2	1	35	1	4	1	47	4	5	42
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Central India ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	3
Rájputána	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	1	1	4
Total ...	24	8	3	104	5	4	3	151	20	21	130

None of the new papers were of much importance except the *Khattri Hitkári*, which is a national journal of the Khattri community, printed at Agra.

The following statement shows the linguistic classification of vernacular newspapers published in each Province in Upper India in 1887 :—

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	55	18	43	2	2	1	121
Hindi	11	3	3	...	...	1	18
Hindi-Urdu	4	...	...	...	...	2	6
Maráthi-Hindi	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gurmukhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Maráthi-English	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Total ...	71	21	47	4	3	5	151

European politics excited but little discussion during the year. The papers were filled with accounts of the movements and doings of Mahárája Dalip Singh,

which proved the most engrossing topic. The escape of Ayub Khan, the Jubilee, the treatment of the Native Princes in England, and the Nizám's offer were also subjects which were much discussed.

The papers frequently blamed the Amír of Kabul for his mismanagement and extortions, animadverting on the decline of trade, the depression of agriculture, and the critical state of affairs in general in his dominions. The settlement of the Afghan boundary question was not regarded as permanent, no reliance on Russian promises being considered possible.

The escape of Ayub Khan was noticed as a serious matter for the British Government and the source of fresh complications in Afghanistan; his surrender, when announced, was considered most opportune.

All the papers without exception ridiculed Dalíp Singh's claims and pretensions, stating that no harm would have been done even had he been allowed to land in India; that he was most foolish to quarrel with the British Government, and that the best thing he could do was to apologize and return to England.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* stated that the memory of Sikh tyranny would induce the Muhammadan frontier tribes and Muhammadan population of the Panjáb to oppose any Russian advance instigated by Dalíp Singh, while a correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* of 25th May declared that when he reached Central Asia the Kuka Sikhs, who are disaffected and hold secret meetings, would rebel.

His proclamation was adversely criticized and ridiculed by most papers. The Lahore journals, and many others, announced that copies of this seditious paper had been received by numerous editors, but had been torn up and treated as waste paper.

As regards Kashmír, the chief topic discussed during the year was the appointment of Diwán Lachhman Dás as Prime Minister. Some journals took the view that, with the help of the Council, he had deprived the Mahárája of all but nominal power, and had treated the old State officials with such undue severity that they were living in constant fear of dismissal or other punishment. Others, on the other hand, praised the appointment, and attributed the complaints to the fact that the Diwán had put a stop to the peculations of dishonest officials and had introduced unpopular economies.

The action of the Nizám in paying the late Sir Salar Jang's debts was generally noticed with approval, and his offer of a loan of 60 lakhs for three years to the British Government excited, as was to be expected, much discussion. The general view was that it would not be expedient for the British Government to accept it; but that if it was accepted, a return should be made by the restoration of the Berars to the Nizám. It was hinted that the offer was not voluntary, and that other Native States would be expected to follow the Nizám's example and make similar offers.

The death of the Nawáb of Rámpur was noticed with regret. He was remarkable, it was said, for his profound Persian learning, generosity, and strict adherence to the tenets of the Muhammadan faith. He gained popularity by his generosity, politeness, and piety. The heir-apparent was said to have none of the virtues of his father; while his health was bad, and people were already disgusted with his tyranny. The appointment of a Council was recommended.

At the commencement of the year, the second National Congress which assembled at Calcutta during the Christmas week of 1886, attracted considerable attention. The majority of the papers that criticized it considered it a thoroughly representative assembly composed of members drawn from all classes throughout India, the legitimate aim of which was to agitate in a constitutional manner for the redress of grievances. The refusal of the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta and the

Muhammadan Literary Society to join the Congress, on the ground that it was inexpedient to try and force the hands of a Government which was willing to do all in its power to carry out reforms, excited much discussion.

Muhammadan papers expressed the opinion that the Congress was merely promoted by educated Hindus anxious to promote their own interests; while Hindu papers reported that Muhammadans, instead of co-operating, kept themselves aloof in order to ingratiate themselves with Government.

Less interest seems to have been felt in the third National Congress to be held at Madras during the Christmas holidays of 1887.

The general opinion as to the Jubilee was that in addition to public rejoicings and festivities, almsgiving, bestowal of titles, displays of fireworks, and release of prisoners, some extraordinary concessions and privileges should be granted by Government in accordance with oriental custom on such occasions. It was proposed that the subscriptions should be utilized on the establishment of technical colleges, industrial schools, a university, a Hindu college, and orphanages. Among the concessions suggested were the prohibition of the slaughter of kine, the grant of a permanent settlement, the grant of a month's pay to Government servants, the repeal of the Arms Act, exemption in certain cases from passing the middle class examination, the revival of the *panchâyet* system for civil suits, and the privilege of electing Members of Legislative Councils.

In February, the majority of the newspapers had a Jubilee issue printed in red or golden letters, referring in loyal terms to the reason of the festivities, and giving a full account of them. In many cases congratulatory poems and pictures of Her Majesty were also published.

In June, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England, reference was again made to the subject, and satisfaction was expressed at the honor done to the Native Princes, until the English papers announced that some of them had not been treated with due consideration. The matter, however, did not seem to create much interest, comparatively a few papers only alluding to it, and attributing the slights, if any, to unintentional mistakes on the part of Government officials.

Legislation attracted little attention. A few papers published a detailed criticism of the Panjâb Tenancy Bill; and in commenting on the Bengal Civil Courts' Bill, several deprecated the withdrawal from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges of the power of filling up vacancies in their ministerial staff, on the ground that they would be likely to make better appointments than the District Judges.

Little sympathy was expressed for Rukhmi Bai. One or two papers were in favour of modifying the provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, with a view to exempting women from liability to imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights; but the majority of the Hindu newspapers that noticed the subject considered that this would be a great mistake and an unwarranted interference in religious matters.

The proposed enactment of a Medical Regulation Act was noticed with disapproval as likely to impose undue restrictions upon *vaidyas* and *hakims*.

The proceedings of the Public Service Commission were freely criticized. Several papers advocated the raising of the age limit for the Civil Service examination to 22 or 23, many suggesting also that examinations should be held in India as well as in England.

What were known as the Rangpur deer case and the Cambay case attracted considerable attention. The action of the Bengal Government in punishing the officials in the former case, and the conclusion arrived at by the Commission of

Inquiry and the Bombay Government as to Mr. Wilson's guilt in the latter case were noticed with approval.

Many complaints were made regarding the adulteration of ghí, and it was suggested that action might be taken in municipalities to prevent it, and that Government should suppress the practice.

In September the arrangements made for regulating the religious ceremonies of the Hindus and Muhammadans were criticized, and satisfaction expressed that there was no outbreak. The special tax levied from the inhabitants of Delhi was much complained of. The Hindu papers suggested that killing of cows was the source of the ill-feeling; while the Muhammadan papers said that there was no remedy so long as the Muhammadans remained inferior in numbers and education to the Hindus.

Of educational matters the subject of examinations as usual was much discussed. Irregularities at the Panjáb University examinations, especially the disclosure of questions previous to the examinations, were noticed, and the difficulty of the questions set at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination in the North-Western Provinces was complained of. Proposals were made that the Allahabad University should hold examinations in the native system of medicine. The founding of scholarships for Muhammadan students by municipal boards in the Panjáb was highly approved of by several papers, and recommendation made that municipal boards in the Central Provinces should adopt the same course.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section on above, see pages 284 and 285 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(This heading is blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

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CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[For standard section on above, see page 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.]

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

[For sections on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The forms of the statements which accompany the Superintendent's annual Note on the working of the Government Press were revised during the year, chiefly with the view of showing distinctly in one separate statement the actual cash transactions of the Press office, and in another the total working of the Press (*i.e.*, inclusive of supplies to it for which the Government pays direct on the one hand, and of work done for the Government on the other). The latter form renders it possible, by a comparison of totals at the foot, to show what pecuniary advantage or disadvantage—in view of the prevailing market rates—has resulted to the Government in the year from the maintenance of the Press; apart from the administrative object secured by having the institution under Government control. The appendices now adopted are not technical and completed trade accounts; but the latter are available on the occasion of any inquiry. A complete revised scale of charges, assimilating the rates as far as possible to those actually charged by commercial firms in these Provinces, was sanctioned by Government in June, 1887.

The disbursements of the Press during 1887-88 were Rs. 2,73,090: and the cash realizations Rs 34,215. The total receipts (Rs 65,773) includes Rs. 18,779 value of work outturned for other Governments and Rs. 12,779 on account of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular middle class examinations.

The total cost (including interest on capital invested in stock, rent of premises, and depreciation) of the Press to Government during 1887-88 was Rs. 4,63,739 and the total yield or outturn, whether on payment or for the public service, was of the value of Rs 4,85,206. In other words, the calculated pecuniary benefit to Government in the year from keeping up an establishment of its own, was Rs. 21,467. The value of the work done in 1886-87 had been Rs. 4,39,364 so that there was a considerable increase of the outturn: and there was at the same time a reduction in the total expenditure in salaries and overtime from Rs. 1,53,786 to Rs. 1,51,185. Under Deputation and Travelling Allowance, also, a reduction of Rs. 3,529 was effected by sending a smaller staff to Naini Tal. The total decrease in the charges for the Camp Press was Rs. 9,011. The arrangements introduced proved efficient, and the saving will be a permanent one. The largest profits in any one department were realized in the Bindery, where a net surplus of Rs. 19,885, or more than 70 per cent., was earned on an outlay of Rs. 27,215.

Rupees 910 were owing to the Press on 1st April, 1888, which is the lowest figure at which claims for the year, as yet unrealized, have ever stood The greater part is in course of realization.

The stock of the Press was maintained at practically the same quantity during the year. The total value of stock on 1st April, 1887, was Rs. 3,36,450, and on 1st April, 1888, Rs. 3,35,599 The total amount of Government property which the Press comprises, including Rs. 3,50,000 on account of the Press building, is estimated at a value, on 1st April, 1888, of Rs. 7,07,065.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The disbursements of the Government Book Depôt were Rs. 7,013 and the cash receipts Rs. 10,420, Rs. 4,409 of which were from the public for books supplied from store Books of the value of Rs. 24,740 were received from Government offices: and this sum, together with the Rs. 7,013 abovementioned, constitutes an outlay of Rs. 31,753 incurred in keeping up the Depôt. Rupees 10,420 was, as above stated, the value of books sold or services rendered, which was credited to Government, and books worth Rs. 11,112 were supplied to public officers: the total return, therefore, to Government was Rs. 21,532. This would leave Rs. 10,221 excess outlay. The effect on stock, however, stood thus—

	Rs.
Received	24,740
Issued	15,522
Increase to value of stock	9,218

The estimated value exceeds the real value of the books: but there is no means of ascertaining the latter till actual sale, and accepting the former, the net expenditure by Government on keeping up the Book Depôt during 1887-88 was (Rs. 10,221 —Rs. 9,218) Rs. 1,003. Two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-eight books of a nominal value of Rs. 1,03,265, for which there was no use nor any prospect of sale, were destroyed and sold as waste paper, the greater part under orders of the Government, the remainder under those of the High Court and the Board of Revenue. The estimated value of the stock in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 1,80,009.

The rules for the management of official libraries worked satisfactorily during the year The arrangements for comparing the receipts shown by district Treasuries with the accounts of the Press and the Book Depôt have been simplified, and now give no difficulty. Nearly all discrepancies between the Press accounts and those of the Accountant-General had been removed before submission of the report.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nipál; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—Physical

Form A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,495
2	Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	1,427,721
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,063,953
4	Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,512,627
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214,080	1,220,351
6	Aligarh ...	1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,249,589
	Total ...	7,235,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,237,736
7	Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	924,610
8	Agra ...	1,187,840	...	...	...	1,187,840	1,181,095
9	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,101,151
10	Mainpuri ...	1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,540
11	Etáwah ...	1,084,160	...	...	...	1,084,160	1,082,380
12	Etah ...	1,112,960	...	...	...	1,112,960	1,118,002
	Total ...	6,503,680	...	...	...	6,503,680	6,493,778
13	Bijnor ...	1,196,902	...	...	...	1,196,902	1,213,348
14	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,460,464
15	Budaun ...	1,271,680	...	...	...	1,271,680	1,288,366
16	Bareilly ...	1,623,040	604,800	...	604,800	1,018,240	1,022,295
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,248	...	...	...	1,117,248	1,114,713
18	Pílibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	878,864
	Total ...	7,561,510	604,800	...	604,800	6,956,710	6,978,050
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,508,692
20	Fatehpur ...	1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,038,609
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	1,959,168	1,959,153
22	Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,710
23	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,819,215
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	...	...	992,640	991,849
	Total ...	9,249,984	456,960	...	456,960	8,793,024	8,782,228
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,375,000
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	...	1,751,545	1,751,545	1,591,175	1,591,175
27	Benares ...	641,920	...	76,589	76,589	565,331	565,331
28	Gházipur ...	(a) 935,952	...	3,987	3,987	931,965	930,865
29	Gorakhpur ...	2,942,784	...	...	...	2,942,784	(b) 2,928,710
30	Basti ...	1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	(b) 1,780,248
31	Ballia ...	(a) 746,608	...	...	...	746,608	744,854
	Total ...	11,745,856	...	1,832,121	1,832,121	9,913,735	9,916,183

(a) Difference from last year's figures due to transfers to Ballia.
(b) Present year's figures are according to recent settlement.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30*th June*, 1887.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
90,655	6,891	97,546	91,771	109,142	200,913	(c) 465,036	1
824,506	61,443	885,949	147,586	141,487	289,073	(c) 252,699	2
686,743	56,989	743,732	167,316	152,905	320,221	...	3
1,097,402	40,621	1,138,023	195,639	178,965	374,604	...	4
855 029	38,386	893,415	189,765	137,171	326,936	...	5
895,563	36,082	931,645	110,262	207,682	317,944	...	6
4,449,898	240,412	4,690,310	902,339	927,352	1,829,691	717,735	
702,153	40,474	742,627	119,296	62,687	181,983	...	7
768,880	42,479	811,359	148,912	220,824	369,736	...	8
611,514	82,296	693,810	167,388	239,953	407,341	...	9
570,317	50,750	621,067	143,496	321,977	465,473	...	10
552,055	27,868	579,923	257,417	245,040	502,457	...	11
620,840	106,810	727,650	166,503	223,849	390,352	...	12
3,825,759	350,677	4,176,436	1,003,012	1,314,330	2,317,342	...	
627,492	93,035	720,527	304,881	127,835	432,716	(d) 60,105	13
1,008,151	88,638	1,096,789	250,033	113,642	363,675	...	14
892,825	78,429	971,254	193,452	123,660	317,112	...	15
752,033	47,938	799,971	107,311	115,013	222,324	...	16
711,882	72,795	784,677	223,010	107,026	330,036	...	17
409,169	52,516	461,685	246,140	73,994	320,134	97,045	18
4,401,552	433,351	4,834,903	1,324,827	661,170	1,985,997	157,150	
842,785	39,182	881,967	221,564	405,161	626,725	...	19
576,875	20,380	597,255	170,987	270,367	441,354	...	20
970,490	133,753	1,104,243	481,474	297,982	779,456	(e) 75,454	21
800,018	103,270	903,288	320,846	233,966	554,812	(e) 6,610	22
1,102,135	50,997	1,153,132	249,561	416,522	666,083	...	23
623,229	36,171	659,400	160,051	172,398	332,449	...	24
4,915,532	383,753	5,299,285	1,604,483	1,796,396	3,400,879	82,064	
834,746	41,930	876,676	165,270	333,054	498,324	...	25
613,193	152,867	766,060	440,893	305,374	746,267	78,848	26
416,054	15,683	431,737	70,843	62,751	133,594	...	27
638,374	32,041	670,415	130,924	129,526	260,450	...	28
1,836,402	133,961	1,970,363	582,817	271,338	854,155	104,192	29
1,156,051	39,761	1,195,812	390,008	194,428	584,436	...	30
546,479	27,878	544,357	90,065	110,432	200,497	...	31
6,011,299	444,121	6,455,420	1,870,820	1,406,903	3,277,723	183,040	

(c) Including area under the jurisdiction of District Officers.
(d) Difference of 391 acres due to a transfer of the portion reported to be cultivated to columns 7 and 8.
(e) Difference from last year due to the figures of that year being returned by the Conservator in round numbers.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—Physical

Form A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	*Deduct.*			*Net area dealt with in this return.*	
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to the village papers.
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.).*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi ...	1,002,752	...	97,920	97,920	904,832	(a) 874,788
33	Jalaun ...	1,000,212	54,528	...	54,528	945,684	946,618
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	1,246,080	1,246,344
	Total ...	3,249,044	54.528	97,920	152,448	3,096,596	3,067,750
35	Kumaun ...	3,840,000	...	2,844,203	2,844,203	995,797	995,797
36	Garhwál ...	6,195,200	2,675,200	219,280	2,894,480	3,300,720	3,300,886
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	600,292
	Total ...	10,625,920	2,675,200	3,063,483	5,738,683	4,887,237	4,896,975
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	56,171,770	3,791,488	4,993,524	8,785,012	47,386,758	47,372,700
	Oudh.						*
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	...	...	...	625,280	619,047
2	Unao ...	1,111,385	...	...	...	1,111,385	1,139,198
3	Bara Banki ...	1,105,920	...	...	...	1,105,920	1,117,168
	Total ...	2,842,585	...	...	...	2,842,585	2,875,413
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,840	...	4,196	4,196	1,407,644	1,437,705
5	Hardoi ...	1,463,040	...	...	...	1,463,040	1,484,415
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	...	...	...	1,896,320	1,897,204
	Total ...	4,771,200	...	4,196	4,196	4,767,004	4,819,324
7	Fyzabad ...	1,055,360	...	...	...	1,055,360	1,118,208
8	Bahraich ...	1,692,800	...	...	...	1,692,800	1,710,401
9	Gonda ...	1,807,360	...	...	...	1,807,360	1,843,145
	Total ...	4,555,520	...	...	...	4,555,520	4,671,754
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	...	...	...	1,121,280	1,123,823
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	...	...	...	1,088,640	1,094,045
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	...	...	...	933,120	921,272
	Total ...	3,143,040	...	...	...	3,143,040	3,139,140
	Total, Oudh ...	15,312,345	...	4,196	4,196	15,308,149	15,505,631

(a) Difference from last year's figures due to transfers to Gwalior State.
* Forest figures are included in this column.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30*th June*, 1887—(concluded).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
399,859	48,788	448,647	245,181	157,432	402,613	(*b*) 23,528	32
582,554	42,143	624,697	147,123	174,798	321,921	...	33
302,214	107,549	409,763	507,705	233,438	741,143	(*c*) 95,438	34
1,284,627	198,480	1,483,107	900,009	565,668	1,465,677	118,966	
253,047	58,212	311,259	10,618	...	10,618	(*c*) 673,920	35
118,865	16,981	135,846	...	...	...	(*c*)3,165,040	36
206,290	16,853	223,143	226,357	31,641	257,998	(*c*) 119,151	37
578,202	92,046	670,248	236,975	31,641	268,616	3,958,111	
25,466,869	2,142,840	27,609,709	7,842,465	6,703,460	14,545,925	5,217,066	
356,870	12,000	368,870	118,519	131,658	250,177	...	1
619,601	30,793	650,394	258,998	229,806	488,804	...	2
725,753	23,149	748,902	211,191	157,075	368,266	...	3
1,702,224	65,942	1,768,166	588,708	518,539	1,107,247	...	
933,351	77,439	1,010,790	265,082	161,833	426,915	...	4
921,819	60,358	982,177	306,860	195,388	502,238	...	5
782,556	131,361	913,917	556,541	161,799	718,340	264,947	6
2,637,726	269,158	2,906,884	1,128,473	519,020	1,647,493	264,947	
676,800	19,191	695,991	226,700	195,517	422,217	...	7
901,836	60,327	962,163	409,292	130,925	540,217	208,021	8
1,177,389	52,788	1,230,177	337,134	176,697	513,831	99,137	9
2,756,025	132,306	2,888,331	973,126	503,139	1,476,265	307,158	
597,741	13,025	610,766	261,010	252,047	513,057	...	10
608,336	13,092	621,428	255,119	217,498	472,617	...	11
499,857	11,636	511,493	163,471	246,308	409,779	...	12
1,705,934	37,753	1,743,687	679,600	715,853	1,395,453	...	
8,801,909	505,159	9,307,068	3,369,907	2,256,551	5,626,458	572,105	

(*b*) Difference from last year due to the figures of that year being returned by the Conservator in round numbers.

(*c*) Including area under the jurisdiction of District Officers.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1887.

Number.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	9·15	54·20	0·71	64·06	60·6	78·5	68·3	60·5	69·2	64·0	38·5	54·2	45·0	W. S. W.	W. S. W.	S. W.	
2	Ránikhet	6·34	33·49	0·80	40·63	63·8	82·0	72·6	62·8	75·2	67·7	41·6	59·5	50·1	S. W.	W. S. W.	S. W.	
3	Pithoragarh	10·05	37·46	1·17	48·68	63·7	83·4	73·6	66·0	79·0	71·7	42·6	62·9	52·5	S. E.	S. S. E.	S. E.	
4	Dehra	3·93	78·48	0·66	83·07	75·0	98·0	86·4	74·0	84·1	78·1	45·7	68·4	55·1	W. N. W.	W. S. W.	W. N. W.	
5	Roorkee	3·87	42·36	0·51	46·74	79·0	107·1	92·3	78·1	90·1	83·2	43·6	73·7	57·1	W. S. W.	S.	W. S. W.	
6	Meerut	2·51	24·32	0·41	27·24	78·7	105·8	92·0	77·9	91·3	83·7	45·5	74·0	57·8	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.	
7	Bareilly	3·54	37·78	0·38	41·70	79·5	105·6	92·6	78·4	91·6	84·1	46·2	75·8	59·3	N. W.	S. E.	W. N. W.	
8	Agra	1·13	41·84	0·07	43·04	85·0	111·8	98·3	79·2	90·9	85·1	50·3	77·9	63·9	W. N. W.	N.	N. W.	
9	Lucknow	0·78	33·81	0·65	35·24	80·3	106·7	93·4	78·7	92·3	84·0	45·7	77·5	60·3	N. N. W.	N. N. E.	N. N. W.	
10	Gorakhpur	3·56	23·79	11·01	38·36	78·7	100·6	88·6	79·9	92·1	85·1	49·7	73·8	61·1	W.	E. S. E.	W. N. W.	
11	Gházipur	5·97	27·09	3·07	36·13	79·0	102·7	90·4	79·7	90·2	84·5	50·7	74·0	62·6	W. S. W.	S. E.	W. S. W.	
12	Benares	2·60	27·12	3·84	33·56	80·3	104·1	91·8	79·2	91·9	83·8	47·9	76·0	60·7	W.	E.	W.	
13	Allahabad	2·42	33·24	1·32	36·98	80·6	105·9	93·3	78·3	90·7	83·7	47·3	77·3	61·7	N. W.	E.	N. W.	
14	Jhánsi	0·84	51·00	0·71	52·55	86·1	111·4	98·0	77·3	88·6	81·1	51·8	82·2	65·2	S. W.	S. W.	W.	
	General mean ...	2·73	34·23	2·19	39·15	80·7	106·1	93·1	78·7	91·0	83·8	47·9	76·2	61·0				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Mushtaq Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	31	Privately ...	In the management of his own territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has two sons.	The Rámpur jágir has an area of about 941 square miles: a population of 541,014. The revenue of 1887-88 was Rs. 21,88,788 and the annual expenditure about Rs. 14,53,799. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 2,660. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth and groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,871 men of all arms, besides 1,199 military police.
Benares.	Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahadur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhunihar).	68	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1771. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadohi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental somewhat exceeding eight lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and his Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput (lunar race).	15	Is being educated at home by a private tutor.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	...	Succeeded on the 7th February, 1887, on the death of his father. The State is at present governed by a Council, of which the late Rája's brother is President. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836 and the revenue is about Rs. 1,42,190. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	...	1,195	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,675	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,356	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1.457	671,690	Muttra 47,483
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 160,203
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 62,437
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,739	756,523	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	721,450	Nagina 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	1,987	906,451	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,746	856,946	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,639	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 148,547
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	4	1	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	3	1	1,003	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,462	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorákhpur	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mendhawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	1	1,167	937,280	Rasra 11,224
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,637	361,702	Jhánsi 25,872
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,477	418,142	Kálpí 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	6,000	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,500	345,629	... ...
37	Taráí	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	179	65	81,914	32,748,603	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 54,376
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,305	987,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,740
9	Bahraich	3	1	2,740	878.048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultanpur	4	2	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partabgarh 5,852
	Total, Oudh ...	43	35	24,244	10,387,741	

* Includes Rs. 15,73,555-15-11

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1886-87 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Number.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
964	5	17	45	13	300	1,08,575 0 0	75,334 9 9	3,27,303 2 7	1
1,595	13	19	27	21	878	3,02,704 0 0	11,83,465 14 3	18,10,609 0 4	2
896	10	20	24	12	679	1,99,121 0 0	12,22,822 6 10	16,96,986 5 2	3
1,517	19	27	18	17	1,388	3,86,371 0 0	21,98,589 8 8	32,39,954 6 2	4
1,498	13	24	31	8	843	2,43,335 0 0	12,39,210 13 0	17,41,173 8 5	5
1,736	19	31	38	20	993	3,15,319 0 0	23,22,065 0 3	30,63,944 15 6	6
848	15	29	22	19	845	3,35,517 0 0	15,19,472 3 9	20,20,718 15 0	7
1,195	20	35	28	4	1,303	3,10,507 0 0	17,84,122 4 9	26,04,137 13 11	8
1,715	18	25	29	19	888	3,27,491 0 0	12,36,177 2 0	17,85,135 5 3	9
1,374	15	15	15	10	535	2,12,922 0 0	13,12,025 8 6	17,38,969 8 2	10
1,475	13	18	24	13	534	3,16,450 0 0	13,41,378 4 3	17,71,055 5 1	11
1,482	14	15	34	12	620	2,48,190 0 0	12,07,340 8 9	15,90,836 12 10	12
2,027	12	19	24	8	635	3,04,168 0 0	11,85,828 11 4	15,62,292 6 6	13
2,433	20	37	28	11	975	4,26,100 0 0	14,59,156 11 8	21,29,725 4 3	14
1,827	15	20	26	20	623	3,24,798 0 0	10,45,311 0 5	14,49,917 10 9	15
1,923	17	26	17	15	1,019	3,89,814 0 0	13,50,861 4 11	19,92,141 13 9	16
2,020	15	33	28	22	673	3,18,510 0 0	11,77,161 1 0	19,16,825 1 2	17
1,051	8	11	42	27	366	95,574 0 0	6,96,642 2 2	9,20,623 7 7	18
1,965	24	36	45	29	1,020	4,53,653 0 0	21,71,907 12 9	33,49,560 1 0	19
1,411	12	19	35	19	508	1,53,222 0 0	13,12,756 1 1	16,87,059 11 7	20
1,163	16	21	27	21	601	3,56,757 0 0	11,61,781 2 0	15,09,668 5 10	21
747	11	11	30	9	535	1,86,771 0 0	10,76,720 2 3	13,62,701 3 8	22
3,504	22	36	24	17	1,322	4,14,045 0 0	24,30,758 15 4	39,55,382 5 0	23
3,116	16	27	18	13	589	2,05,320 0 0	12,51,632 3 3	18,11,386 13 10	24
4,633	14	18	27	23	586	2,91,662 0 0	18,24,272 3 10	23,90,248 2 0	25
4,352	11	15	60	40	799	3,17,392 0 0	9,34,775 3 5	15,78,435 13 11	26
1,943	12	26	20	9	989	6,35,710 0 0	9,03,236 12 4	19,33,138 12 7	27
2,599	15	23	14	5	552	3,81,024 0 0	10,87,120 5 6	16,11,275 4 4	28
7,227	26	34	46	30	795	1,72,474 0 0	17,65,799 15 2	27,87,619 5 2	29
7,292	17	18	32	12	455	1,51,978 0 0	13,50,226 3 4	18,35,456 8 6	30
1,603	9	12	34	22	365	1,28,890 0 0	6,54,010 15 3	10,20,709 11 4	31
647	11	11	20	14	733	1,97,424 0 0	4,67,082 2 7	7,23,367 10 10	32
853	14	16	22	12	555	2,45,073 0 0	9,60,773 15 4	12,65,215 2 11	33
668	6	6	26	24	429	1,41,924 0 0	1,50,085 15 5	2,28,370 13 2	34
5,148	10	18	150	50	326	1,51,160 0 0	} 5,84,351 15 7	8,29,109 8 0	} 35
3,862	4	4	123	62	32	35,514 0 0			} 36
563	2	4	50	50	174	65,494 0 0	4,54,966 7 9	5,16,808 12 7	37
80,372	513	776	...	...	25,462	98,51,453 0 0	4,40,99,223 12 15	*6,53,31,421 0 7	
957	15	29	10	25	1,763	2,78,708 2 2	7,12,616 7 11	13,73,423 4 10	1
1,674	18	13	24	12	464	1,46,939 0 0	14,35,216 0 0	17,86,219 0 0	2
2,094	12	15	28	13	498	1,41,689 1 9	16,69,378 6 1	19,18,670 4 4	3
2,363	13	20	30	15	498	1,57,845 0 0	13,03,753 3 3	15,85,324 6 8	4
1,981	17	26	25	9	1,879	1,01,087 13 8	13,44,817 0 0	16,18,679 0 0	5
1,777	15	13	50	36	2,736	1,59,150 0 0	8,28,399 5 3	9,61,851 13 3	6
2,570	16	25	23	7	779	1,63,622 8 4	11,70,666 15 8	15,90,025 8 10	7
2,834	22	24	35	27	595	2,42,031 3 0	15,95,806 0 6	20,94,476 0 0	8
1,944	13	13	49	16	479	1,32,731 0 0	9,60,636 0 0	12,04,614 0 0	9
1,768	16	18	16	10	450	2,22,380 14 11	12,36,084 13 8	14,99,346 6 4	10
2,536	14	11	25	9	413	1,47,496 6 4	11,66,775 15 2	13,67,435 10 6	11
2,214	10	6	31	9	539	1,79,652 15 3	9,80,655 3 8	23,84,776 9 9	12
24,702	181	213	346	188	10,893	20,73,334 1 5	1,44,04,805 7 2	1,73,84,942 0 6	

on account of forest.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	Inhabited houses. Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Population. Men.	Women.	Children up to 14 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	121
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	441
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	458
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	552
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	483
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	462
8	Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ...	...	...	88,543	262,713	221,153	150,976	121,681	756,523	435
13	Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	236,577	207,385	146,681	130,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	506
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,902	302,714	268,709	184,637	150,391	906,451	453
16	Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	639
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856,946	491
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	498
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,893	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	222
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	778
25	Azamgarh ...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur ...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	218
27	Benares ...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	894
28	Gházipur ...	...	...	165,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	685
29	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti ...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia ...	...	...	127,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	803
32	Jhánsi ...	...	...	66,076	119,771	114,701	68,563	58,667	361,702	221
33	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	284
34	Lalitpur ...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	82
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	63
37	Tarái ...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	221
	Total ...	...	...	4,812,062	10,565,235	10,000,632	6,511,000	5,671,736	32,748,603	399
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich ...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultanpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partabgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1887.

Classification of population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	68,243	75,827	Urdu and Hindi.		1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	477,847	501,697			2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	430,946	327,498			3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	685,501	627,636			4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	515,648	409,174			5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	522,610	498,577			6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	374,787	296,903			7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	551,732	422,924			8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	572,815	334,793			9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	505,014	296,202			10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	484,420	237,951			11	
36	52	29	674,479	76,774	1	5,152	...	511,519	245,004			12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	409,453	311,927			13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	774,561	380,612			14	
76	8	235	767,295	138,687	...	160	...	672,773	233,678			15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	715,785	315,151			16	
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	622,593	234,353			17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	326,574	125,027			18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	736,397	444,999			19	
47	16	25	609,381	74,218	...	58	...	447,116	236,629			20	
51	46	181	657,434	40,627	...	269	...	493,652	204,956			21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	336,029	171,308			22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	986,947	487,159			23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	916,617	293,046			24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	1,293,089	311,565			25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	780,549	356,247			26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	439,605	453,079			27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	723,421	278,161			28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606			29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	1,395,676	234,936			30	
13	17	2	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	606,656	330,624			31	
621	20	34	343,858	14,589	7	2,573	...	213,568	148,134			32	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	240,669	177,473			33	
18	1	6	233,666	5,368	...	10,029	...	165,197	83,891			34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi & Hill language.		35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	305,216	40,413	Hindi.		36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi.		37	
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,140,838	4,490,274	166	78,721	...	22,108,096	10,640,507				
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271	Hindustani.	367	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		...	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		...	3	
365	32	46	† 818,812	138,753	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		6	4	† Including 74 Sikhs.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		...	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268		...	6	
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125		415	7	‡ Including 17 Jews.
27	16	16	734,700	143,352	...	37	...	702,474	168,574		...	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		74	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		21	11	
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		...	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323		883		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(a) Surveys (North-Western Provinces).

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Previous cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year from 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887, with total cost and cost per mile.		Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.*	
				Rs.	Rs.			
Basti ...	...	...	1,551	...	204·5	...	Area = 774 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,83,625 Rate = Rs. 237·2 per square mile.	Cadastral.*
Gorakhpur...	...	...	2,311	...	186·1	...	Area = 1,048 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,53,267 Rate = Rs. 146·2 per square mile. *Forest Survey on 8″ scale.* Area = 28 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,174 Rate = Rs. 41·9 per square mile.	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	1,680	...	2,416	97·2	151·5	Area = 454 square miles. Cost = Rs. 44,620 Rate = Rs. 98·3 Area of pargana Bhadohi topographical map, compiled from Settlement Survey = 391 square miles. Cost = Rs. 6,762 Rate = Rs. 17·3	...	Mauzawar. Topographical.†
Tarái ...	...	...	77	...	144·7	...	Area = 76 square miles Cost = Rs. 10,579 Rate = Rs. 139·2 per square mile.	Cadastral.

* The expenditure on cadastral surveys includes the cost of writing and completion of village papers, and the preparation of statistical records.

† The cost is exclusive of Rs. 11,705 expended on traverse survey of Chakia Estate.

(a) Surveys (Oudh).

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·18	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts, as at present constituted, cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(b) Settlement (North-Western Provinces), for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	10,375	47,54,436	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	57,080	3,40,36,567	Various between the years 1889 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years ...	10,991	30,91,173	Between the years 1890 and 1906.	
Settled under 10 years	2,265	7,33,196	Between the years 1887 and 1891.	
Settlements in progress	1,203	7,28,149	...	
Total ...	81,914	4,33,43,521	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	78,169	4,08,48,524	...	
Settlements without such records	3,441	23,07,821	...	
Settlements during the year { Detailed ...	145	53,800	...	
Settlements during the year { Summary ...	159	1,33,376	...	

(b) Settlement (Oudh).

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,918·53	8,76,597 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	21,175·91	1,35,51,103 12 5	Varies between the years 1892 and 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years and under 30,	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	90·28	14,715 0 0	Varies between the years 1887 and 1897.	The conditions of settlement are: to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of patwáris and chaukidárs; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up all arms; and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	55·00	...	...	
Total ...	23,239·72	1,44,42,415 12 5	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	23,239·72	1,04,46,670 14 3	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres,*

Serial number.	1 District.	1 (1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
1	Dehra Dún ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	764,544	556,274	208,270	64,220
2	Saháranpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,425,920	283,360	1,142,560	11,78,926
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,072,000	57,169	1,014,831	12,20,424
4	Meerut ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,507,840	7,524	1,500,316	21,91,437
5	Bulandshahr ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,214,080	36,887	1,177,193	12,41,390
6	Aligarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,251,392	14,221	1,237,171	21,32,442
7	Muttra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	932,480	79,176	853,304	16,12,054
8	Agra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,187,840	57,008	1,130,832	18,05,733
9	Farukhabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,100,160	53,110	1,047,050	12,34,383
10	Mainpuri ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,086,576	...	1,086,576	12,65,739
11	Etáwah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,084,160	11,528	1,072,632	13,32,751
12	Etah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,112,960	22,155	1,090,805	11,95,835
13	Bijnor ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,195,520	155,040	1,040,480	11,84,496
14	Moradabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,473,920	249,950	1,223,970	14,52,748
15	Budaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,271,680	14,348	1,257,332	10,42,089
16	Bareilly ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,018,240	75,595	942,645	13,48,581
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,117,248	6,734	1,110,514	11,77,016
18	Pilibhít ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	878,720	107,309	771,411	7,29,692
19	Cawnpore ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,514,368	4,232	1,510,136	21,59,913
20	Fatehpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,048,960	7,788	1,041,172	13 11,822
21	Bánda ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,959,168	195,613	1,763,555	11,23,464
22	Hamírpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,464,704	13,577	1,451,127	10,65,971
23	Allahabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,813,184	30,815	1,782,369	23,71,136

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1885-86.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Serial number.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
... 144,070	... 0 7 1	... 64,219	... 0 4 11	... 0 13 6	... 68,994	... 0 14 10	1 ... 18,959	1
... 979,544	... 1 3 3	... 11,88,253	... 1 0 8	... 1 5 5	... 972,257	... 1 3 6	5 ... 134,323	2
... 758,444	... 1 9 9	... 12,19,531	... 1 3 2	... 1 13 3	... 740,276	... 1 10 4	3 ... 44,563	3
... 1,313,137	... 1 10 8	... 21,89,540	... 1 7 4	... 2 0 7	... 1,262,211	... 1 11 9	5 ... 138,149	4
... 924,822	... 1 5 6	... 12,26,909	... 1 0 8	... 1 8 4	... 893,536	... 1 5 11	5 ... 82,559	5
... 1,021,187	... 2 1 5	... 21,36,712	... 1 11 4	... 2 7 8	... 1,021,187	... 2 1 6	4 ... 124,028	6
... 671,690	... 2 6 5	... 16,11,451	... 1 14 2	... 2 13 3	... 635,286	... 2 8 7	3 ... 87,714	7
... 974,656	... 1 13 8	... 18,04,630	... 1 9 6	... 2 9 6	... 780,222	... 2 5 0	2 ... 176,226	8
... 907,608	... 1 5 9	... 12,29,386	... 1 2 9	... 2 0 11	... 907,608	... 1 5 8	3 ... 101,961	9
... 801,216	... 1 9 3	... 12,65,846	... 1 2 7	... 2 2 10	... 801,216	... 1 9 3	2 ... 34,562	10
... 722,371	... 1 13 6	... 13,31,872	... 1 3 10	... 2 6 8	... 693,109	... 1 14 9	1 ... 34,721	11
... 756,523	... 1 9 3	... 11,94,714	... 1 1 7	... 1 9 11	... 756,523	... 1 9 4	3 ... 44,889	12
... 721,450	... 1 10 3	... 11,78,071	... 1 2 1	... 1 14 9	... 688,658	... 1 11 4	6 ... 92,397	13
... 1,155,173	... 1 4 1	... 14,19,401	... 1 2 6	... 1 10 9	... 930,259	... 1 8 4	4 ... 166,249	14
... 906,451	... 1 2 5	... 10,38,101	... 0 13 3	... 1 2 11	... 760,263	... 1 5 10	2 ... 48,285	15
... 1,030,936	... 1 4 11	... 13,39,069	... 1 6 9	... 1 12 7	... 891,482	... 1 8 0	3 ... 126,435	16
... 856,946	... 1 6 0	... 11,75,143	... 1 0 10	... 1 11 3	... 855,180	... 1 5 11	2 ... 92,963	17
... 451,601	... 1 9 10	... 6,94,561	... 0 14 5	... 1 11 3	... 406,113	... 1 11 4	1 ... 29,721	18
... 1,181,396	... 1 13 3	... 21,58,858	... 1 6 10	... 2 8 7	... 1,029,934	... 2 1 6	2 ... 151,444	19
... 683,745	... 1 14 8	... 13,10,585	... 1 4 1	... 2 6 2	... 680,864	... 1 14 9	1 ... 21,328	20
... 698,608	... 1 9 8	... 11,32,205	... 0 10 3	... 1 4 1	... 680,184	... 1 10 7	1 ... 28,974	21
... 507,337	... 2 1 7	... 10,65,772	... 0 11 9	... 1 4 3	... 502,237	... 2 1 11	1 ... 14,479	22
... 1,474,106	... 1 9 8	... 23,67,168	... 1 5 3	... 2 2 7	... 1,417,499	... 1 10 9	1 ... 150,338	23

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres,*

Serial number.	1 District.	1 (1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
24	Jaunpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,005,614	2,362	1,003,252	12,46,854
25	Azamgarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,374,080	57,400	1,316,680	17,27,422
26	Mirzapur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,342,720	1,357,705	1,985,015	8,43,395
27	Benares ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	641,920	94,424	547,496	8,96,550
28	Gházipur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	955,520	22,121	933,399	10,73,217
29	Gorakhpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	2,934,400	569,883	2,375,317	16,98,873
30	Basti ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,761,792	44,591	1,717,201	13,16,037
31	Ballia ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	758,323	20,948	737,375	6,68,114
32	Jhánsi ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,002,752	203,526	799,226	4,36,234
33	Jalaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	995,200	90,496	904,704	9,21,086
34	Lalitpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,246,080	162,984	1,083,096	1,44,052
35	Kumaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,840,000	3,571,085	268,915	2,44,457
36	Garhwál ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,520,000	3,387,308	132,692	96,664
37	Tarái ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	600,198	2,963	597,235	1,66,801
	Total ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed*

1 Serial number.	2 District.	3 Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	4 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	5 Balance of area fully assessed.	6 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	7 Population of district. (column 2).
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	96,837	528,443	7,10,125	696,824
2	Unao ...	1,111,385	96,357	1,015,028	13,44,268	899,069
3	Bara Banki ...	1,105,920	6,072	1,099,848	15,60,767	1,026,788
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,840	35,332	1,376,508	13,00,287	958,251
5	Hardoi ...	1,463,040	82,455	1,380,585	13,46,121	987,630
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	383,691	1,512,629	8,20,265	831,922
7	Fyzabad ...	1,055,360	17,099	1,038,261	11,44,056	1,081,419
8	Bahraich ...	1,692,800	238,973	1,453,827	9,55,001	878,048
9	Gonda ...	1,807,360	434,267	1,373,093	15,25,515	1,270,926
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	66,789	1,054,491	12,40,067	951,905
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	19,578	1,069,062	12,04,551	957,912
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	6,853	926,267	9,82,508	847,047
	Total ...	15,312,345	1,484,303	13,828,042	1,41,33,531	11,387,741

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1885-86—(concluded).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Serial number.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
... 1,209,663	... 1 0 5	... 12,49,714	... 1 3 11	... 2 0 3	... 1,209,663	... 1 0 7	... 1 42,845	24
... 1,604,654	... 1 1 2	... 17,27,325	... 1 4 11	... 2 1 3	... 1,537,215	... 1 1 11	... 3 46,630	25
... 1,136,796	... 0 11 10	... 8,43,387	... 0 6 9	... 0 15 5	... 862,886	... 0 15 8	... 3 109,218	26
... 892,684	... 1 0 0	... 7,71,203	... 1 6 6	... 1 15 6	... 700,758	... 1 1 7	... 2 219,942	27
... 1,000,908	... 1 1 1	... 10,71,760	... 1 2 4	... 1 2 4	... 998,479	... 1 1 2	... 3 63,972	28
... 2,617,120	... 0 10 4	... 17,22,258	... 0 11 7	... 1 0 1	... 2,410,140	... 0 11 4	... 2 69,637	29
... 1,630,612	... 0 12 10	... 13,16,037	... 0 12 3	... 1 2 0	... 1,580,028	... 0 13 4	... 1 11,592	30
... 937,954	... 0 11 4	... 6,33,738	... 0 13 9	... 1 3 3	... 892,544	... 0 11 4	... 4 48,415	31
... 333,227	... 1 4 11	... 4,04,249	... 0 8 1	... 1 0 10	... 268,964	... 1 8 1	... 1 22,827	32
... 418,142	... 2 3 2	... 9,05,471	... 1 0 0	... 1 9 2	... 375,351	... 2 6 7	... 3 38,102	33
... 249,088	... 0 9 3	... 1,50,518	... 0 2 2	... 0 9 2	... 217,461	... 0 11 0	... 1 10,684	34
... 493,641	... 0 7 11	... 2,30,113	... 0 13 8	... 0 12 6	... 368,899	... 0 10 0	... ...	35
... 345,629	... 0 4 5	... 96,050	... 0 11 6	... 0 11 6	... 345,629	... 0 4 5	... ...	36
... 206,993	... 0 12 10	... 1,66,801	... 0 4 5	... 0 8 7	... 167,007	... 1 0 0	... 1 14,667	37
... 32,720,128	... 1 5 2	... 4,26,20,621	... 1 0 8	... 1 14 8	... 30,310,122	... 1 6 10	... 86 2,643,798	
32,720,128	...	4,26,20,621	...	...	30,310,122	...	...	

area in acres, Oudh, for 1886-87.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Aggregate population of towns entered in column 14.	Serial number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1 0 3	6,55,734	1 3 10	1 9 9	415,185	1 9 3	1	261,303	1
1 7 11	12,46,393	1 3 8	2 2 8	785,973	1 9 4	...	...	2
1 8 3	15,49,482	1 6 7	2 2 6	1,021,330	1 8 3	2	25,327	3
1 5 9	13,00,269	0 15 2	1 6 9	946,439	1 6 0	2	24,654	4
1 5 9	13,04,757	0 15 0	1 7 8	943,599	1 6 1	5	65,458	5
0 15 9	8,19,458	0 8 8	1 0 9	808,051	1 0 2	...	...	6
1 0 11	11,41,292	1 1 7	1 12 1	994,314	1 2 4	3	72,164	7
1 1 5	9,03,643	0 9 11	1 2 0	742,292	1 3 5	1	19,439	8
1 3 3	12,93,173	0 15 0	1 5 11	1,031,450	1 4 0	2	26,554	9
1 4 10	12,14,759	1 2 5	2 2 7	918,644	1 5 1	2	22,825	10
1 4 1	11,83,532	1 1 8	1 15 7	941,826	1 4 1	...	...	11
1 2 7	9,82,178	1 1 0	1 15 8	840,338	1 2 8	...	...	12
1 3 10	1,35,94,670	0 15 9	1 11 0	10,389,441	1 4 11	18	517,704	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Govern*

1		2
	Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Government zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	1,086
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	528
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture...	1,439
	Under ordinary law	5,272
	Zamíndáris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	61,719
	Small zamíndáris, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	31,589
	Peasant proprietors paying separately	5,354
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	3,935
	For life or lives	123
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	48
	Purchasers of waste lands	85
	Total ...	111,178
	Government Forests ...	47
	GRAND TOTAL ...	111,225

NOTE.—Twenty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six villages have been

1		2
	Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.
	OUDH.	
I.—Talúqdári	(1) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture.	39
	Holding under ordinary law of succession	1
	(2) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	158
	Under ordinary law	36
	(3) Talúqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	34
	Under ordinary law	14
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869	159
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(1) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards. Under law of primogeniture.	...
	Under ordinary law	...
	(2) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	4
	Under ordinary law	18
	(3) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	25
	Under ordinary law	236
	(4) Zamíndárs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	57
	Under ordinary law	1,077
III.—Village communities ...	(1) Zamíndári cultivating communities, holding in common ...	3,102
	(2) Pattidári (in which the land and the revenue are divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance).	1,368
	(3) Bhaiyachára (in which possession is the measure of right in all lands).	212
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára (in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common: the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty).	3,594
	Holders of revenue-free tenures... In perpetuity	118
	For life	553
	Conditionally	136
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...
	Holders of waste lands ... Under the lease rules ...	31
	In fee-simple	67
	Total	11,039

NOTE.—The number, area, and assessment of estates below

Number.	Area. A.	r.	p.
1,521	120,086	0	2

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

ment, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,568	6	945,488	871	490 0 7	0 9 0
1,017	10,776	367,110	695	1,143 7 2	1 10 4
1,769	3,097	826,596	574	468 15 7	0 13 1
7,606	59,958	4,242,924	805	918 2 2	1 2 3
63,023	1,201,[illegible]69	29,104,350	472	497 15 2	1 0 11
27,940	749,940	5,647,618	179	151 15 2	0 13 7
6,047	142,831	811,964	152	164 10 11	1 1 4
4,714	76,828	2,213,095	562	312 8 9	0 8 11
226	1,918	107,234	872	656 3 9	0 12 0
50	185	35,588	741	247 14 0	0 5 4
83	89	98,409	1,158	248 6 5	0 3 5
115,043	2,246,897	44,400,376	399	399 7 1	1 0 0
47	39	8,024,716	...	...	...
115,090	2,246,936	52,425,092	...	...	...

shown more than once, and 558,400 proprietors recorded more than once in 34 districts.

3			4	5			6			7			8			9			10		
Number of villages.			Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.			Average area of each estate.			Gross land-revenue assessed.			Average assessment of each estate.			Revenue-rate per acre.			Supposed net profit per acre.		
Mauzas.	pattia.	chaks.		A.	r.	p.	A.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
7,313½	1,144	0	44	5,009,770	2	27¾	128,455	2	23	44,22,257	8	10	1,13,391	3	5	0	14	1	1	1	0
133	13	0	1	106,145	3	39	106,145	3	39	80,472	0	0	80,472	0	0	0	12	1	0	9	0
4,297½	1,927½	0	188	2,882,615	1	25	18,244	1	24	29,13,298	14	7	18,438	9	9	1	0	2	1	2	0
867¼	344	4	59	682,290	3	17¾	18,952	2	3	5,40,235	15	9	15,006	8	10	0	12	8	1	2	8
179	74	0	37	89,998	2	11	2,647	0	2	1,02,404	4	3	3,011	14	2	1	2	2	1	3	10
49½	25	2	25	32,813	0	16	2,343	3	6	39,500	5	6	2,821	7	3	1	3	3	1	6	4
321½	50	0	350	156,524	1	10¼	984	1	28	1,68,971	0	8	1,062	11	4	1	1	3	1	2	10
...			...	...			...			...			...			...			...		
...			...	...			...			...			...			...			...		
49	0	0	4	29,975	2	34	7,493	3	28	35,071	8	7	8,767	14	1	1	2	8	1	14	3
170	12	0	59	126,948	0	25½	7,052	2	28	1,40,296	14	6	7,794	4	4	1	1	8	1	10	11
86	45	0	27	62,800	1	24	2,512	0	2	54,121	0	0	2,164	13	5	0	13	9	0	14	8
613	242	0	355	425,303	1	4¼	1,802	0	21	4,57,888	2	3	1,940	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	7
83	0	0	62	15,652	0	0	274	2	15	16,487	1	9	289	3	11	1	0	10	1	0	10
760	618	0	1,394	348,436	3	4	323	2	4	3,33,903	13	7	310	0	6	0	15	4	1	0	6
2,956	2,154	0	26,711	1,630,810	1	16¼	525	2	36	15,65,020	9	3	504	8	4	0	15	4	1	2	5
585	135	0	12,804	406,792	0	11¼	297	1	18	4,47,826	15	2	327	5	8	1	1	7	1	4	4
168	86	0	7,617	132,070	2	27	622	3	36	1,47,253	8	7	694	9	6	1	1	10	1	3	1
3,738	1,877	0	99,326	2,276,279	0	27	633	1	15	25,87,483	15	6	719	15	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
120	54	0	301	52,397	0	13	444	0	7	71,205	10	0	603	7	0	1	5	9	1	10	6
274	520	0	1,965	153,958	0	24	278	1	24	1,56,691	8	1	283	5	7	1	0	3	1	5	10
125	96	0	368	57,451	3	0	422	1	30	73,142	0	7	537	12	11	1	4	4	1	0	11
...			...	...			...			...			...			...			...		
30	9	0	108	33,014	0	17	1,064	3	35	5,748	13	3	185	7	1	0	2	9	0	11	9
121	5	0	140	149,216	0	18	2,227	0	17	...			...			...			...		
23,049½	9,430½	6	151,945	14,861,264	2	32¼	1,346	1	0	1,43,59,281	10	8	1,300	12	5	0	15	5	1	2	11

Rs. 100 accounted for in the body of the statement are—

Assessment.		
Rs.	a.	p.
74,817	4	1

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for* 1886-87—*(Oudh).*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—Intermediate holders between proprietors and tenants-at-will.					
(i)—Heritable and transferable.					
a.—Sub-settlement	4,052	216 3 23	351 6 9	1 9 11	
b.—Sír	91,739	5 0 17	11 12 8	2 1 5	
c.—Birts and others	49,231	6 3 3	15 9 4	2 4 3	
(ii)—Heritable, but not transferable.					
a.—Villages or mahâls held in permanent lease,	488	178 0 36	339 14 3	1 14 6	
b.—Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	13,925	8 3 2	25 13 3	2 14 11	
(iii)—Lessees or farmers of villages ...	5,897	244 0 6	557 3 10	2 4 6	
II.—Tenants-at-will	2,222,541	3 1 14	14 4 11	4 4 5	
III.—Holders of rent-feee grants—					
a.—On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	112,573	1 3 6	0 4 9	0 0 8	
b.—Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings.	57,727	1 1 26	...	...	
Total ...	2,558,173	4 1 10	16 5 10	3 10 0	

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th June,* 1887.

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.* By order of Court.	*Number of transfers.* By private contract or gift.	*Total area transferred.* By order of Court.	*Total area transferred.* By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	Revenue-paying	...	60	...	9,695
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	140
	Saháranpur ...	Revenue-paying	83	1,010	712	9,277
		Revenue-free	2	26	25	672
	Muzaffarnagar ...	Revenue-paying	58	491	690	5,988
		Revenue-free	3	28	6	97
	Meerut ...	Revenue-paying	107	631	2,020	5,979
		Revenue-free	...	39	...	126
	Bulandshahr ...	Revenue-paying	122	263	4,898	5,662
		Revenue-free	8	29	23	47
	Aligarh ...	Revenue-paying	91	278	3,645	7,542
		Revenue-free	4	45	7	123
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	461	2,733	11,965	44,143
		Revenue-free	17	169	61	1,205

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th June*, 1887—(continued).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Agra.	Muttra ...	Revenue-paying	131	322	2,727	9,611
		Revenue-free	5	7	64	10
	Agra ...	Revenue-paying	169	396	3,255	16,679
		Revenue-free	2	9	6	8
	Farukhabad ...	Revenue-paying	91	333	3,130	9,258
		Revenue-free	7	82	324	1,479
	Mainpuri ...	Revenue-paying	93	165	4,875	4,101
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	47
	Etáwah ...	Revenue-paying	71	113	9,719	2,556
		Revenue-free	...	8	...	18
	Etah ...	Revenue-paying	65	198	5,306	5,785
		Revenue-free	4	5	23	16
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	620	1,527	29,012	47,990
		Revenue-free	18	112	417	1,578
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	Revenue-paying	115	633	1,789	7,451
		Revenue-free	3	40	42	343
	Moradabad ...	Revenue-paying	120	641	10,153	27,565
		Revenue-free	45	412	3,688	11,996
	Budaun ...	Revenue-paying	194	443	7,032	12,822
		Revenue-free	9	25	73	189
	Bareilly ...	Revenue-paying	153	310	11,369	19,882
		Revenue-free	8	28	1,152	1,419
	Sháhjahánpur ...	Revenue-paying	146	300	7,613	9,948
		Revenue-free	7	43	.6	108
	Pilibhít ...	Revenue-paying	24	84	3,146	12,313
		Revenue-free	...	11	...	29
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	752	2,411	41,102	89,981
		Revenue-free	72	559	4,961	14,084
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	Revenue-paying	47	284	4,569	11,368
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	Revenue-paying	34	300	977	5,812
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	5
	Bánda ...	Revenue-paying	35	183	1,095	7,272
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Hamírpur ...	Revenue-paying	44	195	1,353	5,253
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad ...	Revenue-paying	100	348	937	13,589
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	Revenue-paying	44	202	3,528	27,901
		Revenue-free	...	13	...	26
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	304	1,512	12,459	71,195
		Revenue-free	...	16	...	31
Benares.	Azamgarh ...	Revenue-paying	112	477	1,356	5,464
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	Revenue-paying	7	127	744	5,584
		Revenue-free	1	26	2	22
	Benares ...	Revenue-paying	12	517	1,078	14,342
		Revenue-free	10	299	888	20,092
	Gházipur ...	Revenue-paying	71	637	1,159	3,572
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur ...	Revenue-paying	96	489	2,876	9,076
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	38
	Basti ...	Revenue-paying	19	99	282	1,227
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Ballia ...	Revenue-paying	40	312	965	4,127
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	357	2,658	8,460	43,392
		Revenue-free	11	327	890	20,152

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th June,* 1887—(concluded).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhánsi	Jhánsi	Revenue-paying	141	87	8,264	5,551
		Revenue-free	1	2	6	9
	Jalaun	Revenue-paying	68	212	4,444	10,814
		Revenue-free	18	14	31	39
	Lalitpur	Revenue-paying	1	18	75	2,281
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	210	317	12,783	18,646
		Revenue-free	19	16	37	48
Kúmaun	Kumaun	Revenue-paying	131	530	114	2,884
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	Revenue-paying	160	304	17	46
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Taráí	Revenue-paying	4	17	956	1,182
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	4
	Total	Revenue-paying	295	851	1,087	4,112
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	4
	Total, N.-W. P.	Revenue-paying	2,999	12,009	116,868	319,459
		Revenue-free	137	1,200	6,366	37,102

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June,* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	196,976 0 0
2. Shares or portions of taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue.	7	42	1	132 0 0	22 0 0	18,265 0 0
3. Taluqas paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	...	...	7	...	...	13,445 0 0
4. Shares or portions of taluqas paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue.	13	1	4	170 0 0	121 0 0	800 0 0
5. Taluqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	3	...	4	637 0 0	...	827 0 0
6. Shares or portions of taluqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue.	1	3	4	54 0 0	169 0 0	194 0 0
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	669 0 0
8. Shares of portions of tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869.	...	1	4	...	467 0 0	176 0 0
9. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June, 1887*—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
10. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	9	5	17	312 0 0	214 0 0	11 0 0
13. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	9	...	...	2,100 0 0
14. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	7	12	5	204 0 0	152 0 0	70 0 0
15. Zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	12	2	21	436 0 0	158 0 0	374 0 0
16. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue.	13	11	37	63 0 0	108 0 0	106 0 0
17. Estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	9	2	16	499 0 0	364 0 0	274 0 0
18. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári.*	368	27	713	50 0 0	47 0 0	67 0 0
19. Estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Pattidári.*	259	17	408	50 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
21. Estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára.*	83	25	201	27 0 0	23 0 0	26 0 0
23. Estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	7	...	...	59 0 0	...	...
24. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára.*	585	72	2,241	20 0 0	13 0 0	24 0 0
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete) ...	1	...	12	150 0 0	...	1,664 0 0
26. Shares or portions of revenue-free tenures.	32	3	94	15 0 0	30 0 0	41 0 0
27. Waste land allotments (complete) ...	1	...	1	4,333 0 0	...	10,008 0 0
28. Shares or portions of waste land allotments.	...	...	1	...	...	393 0 0
29. Sub-settlements (complete) ...	2	...	10	384 0 0	...	320 0 0
30. Shares or portions of sub-settlements.	192	39	1,101	43 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	758	68	1,336	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
32. Intermediate holdings heritable but not transferable.	16	...	242	25 0 0	...	17 0 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September*, 1887.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1885-86.		*Revenue of this year*, 1886-87.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,27,31,448	4,24,41,511	4,27,71,095	4,24,82,013	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	27,670	23,798	74,644	70,334	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,27,59,118	4,24,65,309	4,28,45,739	4,25,52,347	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	32,106	1,653	74,251	38,404	...	...	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,27,012	4,24,63,656	4,27,71,488	4,25,13,943	17,36,523	4,07,77,420	2,57,545	1	635 0 0
Collections from Government estates ...	5,19,183	5,17,808	5,47,325	5,43,614	1,51,047	3,92,567	3,711	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates.	4,598	4,523	3,553	3,553	...	3,553	...	9	372 7 6
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,49,244	1,42,667	2,54,714	2,44,316	6,202	2,38,114	10,398	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,34,00,037	4,31,28,654	4,35,77,080	4,33,05,426	18,93,772	4,14,11,654	2,71,654	10	1,007 7 6

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	Rs.
Demand for 1885-86 ...	4,34,00,037
Ditto 1886-87 ...	4,35,77,080
Increase ...	1,77,043

Increase.

By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	17,490
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	32,588
By alluvion	16,982
By progressive assessments ...	2,816
By land released from occupation by Government ...	304
By any other cause ...	2,20,315
Total ...	2,90,495

Decrease.

By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	5,033
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes ...	52,405
By diluvion	23,885
By Government appropriation,	6,032
By any other cause ...	26,097
Total ...	1,13,452
Net increase ...	1,77,043

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1886-87.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1885-86.			*Revenue this year*, 1886-87.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,40,43,351 5 7	...	...	1,40,78,684 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	29,459 14 5	...	...	11,020 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,72,811 4 0	...	...	1,40,89,704 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	5,375 14 5	...	...	3,919 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,40,67,435 5 7	3,373 10 5	1,40,59,814 1 2	1,40,85,785 12 6	7,267 7 10	1,40,72,132 3 2	7,67,289 12 11	1,33,04,842 6 3	6,386 1 6	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections,	39,849 2 3	1,250 14 0	38,553 6 10	28,228 10 5	...	28,118 12 5	1,830 15 9	26,287 12 8	109 14 0	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections ...	9,910 10 3	...	9,413 6 4	5,112 5 11	...	4,382 0 6	...	4,382 0 6	730 5 5	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	15,409 8 8	70 4 0	14,943 1 11	17,057 14 0	...	16,302 10 7	2,472 10 4	13,830 0 3	755 3 5	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	344 0 0	...	191 0 0	161 9 6	...	161 9 6	...	161 9 6	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	43,322 14 10	...	43,322 14 10	43,189 11 6	...	43,189 11 6	...	43,189 11 6	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,76,271 9 7	4,694 12 5	1,41,66,237 15 1	1,41,79,535 15 10	7,267 7 10	1,41,64,236 15 8	7,71,593 7 0	1,33,92,693 8 8	7,981 8 4	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	84,582 5 0	44,889 3 0	1,18,577 8 5	11,809 2 10
	2	Saháranpur	11,89,516 10 5	1,93,184 10 0	1,38,269 15 6	1,46,352 11 2
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	12,25,590 2 4	1,23,247 4 3	71,295 14 10	1,55,774 4 10
	4	Meerut	21,98,375 10 3	2,94,579 10 0	1,98,512 12 9	2,69,763 9 2
	5	Bulandshahr ...	12,41,991 14 10	1,39,483 2 9	50,212 10 6	1,54,012 10 2
	6	Aligarh	20,63,022 12 4	2,46,169 4 2	87,499 4 8	2,52,904 1 2
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	3,40,793 9 6	69,119 11 6	17,683 14 0	41,411 1 2
	9	Naini Tal	35,171 9 10	27,637 8 6	22,254 0 0	2,658 10 1
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	11,84,800 8 5	98,812 13 0	60,343 14 3	1,48,523 2 6
	11	Moradabad	15,59,450 8 5	2,69,851 3 4	94,157 9 2	2,13,753 10 7
	12	Budaun	10,47,446 2 11	1,51,000 8 6	38,764 8 6	1,29,733 14 0
	13	Bareilly	13,55,944 11 4	1,95,847 2 0	1,34,126 10 0	1,69,981 14 2
	14	Pilibhít	7,03,759 9 8	54,079 15 0	55,515 14 3	85,566 7 5
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,74,778 10 9	1,49,832 7 3	3,16,672 6 3	1,40,654 3 0
AGRA.	16	Muttra	14,81,015 2 8	94,104 3 3	49,552 8 6	1,92,297 13 9
	17	Agra	17,77,659 2 4	2,21,141 6 0	1,21,885 3 0	2,17,623 3 4
	18	Farukhabad	12,27,949 12 3	1,70,435 4 0	86,287 13 3	1,56,756 3 2
	19	Mainpuri	12,71,292 13 3	1,46,477 1 3	36,948 12 3	1,52,099 15 2
	20	Etáwah	13,40,992 15 3	87,205 6 5	49,465 2 7	1,62,808 14 0
	21	Etah	11,78,674 15 9	1,08,273 5 3	38,114 11 0	1,44,311 9 11
JHÁNSI.	22	Jhánsi	4,79,673 8 2	70,817 8 0	64,787 14 5	60,451 14 8
	23	Jalaun	9,74,451 10 7	65,100 15 0	35,783 4 3	1,21,766 7 6
	24	Lalitpur	1,49,559 1 0	17,184 7 3	23,021 10 0	22,304 4 6
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	21,59,322 0 10	2,57,827 0 6	3,41,405 6 9	2,59,125 13 0
	26	Fatehpur	13,12,943 14 11	60,864 14 0	79,106 12 1	1,57,251 1 3
	27	Bánda	11,44,021 9 4	57,575 10 0	75,557 5 0	1,39,454 5 3
	28	Allahabad	24,39,367 7 8	4,04,110 3 0	3,34,677 10 5	2,88,178 2 0
	29	Hamirpur	10,75,026 6 2	42,025 14 0	53,744 15 9	1,29,731 7 6
	30	Jaunpur	12,47,684 1 4	1,69,278 0 0 —0 12 0	1,47,987 12 2 +0 12 0	1,45,122 4 9
BENARES.	31	Gorakhpur	17,69,968 7 6	2,95,323 5 6	3,19,705 15 11	2,12,223 14 2
	32	Basti	13,54,633 6 0	1,21,035 3 0	1,11,913 12 0	1,66,408 1 7
	33	Azamgarh	16,25,959 10 6	1,47,388 1 9	1,06,649 14 2	2,08,571 1 5
	34	Mirzapur	9,49,036 5 6	1,39,676 4 2	2,50,746 14 6	91,282 14 11
	35	Benares	8,92,683 8 9	2,15,675 14 0	4,35,371 7 6	1,05,177 10 9
	36	Gházipur	10,63,151 4 3	1,65,666 4 6	1,04,197 4 6	1,32,283 1 7
	37	Ballia	6,35,976 13 0	1,17,152 10 0	74,318 0 3	1,03,477 15 6
	38	Departmental accounts. Taráí ...	4,18,974 15 3	9,776 8 0	29,963 3 4	13,720 11 3
	39	Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	2,21,476 8 0	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	4,35,96,720 6 2	52,41,849 0 1	(a)43,75,081 0 8	53,04,828 5 2
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	7,12,616 7 11	2,51,044 8 4	3,00,252 7 6	...
	2	Unao	13,40,180 0 0	...	...	95,036 0 0
	3	Bara Banki	15,57,884 13 9	94,992 7 6	1,27,748 10 5	1,11,493 8 4
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	13,03,753 3 3	98,069 0 9	87,901 14 6	94,487 4 2
	5	Hardoi	13,44,817 0 0	1,03,925 0 0	71,878 0 0	98,059 0 0
	6	Kheri	8,28,399 5 3	50,962 0 0	68,631 4 0	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	1,17,666 15 8	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	15,95,806 0 0	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	9,60,636 0 0	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	10	Rae Bareli	12,36,084 13 8	1,01,379 3 0	1,51,628 0 8	...
	11	Sultanpur	11,66,775 15 2	90,044 10 0	1,09,808 13 4	...
	12	Partabgarh	9,80,655 3 8	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	1,20,45,275 14 4	7,90,416 13 7	9,17,849 2 5	3,99,070 12 6

(a) Including opium.
(b) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh as shown in the books

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1887-88, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
32,315 4 11	...	1,528 11 9	279 1 4	1,771 1 8	2,263 8 5	1
64,084 6 11	...	12,772 10 0	1,267 5 4	13,502 13 6	1,809 12 3	2
51,550 6 7	...	11,648 0 0	7 3 11	10,897 15 5	742 6 9	3
1,18,716 14 3	...	15,332 3 6	1,217 15 4	22,687 3 8	5,536 4 8	4
45,917 3 3	...	9,908 11 0	1,268 13 2	11,322 15 5	693 6 7	5
75,734 13 2	...	9,602 9 6	2,419 0 3	16,314 10 0	3,302 13 11	6
1,009 8 7	...	27 14 0	141 13 2	289 12 10	...	7
7,413 14 2	...	2,503 4 3	537 15 0	4,344 8 3	595 3 9	8
19,823 4 2	...	703 12 0	5,622 15 10	2,506 13 0	...	9
25,738 5 9	...	8,154 5 0	688 7 7	6,589 5 5	1,569 3 9	10
57,113 9 1	...	15,184 3 6	180 15 9	21,470 11 4	3,937 5 4	11
36,284 10 0	...	8,456 6 0	2,741 5 2	12,588 3 10	3,626 0 11	12
60,664 1 0	...	8,243 8 0	1,262 15 0	11,761 15 5	3,039 0 0	13
14,146 6 11	...	6,348 10 0	420 14 10	3,857 14 8	...	14
45,305 8 5	...	6,581 7 6	1,839 1 1	14,230 6 3	2,683 12 2	15
53,211 0 3	...	7,850 12 0	2,234 5 0	7,670 2 5	2,221 13 6	16
83,384 0 3	...	10,337 14 9	5,302 1 0	15,941 2 11	32,019 15 10	17
37,431 0 4	...	8,133 8 9	542 12 8	9,056 2 8	6,153 13 6	18
34,301 5 3	...	5,084 0 0	1,204 4 2	8,922 14 9	3,098 14 5	19
29,679 3 5	...	5,152 11 0	176 8 10	7,603 11 1	1,000 13 6	20
40,480 4 8	...	5,268 12 0	466 2 3	9,979 9 11	808 2 8	21
26,671 6 9	...	2,034 3 0	13,469 10 8	4,360 14 1	1,886 5 3	22
29,486 7 9	...	3,202 8 0	605 8 0	4,013 3 4	683 6 4	23
8,160 14 2	...	477 0 0	1,566 4 6	2,274 12 4	1,083 2 10	24
1,39,497 6 11	...	10,173 7 9	1,895 6 3	22,628 10 8	2,967 0 6	25
23,253 2 3	...	3,619 9 0	967 5 5	8,775 5 4	3,053 3 3	26
23,908 13 2	...	2,469 1 0	3,910 10 1	6,309 14 10	1,554 9 7	27
1,47,575 10 2	...	11,552 14 0	3,866 15 7	31,789 0 8	22,019 1 3	28
18,037 6 6	...	2,626 13 0	5,277 12 4	5,839 13 11	2,099 1 7	29
32,934 9 6	...	8,927 2 0	399 15 6	15,067 14 7	662 8 3	30
98,155 10 6	...	15,938 2 0	12,433 11 2	34,847 10 0	4,986 9 2	31
16,501 3 4	...	9,132 9 6	227 12 6	12,366 1 7	4,936 13 10	32
28,714 1 6	...	7,944 4 6	72 8 1	11,548 13 10	6,152 12 3	33
53,496 9 3	...	14,297 5 0	2,456 9 9	9,822 10 3	2,583 6 3	34
88,281 7 10	...	13,579 6 0	4,675 2 10	14,484 6 0	21,488 11 6	35
50,256 7 10	...	6,657 2 0	112 9 3	8,292 14 0	4,480 1 7	36
30,420 11 7	...	6,370 12 0	20 7 11	7,432 2 8	...	37
3,452 10 2	...	670 14 0	62 8 0	1,036 6 3	...	38
405 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	39
17,53,514 15 4	(b)12,47,454 0 0	2,78,496 15 3	81,842 14 6	4,14,200 12 9	1,55,739 5 4	
1,09,509 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
25,975 8 4	...	...	...	575 4 0	...	3
...	...	...	...	1,113 0 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12,931 0 0	...	...	...	878 4 0	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	10,274 5 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	806 4 0	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,48,466 5 5	...	...	...	13,647 1 0	...	

of this office, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,467 8 0	222 14 0	2,147 5 9	561 13 0	1,762 3 8
	2	Saháranpur	8,715 5 7	2,500 5 9	2,888 6 3	14,236 3 2	3,302 15 5
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	6,037 13 10	2,388 13 3	1,332 2 0	...	1,547 3 5
	4	Meerut	9,357 0 0	6,690 15 9	12,027 8 9	898 10 3	6,882 13 8
	5	Bulandshahr ...	5,061 9 2	3,524 12 0	2,751 8 10	...	1,859 10 0
	6	Aligarh	7,647 15 9	5,984 2 9	856 9 2	...	2,427 4 10
	7	Roorkee	44 4 0	21 0 0	638 2 10	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	715 7 0	594 13 0	1,153 11 9	...	882 11 0
	9	Naini Tal	2 0 0	34 8 2	2,742 7 6	...	12,626 4 3
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	7,830 1 9	3,562 10 3	2,883 7 4	...	1,097 14 0
	11	Moradabad	8,727 13 5	6,867 2 11	3,234 4 0	724 5 3	4,966 2 5
	12	Budaun	6,650 7 3	2,918 13 1	4,396 1 7	2,161 4 0	1,458 13 6
	13	Bareilly	9,195 2 2	6,941 6 9	4,773 7 10	10 0 0	5,009 9 0
	14	Pilibhít	3,320 4 9	257 6 6	1,323 7 4	...	945 8 9
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	7,740 13 7	3,301 0 6	3,345 10 0	...	2,214 8 4
AGRA.	16	Muttra	6,840 12 3	5,974 9 4	1,736 12 9	...	1,515 10 0
	17	Agra	9,356 13 2	2,036 8 0	1,235 1 6	7,596 5 11	4,428 8 5
	18	Farukhabad... ...	9,569 2 5	6,613 4 9	3,200 4 0	...	1,588 10 1
	19	Mainpuri	8,890 14 3	2,193 8 6	1,237 13 6	...	1,621 5 10
	20	Etáwah	8,815 10 8	5,253 1 6	1,374 10 5	...	1,529 10 10
	21	Etah	4,181 6 11	1,771 10 3	4,214 9 8	...	1,025 6 0
JHANSI.	22	Jhánsi	5,656 4 0	1,170 1 3	4,629 12 9	...	4,413 14 8
	23	Jalaun	9,979 12 3	1,046 7 6	3,213 7 1	...	...
	24	Lalitpur	4,119 6 1	1,066 3 5	474 11 3	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	14,853 6 9	5,801 3 10	3,527 15 11	10,400 3 7	3,101 12 3
	26	Fatehpur	4,773 4 2	2,061 8 3	1,358 2 2	...	1,090 13 7
	27	Bánda	8,888 14 7	2,202 13 5	1,307 13 7	...	2,616 9 5
	28	Allahabad	14,622 11 9	21,990 2 3	5,692 13 0	41,831 9 0	22,195 1 10
	29	Hamírpur	7,787 4 0	1,011 10 0	1,941 9 11	...	662 7 4
	30	Jaunpur	2,970 0 2	3,506 14 0	1,766 6 9	...	2,642 13 0
BENARES.	31	Gorakhpur	19,176 10 6	1,394 11 10	6,304 11 11	...	10,085 4 9
	32	Basti	11,592 2 2	732 2 9	3,855 3 11	...	3,010 3 11
	33	Azamgarh	6,741 3 3	1,208 13 0	1,616 3 7	14 0 0	2,518 8 7
	34	Mirzapur	7,495 1 2	2,944 3 3	3,013 14 10	...	3,808 15 7
	35	Benares	5,626 6 0	12,908 15 6	2,239 14 6	32 0 0	5,411 15 7
	36	Gházipur	4,251 7 6	1,291 4 6	1,943 6 4	6,744 7 5	3,044 9 9
	37	Ballia	3,775 12 11	1,479 6 9	1,056 6 0	...	970 2 10
	38	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	5,616 10 4	106 6 0	...	...	...
	39	Departmental accounts. Bhábar.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	2,69,094 11 6	1,31,576 6 6	1,03,336 2 3	85,210 13 7	1,24,266 4 6
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Unao	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BAREILLY.	10	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Includes Rs. 12,47,454

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1887-88, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Grand Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3 13 3	2,711 2 9	...	...	2,842 5 10	21,136 6 2	3,31,871 7 9	1
102 4 3	8,146 5 3	...	12,462 3 7	...	1,076 0 6	18,14,191 0 9	2
2,021 0 9	1,247 12 9	...	39,246 3 4	...	3,447 13 0	17,07,922 9 3	3
98 0 3	7,556 7 11	...	46,544 3 10	...	29,331 12 9	32,44,109 12 9	4
140 1 9	4,122 4 0	...	47,404 13 4	...	12,319 3 2	17,31,995 5 11	5
101 2 5	4,463 11 0	...	10,076 9 1	...	4,153 7 3	27,92,680 3 5	6
3 15 6	82 13 0	...	...	...	73 12 0	2,332 15 11	7
44 15 10	4,140 3 6	...	...	...	3,513 12 1	4,95,448 11 9	8
18 9 6	4,168 0 0	...	...	...	105 12 0	1,36,076 2 10	9
12 1 9	2,792 10 5	...	...	1,102 8 5	13,873 11 10	15,68,375 3 5	10
103 2 0	10,608 9 0	...	...	...	15,036 10 3	22,85,367 13 9	11
88 11 8	4,210 12 5	...	...	...	16,282 0 2	14,68,803 11 6	12
49 2 6	14,183 4 0	...	...	4,870 9 0	23,785 12 8	20,09,690 2 10	13
25 1 2	1,675 12 0	...	...	1,830 15 9	436 6 6	9,33,510 11 6	14
176 0 6	2,166 13 7	...	...	...	13,891 3 1	18,85,414 0 9	15
94 11 1	4,566 7 11	...	32,777 14 5	...	16,118 5 6	19,59,783 0 7	16
77 11 3	16,918 5 1	...	10,366 11 2	...	53,049 7 6	25,90,359 9 5	17
55 4 9	3,061 7 7	...	6,131 7 4	...	41,197 8 4	17,74,163 7 10	18
32 6 3	3,648 4 9	...	9,635 7 5	...	4,181 8 6	16,90,871 5 6	19
243 3 6	1,473 0 8	...	43,004 13 0	...	24,119 4 3	17,69,398 12 11	20
81 8 5	2,999 9 0	...	13,152 2 2	...	3,477 9 0	15,57,281 6 10	21
12 1 6	6,106 6 11	...	...	...	6,003 1 0	7,52,144 15 1	22
26 3 8	1,184 5 3	...	...	...	21,817 13 11	12,72,361 8 5	23
27 9 3	681 12 9	...	...	...	720 0 9	2,32,721 4 1	24
322 13 7	9,837 0 7	...	18,708 11 6	...	15,272 7 5	32,76,668 0 7	25
304 6 8	1,239 7 11	...	...	...	17,328 15 4	16,77,991 13 7	26
81 5 4	2,492 13 7	...	...	...	13,245 4 2	14,85,597 8 4	27
38,663 13 8	28,256 15 4	...	...	...	47,445 8 5	39,08,835 12 0	28
149 7 5	3,801 14 4	...	...	...	11,648 6 7	13,61,412 6 4	29
50 7 2	2,646 2 6	...	...	...	16,859 3 9	17,98,506 5 5	30
51 10 9	4,259 2 9	...	...	...	32,053 8 4	28,36,909 2 9	31
10 12 6	1,859 0 2	...	...	...	24,951 10 0	18,43,166 2 9	32
132 14 3	2,716 13 7	...	...	...	7,938 8 0	21,65,888 4 3	33
155 0 7	7,542 11 4	...	...	...	34,786 13 3	15,73,145 11 7	34
35 10 6	26,297 9 3	...	...	...	46,332 6 0	18,90,302 8 6	35
272 5 8	1,736 7 11	...	...	...	51,173 1 10	16,05,554 4 5	36
276 10 0	165 7 8	...	...	...	16,274 1 6	9,99,167 8 7	37
5 10 6	274 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,83,660 7 1	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,881 8 10	39
44,146 15 4	2,06,042 0 5	...	2,89,511 4 2	10,646 7 0	6,64,458 5 3	(e)6,31,30,563 1 9 +12,47,454 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,73,423 4 10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,35,216 0 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,18,670 4 4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,85,324 6 8	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,18,679 0 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,61,851 13 3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,90,025 8 10	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,94,476 0 0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,04,614 0 0	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,99,346 6 4	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,67,435 10 6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,84,776 9 9	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,63,839 0 6	

on account of IX—Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1887, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	*Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.* Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. *Original.* Regular.	*Original.* Miscellaneous.	*Appeals.* Regular.	*Appeals.* Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. (a) Territory subject to the High Court, *i. e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	21	32	90	101,698	21,753	11,879	1,041			
	Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	154	168	83,049	120,472	4,135	4,710			
	Criminal,	81,751	32,720,128	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	105,480	3,320	10,026	3,257			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	1	...	4	12	28	61,235	18,738	3,611	571	70,42,552	86,26,793	
	Revenue,							4	12	49	158	26,845	8,435	3,340	400			
	Criminal,											32,503	1,569	3,167	697			
(b) Territory not subject to the High Court, *i. e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	4	...	2,444	401	738	16			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,51,068	
Total ...		269,353	107,854,704	32	107	437	14	51	111	251	959	413,254	174,688	36,896	10,692	70,42,552	1,06,77,861	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,203	1,795	1,509	3,387	2,857	5,148	42	340	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	354	244	237	383	201	161	2	19	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,133	2,283	2,280	5,141	1,768	3,245	5	123	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,352	1,894	1,883	2,576	1,083	1,368	12	113	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	206	189	183	215	96	117	2	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	251	220	216	280	121	158	1	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,662	1,416	1,368	3,914	740	3,127	2	45	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	415	254	136	334	248	66	...	20	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,149	1,890	1,763	2,599	880	1,431	32	256	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	274	218	200	248	69	167	1	11	
Hurt	67,170	51,495	26,543	53,456	41,326	11,343	67	720	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,479	1,198	1,142	2,283	1,917	325	5	36	
Criminal force and assault	34,602	26,624	11,719	20,226	16,257	3,757	14	198	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	612	229	215	429	215	180	19	15	
Rape	338	201	192	239	145	83	1	10	
Unnatural offence	151	134	118	145	55	81	1	8	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	52,373	45,438	22,153	30,051	8,626	20,932	65	428	
Extortion	1,541	417	349	624	466	100	...	28	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,487	584	517	1,355	798	494	15	48	
Criminal misappropriation of property	895	433	392	556	301	240	...	15	
Criminal breach of trust	1,673	940	862	1,078	554	447	5	172	
Receiving of stolen property	6,484	6,236	6,104	8,957	2,563	6,125	43	226	
Cheating	2,397	1,246	774	1,074	812	226	8	28	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	51	32	31	56	36	20	...	...	
Mischief	21,404	15,244	6,428	12,112	10,004	1,976	8	124	
Criminal trespass	44,287	38,129	11,014	17,121	9,134	7,656	37	294	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	299	146	143	255	172	48	7	28	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	71	40	30	57	48	8	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	6,975	4,124	2,706	3,833	3,116	633	15	69	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1,045	484	355	534	449	79	...	6	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	6,281	5,588	705	1,161	928	217	2	14	
Offences against special and local laws	43,871	39,293	38,099	68,420	17,995	49,827	50	548	
Total ...	309,485	248,658	140,366	248,099	124,010	119,785	461	3,843	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	356	376	9	367	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	30	33	7	26	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLI	188	317	108	204	4 remaining in North-Western Provinces. 1 ditto in Oudh.
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	88	88	57	25	6 ditto in North-Western Provinces.
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV, section 480	...	...	...	...	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,453	5,285	2,410	2,718	43 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 114 ditto in Oudh.
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	1,168	1,692	591	1,048	41 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 12 ditto in Oudh.
8. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X, section 522 of Chapter,	485	1,153	441	671	36 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 5 ditto in Oudh.
9. Possession, Chapters XII and XLIII	206	602	293	283	23 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 3 ditto in Oudh.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,225	1,241	865	340	19 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 17 ditto in Oudh.
Total ...	5,199	10,787	4,781	5,682	172 ditto in North-Western Provinces. 152 ditto in Oudh. 324 total, remaining in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W.P.	Oudh.		
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	5,999	6	1,989	3,901	11	54	38	3,321	2·00	...	5,322	N.-W. P. only.
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	21,044	66	12,336	8,142	91	64	345	11,728	2·00	5·04	14,214	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	158,753	284	83,118	61,561	9,326	2,303	2,161	85,019	6·00	4·40	305,975	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	27,111	24	10,130	12,329	4,478	30	120	19,488	3·00	2·64	23,895	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	382	...	16	192	...	71	3	246	...	10·65	1,830	Oudh only.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,370	27	1,034	1,650	472	138	49	1,629	7·00	4·74	8,663	
Courts of Sessions	3,615	20	1,097	2,086	...	72	340	1,813	36·00	49·77	17,270	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	33·00	...	32	N.-W. P. only.
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	30,134	34	14,008	12,997	1,703	620	772	16,756	...	7·69	59,833	Oudh only.
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	986	...	179	684	87	30	6	683	4·00	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Total	251,399	461	124,011	103,543	16,168	3,382	3,834	140,686	...	...	447,417	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																		
				Imprisonment.							Fined.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	282	25	...	3,688	18	2	1	3,561	127	...	...	...	...	9,253	9,236	353	114	182	11	...	...	2	10	6	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,842	150	...	6,206	147	4	2	6,004	199	3	...	...	...	17,721	15,755	2,565	731	1,230	31	...	...	102	41	4	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	29,935	1,740	...	46,734	4,978	3,439	419	41,470	4,892	279	92	1	...	2,91,581	2,48,814	36,472	6,642	17,854	7,178	1	...	2,120	2,147	711	5
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	899	55	...	19,577	42	1	...	19,290	282	5	...	...	...	30,325	27,118	1,096	333	616	5	...	...	18	24	...	...
District Court cases decided under section 4, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	...	454	13	...	176	427	5	5	151	17	7	1	...	...	1,594	1,256	662	35	142	148	141	1	267	138	22	1
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	599	44	...	944	230	305	36	822	101	10	10	1	...	9,341	7,982	2,055	113	368	146	16	...	80	112	38	...
Courts of Sessions ...	94	300	...	1,582	21	...	108	63	9	3	25	44	5	22	3	...	9,083	3,743	86	17	183	387	910	106	5	18	40	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	94	301	...	35,594	2,048	...	77,433	5,905	3,765	466	71,323	5,662	309	125	5	...	3,68,900	3,13,907	43,291	7,985	20,575	7,907	518	107	2,594	2,490	821	6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Appeals.												*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,977	...	418	3,914	...	771	1,564	13	98	6	193	9·00	9·50	
To Courts of Sessions	10,652	3	2,687	5,265	...	839	1,367	43	129	11	308	14·00	11·17	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,553	5	128	981	...	147	126	...	4	...	162	31·00	25·00	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	51·00	...	
Total ...	19,186	8	3,233	10,161	...	1,758	3,057	56	233	17	663	13·00	12·04	
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,650	...	1,114	722	...	3	28	12	283	75	64	9·00	9·24	
By Courts of Sessions	3,162	...	1,784	691	...	3	44	4	215	343	166	12·00	15·44	
By Superior Courts	1,614	1	371	672	34	112	279	13	85	...	149	22·00	14·00	
Total ...	6,426	1	3,269	2,085	34	118	351	29	583	418	379	13·00	12·03	456 applications in Oudh by 476 complainants against 841 accused.
Grand Total ...	25,612	9	6,502	12,246	34	1,876	3,408	85	816	435	1,042	13·00	12·03	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial State

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, works, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the interior.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	571	852	339	74	171	45	43	499	92	41	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	58,213	11,985	4,501	794	4,072	720	2,159	4,304	3,467	1,934	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	13,994	5,892	4,304	572	6,009	1,221	1,367	1,665	1,074	898	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	11	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,391	245	266	19	51	24	62	62	75	59	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75,180	18,976	9,414	1,459	10,303	2,031	3,631	6,530	4,710	2,932	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75,180	18,976	9,414	1,459	10,303	2,031	3,631	6,530	4,710	2,932	...	...	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,830	74	2,316	461	44
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,732	6,312	581	354	365
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,781	6,386	2,897	815	409
Grand Total ...	75,180	18,976	9,414	1,459	10,303	2,031	3,631	6,530	4,710	2,932	93,781	6,386	2,897	815	409

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																			
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	32	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,847
...	...	...	15,643	834	687	6,118	201	72	5	310	24	580	365	...	7	...	1	18	...	501	117,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,996
...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	45
...	...	...	1,256	108	50	754	52	34	3	48	1	21	30	...	5	...	1	9	...	59	5,685
...	...	...	16,936	943	737	6,881	253	107	8	358	32	618	396	...	12	1	2	30	...	628	163,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	16,936	943	737	6,881	253	108	8	358	35	618	396	...	12	1	2	30	...	628	163,112
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
48,957	72	10,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,356
59,775	7	7,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,749
108,732	79	18,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,335
108,732	79	18,236	16,936	943	737	6,881	253	108	8	358	35	618	396	...	12	1	2	30	...	628	394,447

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts in the interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	11,010	1,382	315	22	...	...	...	...	18	66,497	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	16,454	61,045	24,014	21,157	3,457	589	56	...	763	1,16,84,762	
Small Cause Courts	10,776	19,231	3,781	3,208	...	...	...	...	...	14,34,653	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	213	1,056	577	777	148	2,350	269	282	13	1,84,93,390	
Chief Courts of Districts	3	4	1	10	5	7	4	4	7	5,03,039	
Total ...	38,456	72,718	28,688	25,174	3,610	2,946	329	286	801	3,21,82,341	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	38,456	72,718	28,688	25,174	3,610	2,946	329	286	802	3,21,82,341	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	107	118	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	
Other Subordinate Courts	42,593	51,862	6,804	1,830	130	69	...	...	41,538	23,56,498	
District Courts	10,702	13,366	6,522	4,116	241	88	2	1	41,821	19,49,865	
Total ...	53,402	65,346	13,327	5,950	371	157	2	1	83,359	43,10,260	
Grand Total ...	91,858	138,064	42,015	31,124	3,981	3,103	331	287	84,161	3,64,92,601	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of— Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Contested. N.-W. P.	Contested. Oudh.	Uncontested. N.-W. P.	Uncontested. Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,110	...	853	258	686	328	73	26	14	432	198	242	37	41·	58·	18·	25·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	121,859	...	18,463	19,935	10,857	24,965	1,131	823	341	23,356	11,358	10,630	2,384	57·	75·	24·	33·	
Small Cause Courts	39,160	...	6,261	5,236	6,094	8,747	422	148	55	6,291	2,785	3,121	238	34·	32·	29·	26·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	16,117	...	2,005	1,665	1,385	1,652	155	117	31	3,791	1,723	3,593	1,524	130·	74·	52·	53·	
Chief Courts of Districts	276	...	24	12	12	6	1	3	...	59	44	115	65	157·	212·	90·	89·	
Total ...	180,522	...	27,606	27,106	19,034	35,698	1,782	1,117	441	33,929	16,108	17,701	4,248	59·	63·	25·	32·	
Superior Courts...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	180,524	...	27,606	27,106	19,034	36,698	1,782	1,117	441	33,929	16,108	17,703	4,250	59·	63·	25·	32·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	237	...	34	5	28	42	12	...	...	59	9	48	1	...	33·	...	35·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	12,028	...	1,498	699	2,142	2,992	163	7	...	3,406	807	314	4	...	24·	...	18·	
Other Subordinate Courts	92,877	...	10,458	5,375	15,167	25,268	5,837	195	31	18,916	5,045	6,585	81	35·	37·	22·	30·	
District Courts	15,944	...	1,330	1,081	1,612	2,586	746	99	22	4,974	1,677	1,817	288	63·	200·	38·	70·	
Total ...	121,086	...	13,320	7,160	18,949	30,888	6,758	301	53	27,355	7,538	8,764	374	43·	32·	24·	24·	
Superior Courts...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	27·	...	...	
Grand Total ...	301,613	...	40,926	34,266	37,983	66,586	8,540	1,418	494	61,286	23,646	26,468	4,625	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of— Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Contested. N.-W. P.	Contested. Oudh.	Uncontested. N.-W. P.	Uncontested. Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	250	...	62	9	15	14	6	5	...	67	47	27	8	41·	50·	18·	45·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	20,700	...	3,082	1,192	576	3,821	370	18	10	5,669	4,147	1,815	221	33·	32·	23·	27·	
Small Cause Courts... ...	1,672	...	446	64	34	78	28	...	1	505	345	171	10	36·	29·	26·	23·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	5,634	...	740	208	96	1,094	150	...	7	1,400	1,299	640	143	56·	34·	27·	23·	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,522	...	587	25	5	1,232	112	1	...	535	425	600	197	100·	68·	54·	47·	
Total ...	31,778	...	4,917	1,498	726	6,239	666	24	18	8,176	6,263	3,253	579	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	328	...	105	3	6	26	9	...	...	32	71	76	40	64·	...	66·	...	
Total ...	32,106	...	5,022	1,501	732	6,265	675	24	18	8,208	6,334	3,329	619	43·	36·	27·	27·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9·	...	70·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	2,306	...	210	180	43	1,154	40	...	...	487	101	91	1	...	20·	...	18·	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	55,099	...	46,330	2,012	1,533	798	683	48	2	2,324	771	598	10	21·	28·	14·	19·	
District Courts	76,438	...	21,518	7,389	1,257	11,308	3,309	124	32	18,473	6,240	6,788	2,725	65·	34·	47·	23·	
Total ...	133,852	...	68,063	9,581	2,833	13,260	4,032	172	34	21,284	7,114	7,479	2,736	63·	26·	30·	19·	
Grand Total ...	165,958	...	73,085	11,082	3,565	19,525	4,707	196	52	29,492	13,448	10,808	3,355	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,966	...	2	127	65	19	32	13	3,663	762	1,127	484	1,672	865	68·	60·	217	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,608	...	167	235	45	27	24	9	3,730	831	1,166	443	3,931	1,724	126·	128·	313	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	87	...	4	6	1	...	...	...	40	4	10	13	9	...	54·	...	...	
Total ...	18,661	...	173	368	111	46	56	22	7,433	1,597	2,303	940	5,612	2,589	93·	107·	530	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	10	10	200·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	577	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	175	34	51	11	297	185	379·	204·	20	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,567	...	153	67	25	1	2	4	1,387	55	206	145	2,522	2,015	309·	200·	93	
Total ...	5,162	...	157	67	32	1	2	4	1,567	90	257	156	2,829	2,210	307·	166·	113	
Grand Total ...	23,823	...	330	435	143	47	58	26	9,000	1,687	2,560	1,096	8,441	4,799	...	...	643	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,877	...	67	200	30	4	17	2	2,485	413	814	544	301	5	34·	49·	4	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,734	...	4	88	32	5	9	1	828	88	286	121	272	6	...	150·	19	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,227	...	13	24	11	14	2	3	353	144	143	79	441	92	133·	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Appeals from original decrees...	1,076	...	28	18	13	...	...	1	386	22	102	229	277	153	123·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Chief Courts of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Appeals from appellate decrees,																		
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	642	...	94	4	2	...	1	5	210	5	120	5	196	155	...	142·	16	Oudh.
Total ...	9,556	...	206	334	88	23	29	12	4,262	672	1,465	978	1,487	411	...	...	39	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	33,379	...	536	769	231	70	87	38	13,262	2,359	4,025	2,074	8,928	5,210	...	...	682	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	119	...	...	4	4	...	2	1	42	...	25	11	30	8	56·	32·	3	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,416	...	139	60	43	1	30	5	495	26	221	84	312	124	80·	46·	7	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	30·	...	...	
Total ...	1,543	...	139	67	47	1	32	6	539	26	247	96	343	132	78·	45·	10	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees ...	307	...	8	15	9	...	11	3	95	3	68	13	82	63	88·	140·	1	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	46	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	1	15	...	7	4	86·	179·	...	
Total ...	353	...	11	16	9	...	11	3	114	4	83	13	89	67	79·	...	1	
Grand Total ...	1,896	...	150	83	56	1	43	9	653	30	330	109	432	199	...	...	11	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	176	...	10	5	5	...	2	5	66	5	38	33	7	1	28·	45·	1	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	4,722	...	490	82	392	6	21	15	1,291	221	454	219	1,531	466	47·	91·	1	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government— Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ... / Appeals from appellate decrees ...	1,858	...	994	...	547	9	23	12	39	...	8	...	226	...	47·	91·	1	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees ...	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1	2	4	...	106·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	61	...	21	1	1	1	...	...	21	2	...	...	14	5	...	102·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	188	...	61	1	4	...	2	...	61	...	8	2	49	28	...	107·	...	
Total ...	7,027	...	1,581	89	949	16	48	32	1,479	228	521	255	1,829	504	47·	122·	1	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	8,923	...	1,731	172	1,005	17	91	41	2,132	258	851	364	2,261	703	...	...	12	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the interior.																						
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.	Rs.													
Unpaid Tribunals ...	888	...	332	149	302	105	24	7,688	196	1	10	65	224	18	...	5	2	18	9	...	129	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	111,955	4,904	20,813	14,442	59,632	12,164	3,755	16,71,332	2,96,092	744	2,200	2,860	5,353	4,114	188	2,927	75	4,681	64	301	3,332	
Small Cause Courts ...	21,680	442	4,981	3,227	11,288	1,762	369	2,67,605	36,780	332	1,145	840	1,470	11	...	1	3	9	30	...	3,070	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,420	1,099	4,431	2,624	6,542	3,354	1,338	27,58,429	3,62,007	124	210	575	1,172	797	69	546	19	1,136	7	25	928	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,305	496	165	75	388	181	88	4,18,952	63,969	2	4	26	12	21	1	10	1	29	4	1	62	
Total ...	153,248	6,941	30,722	20,517	78,152	17,566	5,574	51,24,006	7,59,044	1,203	3,569	4,366	8,231	4,961	258	3,489	100	5,873	114	327	7,521	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	47	...	26	4	9	8	3	1,227	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	5	...	...	56	...	12	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	31,837	42	13,631	3,315	10,697	4,152	206	2,65,310	46,264	297	795	3,089	7,876	217	2	297	...	20	5	...	3,118	
District Courts ...	20,987	184	9,109	2,368	6,584	2,742	529	4,59,868	73,697	206	201	1,932	3,639	253	11	201	2	1,021	...	...	2,720	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	50	...	37	2	10	1	...	7,475	29	...	...	7	24	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	
Total ...	52,921	226	22,803	5,689	17,300	6,903	738	7,33,880	1,19,990	503	996	5,030	11,552	471	13	504	2	1,044	61	...	5,853	
Grand Total ...	206,169	7,167	53,525	26,206	95,452	24,469	6,312	58,57,886	8,79,034	1,706	4,565	9,396	19,783	5,432	271	3,993	102	6,917	175	327	13,374	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1887.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	103	29	13	15	20	...	...	26	17	6	5,929	7,551	2,671	2,671	
Chief Courts of Districts	365	73	32	69	93	8	...	90	74	14	2,47,399	33,131	38,849	34,388	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	468	102	45	84	113	8	...	116	91	20	2,53,328	40,682	41,520	37,059	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1887.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from*		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, 7	5	1,315	296	65	2	11	5	8	1,213	86	208	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts	...	1,318	296	68	2	11	5	8	1,213	86	208	
Grand Total	...	1,318	313	68	2	11	5	8	1,218	92	214	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — *Compulsory.* Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards. (a.)	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act). (b.)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
											Rs. a. p.
	North-Western Provinces.										
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	8	130	26	113	15	13	20	325	939 10 0
3	Saháranpur	10	176	2,152	865	4,022	214	71	1,171	8,671	14,141 6 0
4	Meerut	12	168	1,936	539	3,768	295	7	1,344	8,057	14,290 15 0
5	Aligarh	9	59	960	480	1,551	141	20	965	4,176	7,194 2 0
6	Agra	18	96	1,405	950	2,005	761	101	1,105	6,423	9,469 10 0
7	Farukhabad	7	89	795	777	799	271	12	514	3,257	4,286 2 0
8	Mainpuri	13	101	815	747	671	1,166	17	713	4,230	6,633 14 0
9	Moradabad	12	78	2,136	1,342	2,500	231	19	1,524	7,830	12,513 2 0
10	Bareilly	12	98	834	625	207	1,007	5	394	3,170	5,663 12 0
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	126	1,082	1,142	1,737	346	144	1,085	5,662	7,837 10 0
12	Cawnpore	17	189	1,081	524	1,392	255	13	209	3,663	7,173 10 0
13	Bánda	15	91	467	198	706	119	5	54	1,640	2,875 12 0
14	Allahabad	12	126	644	283	1,338	100	196	185	2,872	5,570 14 0
15	Jaunpur	6	104	706	446	1,655	77	139	160	3,287	5,181 12 0
16	Gorakhpur	12	183	1,516	377	3,932	303	37	1,455	7,803	14,262 4 0
17	Azamgarh	6	75	469	260	1,321	260	39	211	2,635	4,655 0 0
18	Mirzapur	6	48	429	279	1,124	120	40	231	2,261	3,761 2 0
19	Benares	5	145	850	634	1,543	129	220	309	3,830	6,335 12 0
20	Gházipur	8	53	921	476	2,665	45	189	248	4,597	8,037 14 0
21	Jalaun	6	15	260	183	541	29	...	4	1,032	1,997 12 0
22	Jhánsi	6	21	171	118	255	17	37	...	619	1,074 10 0
23	Lalitpur	3	8	40	36	28	70	...	2	184	232 10 0
24	Kumaun	6	162	473	140	196	9	48	19	1,047	1,712 4 0
25	Tarái	2	9	58	58	65	1	...	27	218	307 6 0
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares	4	10	360	416	1,011	174	6	145	2,122	3,256 4 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	220	2,238	20,690	11,921	35,145	6,155	1,378	12,084	89,611	1,49,405 1 0
	Oudh.										
1	Lucknow	11	127	823	1,324	1,500	172	35	180	4,061	6,804 12 0
2	Unao	15	125	472	325	1,442	93	...	15	2,472	4,595 0 0
3	Bara Banki	14	112	349	325	1,478	85	6	145	2,500	4,393 10 0
4	Fyzabad	11	51	338	187	1,110	134	51	153	2,024	3,633 14 0
5	Gonda	8	33	278	126	798	498	18	421	2,172	3,811 4 0
6	Bahraich	8	32	44	62	184	62	3	357	744	965 2 0
7	Sitapur	11	37	182	123	784	141	9	221	1,497	3,348 12 0
8	Hardoi	10	71	434	327	2,149	82	42	99	3,204	5,863 10 0
9	Kheri	8	19	85	58	333	52	1	153	701	1,479 8 0
10	Rae Bareli	13	66	240	128	1,084	31	22	23	1,594	3,090 2 0
11	Sultanpur	9	70	194	125	1,337	32	116	74	1,948	3,310 6 0
12	Partabgarh	7	58	236	67	1,094	19	67	57	1,598	3,024 0 0
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	125	801	3,675	3,077	13,293	1,401	370	1,898	24,515	44,320 0 0
	Total, United Provinces ...	345	3,039	24,365	14,998	48,438	7,556	1,748	13,982	114,126	1,93,725 1 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Number.	Districts.	Optional.									Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					
		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments for lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*i*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.
	North-Western Provinces.																
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	15	6 4 0	7,66,808 9 0	2	5	18	75	100	139 14 0
3	Sahárunpur	...	2,060	289	308	6	...	...	2,663	1,021 12 0	38,52,124 15 1	...	467	1,295	398	2,160	1,554 14 0
4	Meerut	...	1,244	101	658	28	17	...	2,048	916 4 0	45,55,649 11 1	2	277	666	385	1,330	1,334 2 0
5	Aligarh	...	623	50	65	4	...	...	742	305 8 0	28,00,535 8 2	...	343	340	204	887	856 14 0
6	Agra	...	1,409	752	418	69	28	5	2,681	1,026 0 0	30,04,018 0 11	3	348	1,483	523	2,357	1,712 8 0
7	Farukhabad	...	514	195	59	3	...	...	771	290 6 0	18,24,188 2 4½	...	152	199	263	614	668 4 0
8	Mainpuri	...	379	612	46	6	83	...	1,126	647 4 0	23,57,669 3 10	...	573	512	465	1,250	1,132 6 0
9	Moradabad	...	1,284	156	115	38	322	...	1,915	1,400 12 0	53,03,658 7 8¼	...	328	831	363	1,522	1,160 6 0
10	Bareilly	...	117	523	84	3	19	...	746	361 8 0	22,85,252 6 9½	2	241	4,818	5,197	10,258	3,218 0 0
11	Sháhjahánpur	...	1,459	358	303	18	12	...	2,150	856 0 0	28,41,826 4 2	1	509	1,218	302	2,030	1,086 6 0
12	Cawnpore	...	329	40	119	3	3	1	495	192 6 0	35,22,142 14 8	1	117	181	480	780	1,170 12 0
13	Bánda	...	279	36	7	...	...	1	323	132 10 0	7,23,710 5 6	2	9	116	240	367	621 6 0
14	Allahabad	...	279	38	14	2	...	...	333	137 10 0	21,99,257 10 4	1	64	137	189	391	624 4 0
15	Jaunpur	...	1,129	18	14	1	1	...	1,163	496 10 0	12,30,844 8 7	...	22	208	130	360	299 12 0
16	Gorakhpur	...	1,254	118	56	3	3	1	1,435	693 8 0	43,04,995 2 0	2	156	547	479	1,185	1,437 2 0
17	Azamgarh	...	1,066	142	6	...	5	...	1,219	527 6 0	13,20,852 10 6	1	57	161	180	399	332 4 0
18	Mirzapur	...	900	23	38	2	7	...	970	427 2 0	10,36,469 8 2	1	44	244	183	472	435 8 0
19	Benares	...	1,124	37	31	8	...	...	1,200	531 4 0	22,29,380 14 0¾	2	99	314	344	759	899 6 0
20	Gházipur	...	976	7	7	1	1	...	992	465 12 0	20,29,773 7 9	...	17	262	112	391	437 4 0
21	Jalaun	...	315	9	2	...	...	...	326	129 8 0	4,99,686 5 1	...	33	68	110	211	310 2 0
22	Jhánsi	...	79	15	1	...	...	...	95	47 0 0	2,58,810 12 4	1	8	24	119	152	332 2 0
23	Lalitpur	...	18	165	1	...	...	...	184	60 14 0	46,737 10 0	...	3	...	32	35	61 2 0
24	Kumaun	...	23	11	1	...	2	...	37	44 0 0	4,92,754 8 11	...	7	7	81	95	180 0 0
25	Tarái	...	25	1	1	1	...	...	28	22 2 0	76,880 11 6	...	...	45	16	61	73 6 0
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares,	...	632	52	1,183	...	1	...	1,868	409 4 0	8,51,795 4 0	...	36	150	76	262	131 4 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	...	17,526	3,754	3,537	196	504	8	25,525	11,148 10 0	5,04,15,823 10 6¼	22	3,615	13,844	10,946	28,427	20,209 4 0
	Oudh.																
1	Lucknow	...	1,438	66	17	...	2	...	1,523	520 12 0	27,85,915 3 6	9	118	680	982	1,789	2,122 9 0
2	Unao	...	747	19	4	1	...	2	773	292 2 0	12,69,734 2 5	4	69	369	407	849	777 4 0
3	Bara Banki	...	1,124	31	14	...	12	...	1,181	385 14 0	15,49,863 14 10	3	42	1,137	724	1,906	1,155 1 0
4	Fyzabad	...	582	40	21	...	...	...	643	231 8 0	15,39,837 1 7	4	52	296	295	647	614 12 0
5	Gonda	...	326	106	38	...	1	...	471	163 10 0	11,03,521 8 4	2	48	453	579	1,082	1,034 14 0
6	Bahraich	...	95	23	25	...	...	...	143	47 4 0	7,76,046 14 7	3	81	270	593	947	737 0 0
7	Sitapur	...	325	61	9	1	5	...	401	140 12 0	23,29,664 11 7	15	376	579	484	1,454	995 12 0
8	Hardoi	...	1,300	16	34	6	22	...	1,378	534 0 0	17,51,124 10 5	2	527	1,811	390	2,730	1,203 10 0
9	Kheri	...	170	9	27	1	15	1	223	131 12 0	12,07,713 6 11	4	219	331	448	1,002	650 15 0
10	Rae Bareli	...	550	31	9	2	39	3	634	467 10 0	11,73,655 4 8	3	46	361	255	665	585 4 0
11	Sultanpur	...	909	8	8	...	44	1	970	368 8 0	8,35,187 8 7	1	44	529	244	818	636 13 0
12	Partabgarh	...	518	3	2	...	13	7	543	228 0 0	10,16,937 5 8	2	41	454	176	673	581 0 0
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	...	8,084	413	208	11	153	14	8,883	3,511 12 0	1,73,39,191 13 1	52	1,663	7,270	5,577	14,562	11,094 14 0
	Total, United Provinces ...	...	25,610	4,167	3,745	207	657	22	34,408	14,660 6 0	6,77,55,015 7 7	74	5,278	21,114	16,523	42,989	31,304 2 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	North-Western Provinces.											
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,271 10 0
2	Dehra Dún	...	5	...	2	...	5	33	63	1,095 12 0	372 15 9	906 13 0
3	Saháranpur	...	63	...	...	...	38	114	2,116	16,844 0 0	7,604 8 0	7,786 11 8
4	Meerut	...	38	2	4	1	42	138	1,865	16,625 5 0	8 540 9 6	9,514 6 8
5	Aligarh	...	15	...	2	...	29	70	1,203	8,386 8 0	4,083 12 6	6,282 4 3
6	Agra	1	60	1	2	...	28	152	1,143	12,330 2 0	5,838 8 9	9,752 13 3
7	Farukhabad	...	21	...	4	...	19	70	821	5,286 12 0	2,846 12 9	4,322 0 0
8	Mainpuri	...	7	1	3	...	11	72	1,469	8,431 8 0	4,206 4 0	7,454 8 4
9	Moradabad	...	17	...	2	...	34	82	2,112	15,108 4 0	8,230 4 6	8,397 6 10
10	Bareilly	3	4	...	3	...	17	139	746	9,251 4 0	5,340 14 0	7,342 13 1
11	Sháhjahánpur	...	3	...	5	...	42	56	1,316	9,786 0 0	5,251 13 6	7,152 9 6
12	Cawnpore	...	53	...	3	1	18	92	979	8,644 12 0	4,353 4 9	7,257 1 8
13	Bánda	...	3	1	...	1	3	87	625	3,647 12 0	1,448 2 0	4,188 1 6
14	Allahabad	5	59	2	1	...	5	116	608	6,458 12 0	3,806 4 0	7,078 1 6
15	Jaunpur	...	12	1	...	...	23	35	381	6,008 2 0	2,919 0 0	3,150 6 0
16	Gorakhpur	2	8	1	9	...	41	116	1,666	16,412 14 0	8,657 13 6	7,975 8 0
17	Azamgarh	...	1	1	...	...	9	28	754	5,520 10 0	2,423 10 6	3,168 1 3
18	Mirzapur	1	66	1	3	...	12	38	286	4,759 12 0	2,985 14 0	3,023 0 10
19	Benares	2	239	...	...	...	24	177	687	8,244 6 0	5,335 0 0	6,523 6 8
20	Gházipur	7	6	1	2	...	17	47	646	8,956 14 0	4,011 0 0	5,148 0 0
21	Jalaun	...	3	...	1	3	11	14	122	2,443 6 0	759 2 0	1,832 8 7
22	Jhánsi	...	2	2	...	...	10	16	61	1,465 12 0	568 7 0	1,408 2 0
23	Lalitpur	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	360 10 0	116 6 0	477 5 6
24	Kumaun	...	43	16	1	1	3	9	134	2,086 4 0	600 13 0	1,725 12 5
25	Tarái	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	11	404 14 0	266 0 0	337 12 0
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares... ...	...	12	1	1	1	20	13	136	3,824 12 0	2,726 15 0	2,497 0 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	22	744	31	48	8	462	1,819	19,974	1,82,384 15 0	93,294 3 0	1,38,974 4 6
	Oudh.											
1	Lucknow	...	67	...	5	...	7	162	1,107	9,582 1 0	6,684 4 0	11,806 13 9
2	Unao	...	19	...	1	...	...	82	394	5,702 6 0	2,754 15 0	4,293 14 6
3	Bara Banki	...	20	1	1	2	1	84	451	5,978 9 0	3,490 11 0	4,846 6 6
4	Fyzabad	2	39	...	6	1	10	39	552	4,558 2 0	2,614 11 0	5,209 8 0
5	Gonda	...	33	...	1	...	3	108	541	5,075 12 0	2,608 7 0	3,857 7 8
6	Bahraich	...	10	...	...	...	3	89	143	1,769 6 0	1,261 3 0	1,701 8 6
7	Sitapur	...	26	...	1	...	1	101	362	4,537 4 0	2,816 5 3	4,572 15 6
8	Hardoi	...	16	...	...	...	5	75	702	7,633 4 0	3,352 0 0	5,477 3 0
9	Kheri	...	17	...	1	...	4	61	211	2,296 3 0	1,288 1 0	1,825 13 0
10	Rae Bareli	...	54	1	2	...	6	29	201	4,255 0 0	2,251 2 0	4,748 12 10
11	Sultanpur	...	28	4	1	1	1	9	204	4,393 11 0	1,890 9 0	3,158 11 6
12	Partabgarh	...	25	1	1	...	6	29	258	3,887 0 0	1,889 2 0	2,969 12 0
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	2	354	7	20	4	47	868	5,126	59,668 10 0	32,901 6 3	54,468 14 9
	Total, United Provinces ...	24	1,098	38	68	12	509	2,687	25,100	2,42,053 9 0	1,26,195 9 3	1,93,443 3 3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,571	...	1,571	1,363	...	1,363	2,934	...	2,934	1,300	...	1,300	1,634	...	1,634	1,504·50	...	1,504·50	1,504·50	...	1,504·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,309	65	1,374	438	55	493	1,747	120	1,867	552	80	632	1,195	40	1,235	1,154·00	42·50	1,196·50	1,154·25	44·25	1,198·50
		Under-trial,	...	8	8	3	46	49	3	54	57	3	50	53	...	4	4	0·25	1·75	2·00			
		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,350	12	1,362	719	42	761	2,069	54	2,123	1,068	39	1,107	1,001	15	1,016	930·50	6·50	937·00	930·50	6·67	937·17
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·17			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,125	67	1,192	439	15	454	1,564	82	1,646	505	34	539	1,059	48	1,107	978·50	49·00	1,027·50	978·50	49·00	1,027·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,361	71	1,432	836	114	950	2,197	185	2,382	976	122	1,098	1,221	63	1,284	1,210·25	56·50	1,266·75	1,210·25	57·78	1,268·03
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1·28	1·28			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,791	103	1,894	746	22	768	2,537	125	2,662	1,015	53	1,068	1,522	72	1,594	1,567·50	76·50	1,644·00	1,567·50	76·50	1,644·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	59	...	59	134	1	135	193	1	194	141	1	142	52	...	52	47·00	...	47·00	51·70	0·60	52·30
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	103	1	104	110	1	111	109	1	110	1	...	1	4·00	...	4·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	2	11	10	2	12	10	2	12	...	...	...	0·70	0·60	1·30			
8	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	53	...	53	53	...	53	53	...	53	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	215	3	218	643	10	653	858	13	871	620	12	632	238	1	239	194·25	3·25	197·50	201·45	3·62	205·07
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	78	1	79	84	1	85	78	1	79	6	...	6	7·20	0·37	7·57			
10	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·50	0·75	20·25
		Under-trial,	15	...	15	744	18	762	759	18	777	727	14	741	32	4	36	19·50	0·75	20·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	...	4·75
		Under-trial,	11	1	12	144	2	146	155	3	158	155	3	158	...	...	...	4·75	...	4·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	104	5	109	534	27	561	638	32	670	624	25	649	14	7	21	49·25	6·25	55·50	77·43	7·00	84·43
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	542	18	560	570	19	589	562	19	581	8	...	8	21·50	0·75	22·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	...	45	48	...	48	37	...	37	11	...	11	6·68	...	6·68			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	326	4	330	1,707	56	1,763	2,033	60	2,093	1,448	44	1,492	585	16	604	457·00	10·50	467·50	463·30	10·80	474·10
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	8	1	9	98	3	101	106	4	110	100	4	104	6	...	6	6·30	0·30	6·60			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·00	1·75	49·75
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	1,227	50	1,277	1,260	51	1,311	1,226	49	1,275	34	2	36	48·00	1·75	49·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	152	5	157	155	5	160	150	5	155	5	...	5	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
16	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	148	5	153	756	21	777	904	26	930	837	21	858	67	5	72	91·75	3·50	95·25	126·92	4·41	131·33
		Under-trial,	30	2	32	724	13	737	754	15	769	726	14	740	28	1	29	25·25	0·75	26·00			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	111	3	114	117	3	120	107	3	110	10	...	10	9·92	0·16	10·08			
17	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	262	7	269	990	40	1,030	1,252	47	1,299	1,011	41	1,052	241	6	247	234·25	5·25	239·50	283·63	6·11	289·74
		Under-trial,	24	...	24	991	20	1,011	1,015	20	1,035	967	19	986	48	1	49	36·75	0·75	37·50			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	124	2	126	134	2	136	118	2	120	16	...	16	12·63	0·11	12·74			
18	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	147	2	149	400	22	422	547	24	571	446	24	470	101	...	101	102·50	2·75	105·25	115·53	3·50	119·03
		Under-trial,	8	1	9	247	11	258	255	12	267	243	7	250	12	5	17	9·00	0·75	9·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	66	...	36	42	...	42	38	...	38	4	...	4	4·03	...	4·03			
19	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	237	9	246	1,288	35	1,323	1,525	44	1,569	1,256	38	1,294	269	6	275	263·00	5·75	268·75	320·04	7·05	327·09
		Under-trial,	35	1	36	977	23	1,000	1,012	24	1,036	976	19	995	36	5	41	49·00	1·25	50·25			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	76	1	77	83	1	84	73	1	74	10	...	10	8·04	0·05	8·09			
20	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	432	45	477	1,441	90	1,531	1,873	135	2,008	1,390	91	1,481	483	44	527	410·75	37·75	448·50	481·74	39·50	521·24
		Under-trial,	35	2	37	1,394	40	1,434	1,429	42	1,471	1,376	41	1,417	53	1	54	64·50	1·75	66·25			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	62	1	63	70	1	71	69	1	70	1	...	1	6·49	...	6·49			
21	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·50	1·00	17·50
		Under-trial,	13	...	13	645	27	672	658	27	685	631	25	656	27	2	29	16·50	1·00	17·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Budaun Jail	Convicts ...	265	4	269	1,132	10	1,142	1,397	14	1,411	1,124	14	1,138	273	...	273	267·75	1·75	269·50	316·05	2·25	318·30
		Under-trial,	24	...	24	1,175	16	1,191	1,199	16	1,215	1,162	16	1,178	37	...	37	42·50	0·50	43·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	...	59	56	...	56	3	...	3	5·80	...	5·80			
23	Sháhjahánpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	271	10	281	1,232	44	1,276	1,503	54	1,557	1,247	45	1,292	256	9	265	237·00	7·75	244·75	303·02	9·61	312·63
		Under-trial,	54	3	57	1,139	34	1,173	1,193	37	1,230	1,143	37	1,180	50	...	50	62·00	1·75	63·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	52	1	53	54	1	55	51	1	52	3	...	3	4·02	0·11	4·13			
24	Muttra Jail	Convicts ...	159	10	169	558	36	594	717	46	763	591	39	630	126	7	133	153·25	8·50	161·75	198·18	10·36	208·54
		Under-trial,	27	1	28	590	31	621	617	32	649	581	31	612	36	1	37	38·25	1·75	40·00			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	73	2	75	80	2	82	70	2	72	10	...	10	6·68	0·11	6·79			
25	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	252	...	252	1,346	...	1,346	1,598	...	1,598	1,065	...	1,065	533	...	533	299·00	...	299·00	318·55	...	318·55
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	121	...	121	137	...	137	132	...	132	5	...	5	10·25	...	10·25			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	114	...	114	123	...	123	103	...	103	20	...	20	9·30	...	9·30			
26	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·00	1·50	39·50
		Under-trial,	25	7	32	1,664	62	1,726	1,689	69	1,758	1,616	67	1,683	73	2	75	38·00	1·50	39·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	33	4	37	33	4	37	32	4	36	1	...	1	0·50	...	0·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Etáwah Jail... ...	Convicts ...	203	6	209	694	33	727	897	39	936	862	33	895	35	6	41	136·50	3·00	139·50	169·82	3·25	173·07
		Under-trial,	24	...	24	660	13	673	684	13	697	666	12	678	18	1	19	30·50	0·25	30·75			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	39	...	39	44	...	44	39	...	39	5	...	5	2·82	...	2·82			
29	Mainpuri do. ...	Convicts ...	204	3	207	981	22	1,003	1,185	25	1,210	882	22	904	303	3	306	258·50	3·25	261·75	297·92	3·75	301·67
		Under-trial,	24	1	25	820	20	840	844	21	865	818	21	839	26	...	26	36·75	0·50	37·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	39	...	39	44	...	44	42	...	42	2	...	2	2·67	...	2·67			
30	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	161	6	167	838	19	857	999	25	1,024	925	24	949	74	1	75	127·00	2·75	129·75	168·30	3·00	171·30
		Under-trial,	28	...	28	790	13	803	818	13	831	785	12	797	33	1	34	38·50	0·25	38·75			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	26	...	26	31	...	31	28	...	28	3	...	3	2·80	...	2·80			

31	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	230	...	230	1,228	...	1,228	1,458	...	1,458	1,225	...	1,225	233	...	233	245·75	...	245·75	271·38	0·50	271·88
		Under-trial,	29	2	31	755	18	773	784	20	804	773	20	793	11	...	11	21·50	0·50	22·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	50	...	50	53	...	53	49	...	49	4	...	4	4·13	...	4·13			
32	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	190	18	208	1,134	93	1,227	1,324	111	1,435	1,040	88	1,128	284	23	307	236·25	17·00	253·25	284·91	20·02	304·93
		Under-trial,	26	5	31	1,050	68	1,118	1,076	73	1,149	1,025	73	1,098	51	...	51	45·00	3·00	48·00			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	49	2	51	59	2	61	57	2	59	2	...	2	3·66	0·02	3·68			
33	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	196	14	210	870	60	930	1,066	74	1,140	726	50	776	340	24	364	236·25	9·50	245·75	237·55	9·50	247·05
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	18	...	18	4	...	4	1·30	...	1·30			
34	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	0·75	27·00
		Under-trial,	19	1	20	1,145	77	1,222	1,164	78	1,242	1,134	78	1,212	30	...	30	26·25	0·75	27·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	456	26	482	1,563	129	1,692	2,019	155	2,174	1,522	137	1,659	497	18	515	472·50	18·25	490·75	499·65	19·78	519·43
		Under-trial,	53	...	53	143	9	152	196	9	205	171	9	180	25	...	25	21·00	1·50	22·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	88	1	89	93	1	94	83	1	84	10	...	10	6·15	0·03	6·18			
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·50	1·25	37·75
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	1,775	107	1,882	1,808	108	1,916	1,799	108	1,907	9	...	9	36·50	1·25	37·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	273	29	302	985	104	1,089	1,258	133	1,391	1,022	111	1,133	236	22	258	222·00	14·00	236·00	244·73	15·25	259·98
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	477	50	527	499	51	550	492	51	543	7	...	7	19·50	1·25	20·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33	32	...	32	1	...	1	3·23	...	3·23			
38	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75	0·75	7·50
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	323	25	348	329	25	354	328	24	352	1	1	2	6·75	0·75	7·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Hamirpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	15	170	429	100	529	584	115	699	427	83	510	157	32	189	139·50	19·00	158·50	147·72	19·50	167·22
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	133	22	155	149	22	171	146	21	167	3	1	4	5·50	0·50	6·00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	19	...	19	24	...	24	20	...	20	4	...	4	2·72	...	2·72			
40	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	136	2	138	763	49	812	899	51	950	831	43	874	68	8	76	117·25	5·25	122·50	139·70	6·50	146·20
		Under-trial,	25	2	27	813	43	856	838	45	883	809	42	851	29	3	32	19·00	1·25	20·25			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	54	...	54	60	...	60	58	...	58	2	...	2	3·45	...	3·45			
41	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	157	16	173	722	71	793	879	87	966	702	66	768	177	21	198	155·00	11·75	166·75	166·62	11·79	178·41
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	115	3	118	124	3	127	115	3	118	9	...	9	11·62	0·04	11·66			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·50	1·75	29·25
		Under-trial,	25	1	26	1,269	84	1,353	1,294	85	1,379	1,253	84	1,337	41	1	42	27·50	1·75	29·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	328	...	328	1,447	...	1,447	1,775	...	1,775	1,486	...	1,486	289	...	289	306·00	...	306·00	388·18	4·00	392·18
		Under-trial,	51	7	58	1,521	82	1,603	1,572	89	1,661	1,521	87	1,608	51	2	53	64·25	4·00	68·25			
		Civil ...	17	...	17	165	...	165	182	...	182	156	...	156	26	...	26	17·93	...	17·93			
44	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	300	30	330	1,114	113	1,227	1,414	143	1,557	1,005	110	1,115	409	33	442	320·00	25·75	345·75	354·89	28·00	382·89
		Under-trial,	19	3	22	787	45	832	806	48	854	758	45	803	48	3	51	27·50	2·25	29·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	67	...	67	71	...	71	65	...	65	6	...	6	7·39	...	7·39			
45	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·75	2·00	24·75
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	733	72	805	756	73	829	743	73	816	13	...	13	22·75	2·00	24·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	329	9	338	1,631	112	1,743	1,960	121	2,081	1,697	106	1,803	263	15	278	315·00	10·25	325·25	348·95	12·75	361·70
		Under-trial,	27	1	28	1,004	73	1,077	1,031	74	1,105	991	70	1,061	40	4	44	32·50	2·50	35·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	23	...	23	2	...	2	1·45	...	1·45			
47	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	265	30	295	1,337	115	1,452	1,602	145	1,747	1,231	120	1,351	371	25	396	283·25	24·50	307·75	287·56	24·50	312·06
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	27	...	27	4	...	4	4·31	...	4·31			
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·25	2·25	58·50
		Under-trial,	40	...	40	2,337	175	2,512	2,377	175	2,552	2,335	173	2,508	42	2	44	56·25	2·25	58·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	208	6	214	749	52	801	957	58	1,015	663	45	708	294	13	307	246·00	8·50	254·50	269·34	9·86	279·20
		Under-trial,	29	1	30	441	16	457	470	17	487	438	15	453	32	2	34	22·25	1·25	23·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	1	16	16	1	17	15	1	16	1	...	1	1·09	0·11	1·20			
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	60	6	66	177	7	184	237	13	250	174	10	184	63	3	66	59·25	3·75	63·00	63·33	4·00	67·33
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	57	4	61	57	4	61	56	4	60	1	...	1	3·50	0·25	3·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	9	...	9	3	...	3	0·58	...	0·58			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
51	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·50
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	142	10	152	142	11	153	141	11	152	1	...	1	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	0·25	2·50
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	143	15	158	145	15	160	145	15	160	...	...	...	2·25	0·25	2·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75	...	6·75
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	182	...	182	187	...	187	185	...	185	2	...	2	6·75	...	6·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	0·50	4·50
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	74	8	82	75	8	83	67	6	73	8	2	10	4·00	0·50	4·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	109	9	118	375	72	447	484	81	565	370	70	440	114	11	125	98·25	9·25	107·50	111·17	10·00	121·17
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	242	23	265	252	23	275	241	19	260	11	4	15	11·50	0·75	12·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	17	1	18	18	1	19	15	1	16	3	...	3	1·42	...	1·42			
56	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	96	11	107	311	55	366	407	66	473	297	56	353	110	10	120	94·00	8·00	102·00	105·59	8·81	114·40
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	279	31	310	299	31	330	291	31	322	8	...	8	11·00	0·75	11·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	1	12	11	1	12	10	1	11	1	...	1	0·59	0·06	0·65			
57	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	0·25	4·50
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	224	29	253	225	29	254	216	29	245	9	...	9	4·25	0·25	4·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
58	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	81	5	86	288	53	341	369	58	427	291	50	341	78	8	86	92·25	6·75	99·00	101·12	7·25	108·37
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	330	34	364	332	34	366	312	33	345	20	1	21	8·75	0·50	9·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	0·12	...	0·12			
59	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	579	16	595	1,222	59	1,281	1,801	75	1,876	1,189	54	1,243	612	21	633	512·25	11·50	523·75	523·50	12·25	535·75
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	198	15	213	205	15	220	196	14	210	9	1	10	11·25	0·75	12·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·24	2·09	34·33
		Under-trial,	23	2	25	1,163	77	1,240	1,186	79	1,265	1,170	78	1,248	16	1	17	21·75	1·50	23·25			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	122	13	135	129	13	142	120	13	133	9	...	9	10·49	0·59	11·08			
61	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	7	166	583	54	637	742	61	803	486	40	526	256	21	277	182·00	11·25	193·25	221·38	12·89	234·27
		Under-trial,	27	4	31	644	29	673	671	33	704	642	32	674	29	1	30	36·25	1·50	37·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	35	1	36	37	1	38	31	...	31	6	1	7	3·13	0·14	3·27			
62	Unao do. ...	Convicts ...	162	13	175	528	49	577	690	62	752	532	46	578	158	16	174	152·25	10·25	162·50	173·82	11·50	185·32
		Under-trial,	15	2	17	697	44	741	712	46	758	689	43	732	23	3	26	19·50	1·25	20·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	29	...	29	33	...	33	32	...	32	1	...	1	2·07	...	2·07			
63	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	369	21	390	1,226	71	1,297	1,595	92	1,687	1,080	66	1,146	515	26	541	486·25	14·00	500·25	526·84	15·52	542·36
		Under-trial,	32	1	33	874	48	922	906	49	955	859	49	908	47	...	47	38·75	1·25	40·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	17	2	19	18	2	20	13	2	15	5	...	5	1·84	0·27	2·11			
64	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	207	15	222	1,546	83	1,629	1,753	98	1,851	1,459	85	1,544	294	13	307	204·00	11·50	215·50	204·00	11·50	215·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·06	3·00	80·06
		Under-trial,	72	3	75	1,685	89	1,774	1,757	92	1,849	1,673	88	1,761	84	4	88	73·00	3·00	76·00			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	49	...	49	55	...	55	51	...	51	4	...	4	4·06	...	4·06			

66	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	10	130	786	62	848	906	72	978	757	64	821	149	8	157	111·75	10·50	122·25	130·81	11·25	142·06
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	627	25	652	646	25	671	634	25	659	12	...	12	17·50	0·75	18·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	9	...	9	3	...	3	1·56	...	1·56			
67	Fyzabad do. ...	Convicts ...	291	18	309	827	71	898	1,118	89	1,207	854	76	930	264	13	277	257·50	17·25	274·75	303·31	20·28	323·59
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	1,148	88	1,236	1,174	88	1,262	1,159	85	1,244	15	3	18	42·00	3·00	45·00			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	32	2	34	40	2	42	34	2	36	6	...	6	3·81	0·03	3·84			
68	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	276	17	293	1,116	69	1,185	1,392	86	1,478	989	72	1,061	403	14	417	336·00	12·00	348·00	370·71	13·71	384·42
		Under-trial,	22	3	25	953	51	1,004	975	54	1,029	951	54	1,005	24	...	24	27·75	1·50	29·25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	77	1	78	81	1	82	71	1	72	10	...	10	6·96	0·21	7·17			
69	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	143	14	157	653	55	708	796	69	865	551	55	606	245	14	259	166·00	12·75	178·75	166·00	12·75	178·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
70	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·96	2·25	29·21
		Under-trial,	31	6	37	690	33	723	721	39	760	702	39	741	19	...	19	25·00	2·25	27·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	23	...	23	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	1·96	...	1·96			
71	Rae Bareli Jail ...	Convicts ...	235	30	265	679	76	755	914	106	1,020	630	78	708	284	28	312	288·75	20·50	309·25	305·13	21·71	326·84
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	524	46	570	533	46	579	519	46	565	14	...	14	13·00	1·00	14·00			
		Civil ...	7	1	8	24	...	24	31	1	32	27	1	28	4	...	4	3·38	0·21	3·59			
72	Sultanpur do. ...	Convicts ...	175	15	190	635	73	708	810	88	898	779	76	855	31	12	43	73·00	11·25	84·25	73·00	11·25	84·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
73	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·10	1·00	25·10
		Under-trial,	16	2	18	561	57	618	577	59	636	555	52	607	22	7	29	21·00	1·00	22·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	...	45	48	...	48	41	...	41	7	...	7	3·10	...	3·10			
74	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	124	14	138	672	72	744	796	86	882	532	69	601	264	17	281	199·50	12·00	211·50	216·80	13·25	230·05
		Under-trial,	11	3	14	445	40	485	456	43	499	444	42	486	12	1	13	12·25	1·25	13·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	49	...	49	52	...	52	48	...	48	4	...	4	5·05	...	5·05			
Total ...		Convicts ...	18,361	853	19,214	44,811	2,693	47,504	63,172	3,546	66,718	44,432	2,728	47,160	18,740	818	19,558	17,281·75	679·25	17,961·00	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60
		Under-trial,	1,258	82	1,340	41,526	2,229	43,755	42,784	2,311	45,095	41,402	2,234	43,636	1,382	77	1,459	1,464·25	67·75	1,532·00			
		Civil ...	206	3	209	2,325	55	2,380	2,531	58	2,589	2,278	57	2,335	253	1	254	214·63	4·97	219·60			
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	19,825	938	20,763	88,662	4,977	93,639	108,487	5,915	114,402	88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	896	21,271	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	18,361	853	37,386	2,592	55,747	3,445	6,953	74	...	...	162	...	309	26	1	1	63,172	3,546	66,718	7,121	88	493	42

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Provinces.	Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,474	43	25,063	1,922	2,028	32	4	...	6,684	582	...	...	18	...	4	...	64	...	479	19	18,740	818	17,281·75	679·25	17,961·00

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2														3								4												5		
	RELIGION.														AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
	CHRISTIANS.																																				
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	20	1	17	...	40	2	5,523	276	31,786	2,312	...	1	...	...	262	81	29,755	1,964	6,553	501	816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,699	89	711	93	37,386	2,592	39,978

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
Provinces.	*Numbers according to length of sentence.*																						Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13,481	1,289	8,501	723	9,111	482	9,094	309	7,358	221	4,594	173	2,415	87	182	12	831	98	455	16	104	...	56,126	3,410	59,536

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	37,386	2,592	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440	11·43	6·40	11·10	239	57	296	57	1	58

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5*C* to column 2.	Ratio of column 5*D* to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17,281·75	679·25	40	...	693	5	2,738	82	2,547	80	40	...	431	19	1,246	70	2,081	61	629	1,591	17	6,185	34·43	11·75

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1887.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 2 there were—												*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	37,386	2,592	35,555	2,591	1,321	1	510	...	17,281·75	679·25	598·95	6·92	1,023	5	781	5	181	...	61	...	328	3	546	2	149	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	17,961·00	1,045·25	...	19,006·25	3,24,515	17 1 2	3,61,140	19 0 0	77,742	4 1 5	19,035	1 0 0	37 15 10	39,441	2 1 3	29,846	1 9 2	8,51,719	44 13 0

8.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	17,281·75	679·25	498·39	1·81	2·88	0·26	1,225	7	278	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,738	2,020	32,758	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60	25,829	1,138	26,967	13,707	539	14,246	494·08	21·15	515·23	524	21	545	49	...	49

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	157	7	164	48	4	52	722·91	716·78	722·68	26·05	28·12	26·13	2·53	5·32	2·63	25·10	22·60	25·01	27·63	27·92	27·64

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,258	82	41,526	2,229	42,784	2,311	45,095	1,464·25	67·75	1,532·00	17,355	708	18,063

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,510	1,427	23,937	1,487	97	6	...	44	2	1,382	77	1,459

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	239	3	1	3	173	101
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	23	...	1	...	15	4
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	270	...	11	5	236	193
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,166	2	13	63	795	586
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	29	...	1	1	23	21
		Total ...	1,727	5	27	72	1,242	905
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	4	...	2	...	4	2
10		Murder „ robbers	31	...	...	2	17	9
11		Murder „ poison	14	...	1	...	9	2
12		Other murders	379	...	5	45	253	159
13	307	Attempts at murder	110	1	...	11	75	55
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	335	1	3	36	235	177
15	376	Rape	317	1	1	11	142	70
16	377	Unnatural offences	177	...	1	5	116	72
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	198	...	...	15	160	138
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,361	29	5	5	939	736
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	13	...	1	...	6	3
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,419	8	24	99	1,823	1,401
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	37	...	...	3	17	7
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	96	...	1	4	68	44
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	611	4	3	12	354	228
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	222	4	2	12	132	100
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	31	...	...	...	11	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	17	1	...	1	11	6
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,036	6	14	20	671	446
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	84	...	1	3	71	57
		Total ...	7,483	55	64	284	5,114	3,715
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	147	...	4	1	63	36
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	13	2	...	...	6	5
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	48	...	...	2	28	20

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
98	58	234	3	...	101	72	5	42	58	13	1	1	3	...	191	13	207	3
100	26	20	4	...	4	11	3	16	26	3	...	...	...	...	17	7	24	4
97	81	252	20	2	192	43	7	70	81	4	2	...	11	2	336	73	422	5
90	73	981	59	27	574	201	55	53	74	210	6	8	537	31	4,643	980	6,191	6
93	91	26	2	...	20	2	2	71	90	2	...	...	1	...	33	2	36	7
92	72	1,513	88	29	891	329	72	54	73	232	9	9	552	33	5,220	1,075	6,880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	50	6	...	...	2	2	2	33	50	...	...	...	2	...	27	1	30	9
100	53	31	...	...	9	8	4	29	53	1	...	...	2	...	31	...	33	10
100	22	15	...	...	2	7	1	13	22	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	11
98	62	380	...	...	154	92	46	40	62	18	...	...	87	2	454	25	568	12
97	73	104	2	1	55	19	10	51	74	17	...	...	20	...	93	11	124	13
98	75	319	3	...	167	55	43	51	75	43	1	2	100	...	547	21	668	14
94	49	286	11	3	69	71	9	23	49	76	2	2	11	...	144	23	178	15
97	62	171	3	...	71	44	5	40	61	21	...	1	6	...	123	16	145	16
99	86	195	1	...	131	22	5	66	85	17	...	1	22	...	170	3	195	17
95	78	1,282	1	28	734	203	7	55	78	123	...	4	5	...	969	10	984	18
42	50	6	...	...	3	3	...	50	50	8	...	...	...	...	28	2	30	19
97	76	2,278	99	10	1,380	411	68	57	77	175	17	12	166	...	2,738	406	3,310	20
97	41	36	...	...	6	10	3	16	37	13	...	...	4	...	23	...	27	21
97	64	87	8	...	42	24	6	44	63	7	...	...	11	...	164	36	211	22
97	64	587	10	2	225	125	8	37	64	67	9	1	13	...	397	24	434	23
85	75	165	23	4	94	30	8	48	75	52	3	3	21	8	207	57	293	24
61	27	15	4	...	3	8	...	15	27	12	...	...	...	...	16	10	26	25
64	54	10	1	...	6	4	1	54	60	6	...	1	3	...	20	4	27	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
97	66	975	40	4	437	222	14	42	66	106	5	3	57	5	1,041	174	1,277	28
94	80	77	3	...	56	14	5	70	80	8	1	...	7	...	90	5	102	29
96	72	7,025	209	52	3,646	1,374	245	50	72	774	38	30	537	15	7,298	828	8,678	
95	57	139	4	1	36	27	13	25	57	29	...	...	13	8	473	19	513	30
100	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	31
84	83	11	...	...	5	1	...	45	83	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	32
100	71	48	...	...	19	8	2	39	70	3	...	...	2	...	56	5	63	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	110	...	...	...	35	23
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	70	...	1	3	36	28
		other robberies	486	49	3	3	176	123
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,843	15	2	17	263	97
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	614	2	2	8	328	212
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	62,746	19,980	77	157	5,659	4,394
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	244	11	2	6	142	102
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	12	...	...	2	13	9
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	5	...	...	1	6	...
		Total ...	66,349	20,059	91	200	6,757	5,051
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	576	38	5	2	240	100
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	23	...	...	2	18	11
42	374	Compulsory labour	7	...	...	...	6	1
		Total ...	606	38	5	4	264	112
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,060	8	7	12	520	381
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	9,945	37	34	34	1,485	1,044
		ordinary	68,178	26,387	145	252	19,216	15,766
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	911	26	10	7	477	351
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,990	5	95	140	5,483	4,526
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2,340	300	5	15	1,255	677
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	35	2	...	...	5	3
		Total ...	88,459	26,765	296	460	28,441	22,748
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	109	3	...	1	59	25
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,218	9	1	23	1,189	912
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	564	...	4	9	528	450
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	972	1	1	16	916	785
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	887	...	1	9	825	659
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	298	8	...	3	260	222
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	49	1	...	...	48	43
56		Ditto Arms Act	294	1	...	6	280	228
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20,183	6	1	102	19,558	18,274
		Total ...	24,574	29	8	169	23,663	21,598
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	2,259	2	...	5	1,986	1,710
		GRAND TOTAL ...	191,450	46,953	491	1,194	67,468	55,840

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CASES.														PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	65	106	4	...	23	12	2	20	65	15	...	1	...	...	61	1	62	33
100	77	71	...	...	28	8	5	39	77	5	...	...	9	...	93	3	105	
73	69	277	79	3	122	51	8	33	70	191	4	31	10	1	249	71	331	
96	36	1,736	40	9	93	158	21	5	37	186	7	7	21	...	285	106	412	34
97	64	576	21	2	209	110	6	34	65	85	1	4	10	...	377	54	441	35
64	77	40,359	19	3	4,373	1,259	233	10	77	961	2	8	235	1	7,799	188	8,223	36
92	71	220	4	3	100	40	1	44	71	21	...	...	8	..	200	24	232	37
100	69	11	1	...	9	4	1	75	69	...	...	...	5	...	27	1	33	38
100	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	24	39
65	74	43,561	172	21	5,019	1,684	292	11	74	1,498	14	53	314	10	9,653	472	10,449	
74	41	272	147	15	94	133	6	21	41	90	80	58	5	...	247	295	547	40
100	61	23	...	...	11	7	...	47	61	...	...	...	5	...	17	3	25	41
100	16	7	...	...	1	5	...	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	42
75	42	302	147	15	106	145	6	22	42	90	80	58	10	...	274	298	582	
97	73	1,028	8	...	376	138	10	36	73	56	...	...	12	...	581	17	610	43
98	70	9,785	51	1	1,039	439	49	10	70	612	2	1	51	3	1,973	127	2,154	44
53	82	35,612	732	35	15,701	3,405	390	43	82	2,545	118	198	352	3	24,197	1,337	25,889	
91	73	748	87	6	346	124	24	41	73	112	16	24	8	...	479	118	605	45
99	82	5,968	61	1	4,504	947	122	75	82	132	4	3	216	20	7,767	398	8,401	46
64	53	915	510	98	634	520	16	41	54	304	334	257	19	...	759	1,685	2,463	47
82	60	23	6	...	3	2	...	10	60	5	...	...	...	...	3	10	13	48
62	79	54,079	1,455	141	22,603	5,575	611	40	80	3,766	474	483	658	26	35,759	3,692	40,135	
69	42	69	6	1	25	31	1	32	44	28	8	5	4	...	125	44	173	49
99	76	960	206	49	907	277	32	74	76	4	2	1	38	...	1,102	417	1,557	50
99	85	557	7	...	447	78	10	79	85	7	...	1	65	...	2,830	171	3,066	51
99	85	931	37	3	779	129	14	80	85	12	...	...	25	...	1,104	124	1,253	52
99	79	260	22	4	655	165	10	73	79	13	...	...	12	...	875	68	955	53
97	85	279	11	...	213	38	1	73	85	...	...	1	10	...	333	29	372	54
45	89	10	12	...	31	3	...	70	91	...	...	...	...	...	13	53	66	55
97	81	221	66	...	222	51	5	77	81	4	2	...	6	...	215	112	333	56
99	93	16,263	3,726	1	18,077	1,260	419	90	93	91	5	...	160	...	21,511	4,736	26,407	57
98	91	20,150	4,093	58	21,356	2,032	492	87	91	159	17	8	320	...	28,108	5,754	34,182	
99	86	2,066	182	8	1,702	276	6	75	86	2	...	1	12	...	2,601	281	2,894	58
70	82	128,698	6,346	324	55,324	11,415	1,724	40	82	6,521	632	642	2,403	84	88,914	12,400	103,801	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	3	15	202	82	8
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	24	16	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	1	...	420	113	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	5	46	...	6,101	1,938	101
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	36	6	...
		Total ...	6	50	...	6,783	2,155	109
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	2	7	28	3	10
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	33	4	8
11		Murder „ poison	...	1	6	15	2	9
12		Other murders	9	2	...	554	75	176
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	123	14	28
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	...	663	91	143
15	376	Rape	...	2	1	175	54	31
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	145	42	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	193	30	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	9	4	...	971	211	3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	30	5	20
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	10	...	3,297	991	37
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	27	11	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	1	...	209	64	9
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	...	...	434	172	3
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	9	4	274	81	13
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	26	18	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	24	11	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	2	...	1,275	437	8
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	102	19	4
		Total ...	35	35	...	8,598	2,335	523
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	8	...	...	503	91	161
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	7	...	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	2	1	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	63	13	9

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
104	2	103	53	54	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	...	5	29	29	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
294	2	257	76	74	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,652	110	3,264	70	63	5	18	21	292	3	1	...	...	390	...	...	6
24	...	22	66	64	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,079	114	3,651	69	63	9	20	21	314	3	1	...	...	390	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	6	9	33	33	...	...	...	5	1	4	4	100	1,412	114	8	9
...	11	11	35	33	1	...	...	2	7	29	18	62	1,103	313	28	10
...	2	2	12	13	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	33	360	20	5	11
...	221	215	47	40	3	3	...	30	49	37	25	67	1,255	366	29	12
9	57	61	65	54	3	...	...	7	5	5	4	80	44	25	56	13
17	297	311	56	48	4	...	...	59	52	1	...	...	1	...	...	14
26	56	74	51	48	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
22	65	79	64	61	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
114	37	149	87	78	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
744	2	741	76	77	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	4	5	17	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,076	89	1,998	72	69	2	...	...	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	6	7	30	25	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	75	98	50	51	21
115	7	104	63	60	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
245	3	235	59	57	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
116	41	148	71	68	8	...	...	10	5	11	4	36	1,163	27	2	24
8	...	8	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
13	...	10	50	50	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
788	2	659	63	59	...	...	...	40	...	4	...	...	72	...	...	28
66	5	69	76	71	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,362	911	4,895	67	63	28	7	3	300	139	98	59	60	5,508	915	16	
3	148	156	32	32	12	2	...	35	48	112	69	61	49,592	4,005	8	30
...	5	5	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	1	1	33	50	...	1	...	...	...	9	4	44	675	20	2	32
15	19	34	60	58	...	...	...	3	4	40	23	57	2,847	744	26	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	1	...	...	61	21	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	2	2	100	24	11
		Robbery { other robberies	2	3	1	322	106	14
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1	...	...	410	201	42
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	3	...	437	151	4
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	38	...	8,163	2,168	90
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	5	2	227	86	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	33	6	12
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	24	22	1
		Total ...	26	51	...	10,352	2,890	347
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	9	3	538	337	8
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	25	14	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	10	9	...
		Total ...	...	9	3	573	360	8
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	6	1	602	165	2
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	7	13	...	2,130	698	11
		Theft { ordinary	12	87	...	25,770	5,574	49
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	5	1	593	164	8
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	36	23	...	8,338	1,912	75
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	115	15	2,342	1,287	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	13	10	...
		Total ...	61	249	...	39,788	9,810	145
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	3	2	170	112	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	4	2	...	1,551	422	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	13	...	3,053	517	1
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	7	...	1,246	233	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	8	...	947	228	3
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	4	1	...	367	71	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	...	...	...	66	8	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	1	...	332	60	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	9	33	...	26,225	1,912	...
		Total ...	17	68	...	33,957	3,563	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	...	2	36	1	2,856	572	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	147	498	...	102,908	21,685	1,138

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recoverd.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
37	...	37	60	61	...	...	...	3	...	100	25	25	2,762	1,133	41	33
42	13	55	59	56	...	3	...	10	...	63	30	47	4,873	786	16	
168	18	174	69	69	...	4	...	13	3	253	119	47	7,179	1,914	26	
106	30	99	34	32	1	...	1	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
271	...	247	65	64	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
5,305	230	5,473	70	68	9	9	...	322	39	26,478	8,592	32	9,89,070	1,88,157	18	36
134	4	128	64	63	...	...	...	2	...	29	21	72	398	274	68	37
3	11	14	51	43	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	260	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
6,089	479	6,423	66	65	23	19	1	426	98	27,084	8,894	32	10,57,396	1,97,293	18	
183	1	112	45	46	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
11	...	9	53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
195	1	122	44	44	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
418	4	416	71	71	2	...	...	11	...	41	38	78	429	209	48	43
1,321	37	1,312	66	65	2	2	2	57	4	9,389	2,896	30	1,99,786	74,994	37	44
19,491	148	19,144	79	78	11	18	2	474	23	64,680	26,848	41	5,03,614	1,79,131	35	
387	3	328	68	69	...	4	...	30	1	770	369	47	64,837	32,817	50	45
5,966	174	5,951	76	74	28	4	...	175	8	161	5,731	...	6,075	1,59,456	...	46
1,024	2	435	57	66	...	...	5	29	...	14	11	78	104	80	76	47
3	...	2	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	11	444	3	...	48
28,610	368	27,588	77	76	43	28	9	776	36	75,072	35,895	47	7,75,289	4,46,690	57	
47	...	42	33	33	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,071	1	792	71	69	12	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,451	...	2,376	83	82	8	...	...	58	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
995	...	905	81	80	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
708	...	675	77	76	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
294	1	272	81	80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	825	...	...	54
58	...	12	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
264	1	183	85	83	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
23,942	...	20,011	93	93	2	...	140	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
29,830	3	25,268	89	89	24	...	140	513	18	...	...	...	825	...	...	
2,277	...	2,125	81	82	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
75,443	1,876	70,073	78	77	127	74	174	2,345	294	102,255	44,848	43	18,39,408	6,44,898	35	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	20	9	1	10	...	7	18	19	9	2	...	8	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,419	1,564	1,267	2,831	244	2,477	5,209	5,260	825	1,026	3	3,239	10	154	Three persons died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	250	218	37	255	50	158	225	235	79	52	1	96	2	5	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	793	751	365	1,116	76	923	1,175	1,207	353	231	25	534	13	47	Four persons died and transferred.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	126	154	21	175	9	111	216	219	78	33	12	53	23	14	Six ditto.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	169	140	64	204	51	178	233	230	71	42	...	114	...	3	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	84	114	1	115	1	89	95	95	22	47	...	26	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	516	310	133	443	93	408	1,672	1,786	197	343	3	1,223	8	12	
		Total ...	4,379	3,260	1,889	5,149	524	4,351	8,843	9,051	1,634	1,776	44	5,293	56	235	13 persons died and transferred.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	58	46	4	50	23	17	30	28	16	6	...	2	...	4	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	2	9	...	9	...	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	60	55	4	59	23	19	36	31	19	6	...	2	...	4	

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	794	1,104	7	1,111	203	361	623	548	255	187	1	92	...	13		
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	78	71	...	71	2	56	112	92	39	26	...	20	7	...		
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	15,087	17,508	55	17,563	280	10,711	18,692	17,843	3,887	10,692	...	3,060	1	188	15	persons died and transferred.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	121	57	1	58	10	30	63	71	11	9	...	51	...	...		
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	29,434	35,240	162	35,402	1,205	24,282	46,381	43,188	11,196	22,747	3	8,608	26	593	15	ditto.
		Total ...	44,720	52,876	218	53,094	1,497	35,079	65,248	61,194	15,133	33,474	3	11,739	34	781	30	ditto.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,222	1,583	30	1,613	110	784	1,082	1,063	498	326	6	198	6	29		
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	563	496	45	541	173	334	466	500	167	99	...	226	...	8		
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	205	142	17	159	16	118	134	143	49	28	...	47	12	7		
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	8,444	10,007	51	10,058	346	6,371	11,813	10,613	2,403	6,276	...	1,752	1	181		
		Total ...	10,433	12,228	143	12,371	645	7,607	13,495	12,319	3,117	6,729	6	2,223	19	225		
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion	102	95	...	95	7	48	88	89	41	31	...	17	...	...		
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	76	51	9	60	...	48	110	105	17	22	...	65	...	1		
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,998	5,004	20	5,024	179	2,957	4,106	3,893	1,532	1,677	12	570	9	90	Three persons died and transferred.	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	738	761	3	764	16	384	579	547	202	257	1	81	...	6		
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,089	1,482	5	1,487	54	751	1,165	1,168	454	472	...	227	...	15		
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	556	429	158	587	31	557	2,047	2,064	123	245	...	1,665	...	31		
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	21	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,574	2,042	118	2,160	656	1,080	3,746	3,818	1,128	800	...	1,775	...	115		
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	554	1,234	161	1,395	21	1,197	2,354	1,523	82	291	...	1,140	...	10		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	161	191	11	202	15	135	329	328	223	17	...	71	2	15		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	847	1,300	3	1,303	20	939	972	937	564	158	...	203	2	10		
		Total ...	9,716	12,591	488	13,079	999	8,098	15,498	14,474	4,367	3,970	13	5,815	13	293	Three persons died and transferred.	
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
		[DETAIL] ...	5,494	6,725	1,866	8,587	377	6,959	13,140	12,846	1,422	4,361	1	6,920	12	128	Two persons died.	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	75,596	88,840	4,611	93,451	4,268	62,475	116,884	110,464	25,947	50,503	68	32,084	134	1,680	48	persons died and transferred.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for* 1887.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.																		Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.					
												1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18		
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	68	91	63	96	1,728	419	(1) 415	204	(2) 192	6	309	104	200	419	81	227	415	29	68	204	13,228	23,346	47,843	544	2,505	3,451			
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	12	22	15	19	198	93	105	19	(3) 83	...	105	25	62	93	25	57	105	15	22	19	3,788	4,227	2,558	346	1,665	396			
Robbery ... N.-W. Provinces.	117	132	173	76	575	193	(1) 194	149	(2) 44	...	382	138	159	193	129	178	194	88	123	149	2,809	8,867	9,606	2,438	1,086	2,282			
Robbery ... Oudh ...	46	51	84	13	238	96	(3) 93	66	(4) 26	...	142	54	67	96	54	71	93	26	47	66	2,312	4,885	3,000	266	260	790			
Poisoning. N.-W. Provinces.	7	2	2	7	10	3	3	1	2	...	7	10	12	3	9	10	3	8	7	1	125	660	59	65	351	40			
Poisoning. Oudh ...	4	12	11	5	18	12	12	9	2	1	6	7	5	12	6	4	12	2	2	9	137	836	686	23	...	26			

Dakáiti—

(1) 19 men (died, discharged without trial, and transferred), 1 escaped before trial.
(2) 2 escaped in transit from Gwalior and 10 made Queen's evidence.
(3) 3 made Queen's evidence.

Robbery—

(1) 3 discharged without trial.
(2) 1 made Queen's evidence.
(3) 2 discharged without trial and 2 died.
(4) 1 made Queen's evidence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1887.

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of cases (additional Police quartered).	*Strength of additional Police.*		Total cost of additional Police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.		
Pilibhit	Sardah Katki fair	...	1	4	500 0 0	6 months.	5
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	1	4	531 0 0	1 year.	...
Bara Banki	Galamau	1	1	3	426 0 0	1 year.	2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.*

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and travelling allowances of their establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 10 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	41	149	3,251	481	13,506	...	17,428	503	7,245	...	2,84,600	23,900	...	10,03,244
Oudh	...	13	40	974	149	4,387	...	5,563	134	1,490	...	1,05,400	7,100	...	2,94,247
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	(*a*) 4	54	(*b*) 189	(*c*) 4,225	(*d*) 630	(*e*) 17,893	...	22,991	637	8,735	1,17,000	3,90,000	31,000	...	12,97,491
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	1	6	52	...	149	...	208	...	...	...	9,600	900	3,176	27,032
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	7	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	82	540	2,546
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	97	540	2,612
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhit Railway.	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Provincial Railway.	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Grand Total ...	4	55	198	4,296	630	18,147	...	23,326	637	8,735	1,17,000	3,99,600	32,079	4,256	13,33,521

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, and 1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
(*b*) 186 Inspectors and 3 Sergeants.
(*c*) 696 Sub-Inspectors.
5 Sergeants.
3,524 Head-constables (including the 51 Head-constables of the Distillery guards).

Total ... 4,225

(*d*) 606 Mounted constables and 24 mounted Head-constables.
(*e*) Including 153 constables of the Distillery guard.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(continued).

District.	Cost of Police.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	*Average pay of—* Mounted constables.	*Average pay of—* Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards of District, Central, or subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards of District, Central, or subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,14,966	...	...	...	8,65,115	32,91,825	28,09,736	4,82,089	67	484	2,179	8,249	1,154	5,254	3,400	13,987
Oudh	3,64,286	...	...	...	2,34,104	10,05,137	8,97,317	1,07,820	24	162	551	2,173	439	2,201	1,014	4,536
						Col. XII } 1,17,000	Col. XII } 1,17,000									
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	14,79,252	...	272½	73	10,99,219	44,13,962	38,24,053	5,89,909	91	646	2,730	10,422	1,593	7,455	4,414	18,523
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	13,545	1,675	...	96	10,711	66,639	19,991	46,648	...	...	58	149	...	...	58	149
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,640	197	...	84	590	5,595	1,678	3,917	...	...	8	21	...	...	8	21
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,314	249	...	84	671	5,483	1,644	3,839	...	...	7	17	...	...	7	17
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhit Railway.	924	...	...	84	504	2,628	2,628	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Provincial Railway.	504	...	...	84	...	864	864	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
Grand Total ...	15,02,003	2,121	272½	...	11,11,695	45,02,275	38,50,858	6,51,417	91	646	2,810	10,676	1,593	7,455	4,494	18,777

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement I, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 29).
					To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,337	411	70,357	31,880,858	1 to 2·79 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,266	...	...	1 policeman to 6·74 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,057	...	...	124,914	11·9 to 1
Oudh	1,550	74	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 3·37 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,584	...	...	1 to 8·90 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,180	...	...	65,390	24·0 to 1
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	8,887	485	94,603	43,268,599	1 to 2·92	...	...	1 to 1,336	...	...	1 to 7·19	...	...	1 to 3,289	...	...	190,304	14·4 to 1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	3·3 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhít Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Provincial Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1·7 to 1
Grand Total ...	8,887	485	94,603	43,268,599	1 to 2·89	...	...	1 to 1,323	...	...	1 to 7·01	...	...	1 to 3,208	...	...	* 191,178	14·1 to 1

* Excluding Kumaun ... 691
" Garhwál ... 22
" Rájputána Railway 50

Total ... 763

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1887 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget.		Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.	
										Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidars).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,535	15,296	5,070	7,982	5,779	21	211	738	1,063	1	48	1	1	3	9	7	62	429	2,293
Oudh	1,081	5,087	1,826	3,374	968	5	58	149	183	2	19	1	1	2	8	8	26	49	622
Total	4,616	20,383	6,896	11,356	6,747	26	269	887	1,246	3	67	2	2	5	17	15	88	478	3,015

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1887 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.	Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,495	2,255	4	40	(a)1,305	8,255	8,942	399	10	405	232	106	8	341	7,786	41·32	1·81
Oudh	605	723	2	14	(b)454	2,708	2,900	126	3	186	63	53	4	62	4,507	73·07	1·00
Total ...	3,100	2,978	6	54	1,759	10,963	11,842	525	13	591	295	159	12	403	12,293	49·15	1·61

(a) There were 329 vacancies at the close of the year.
(b) There were 106 vacancies at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

Cases of last year, 1886.	Cases received during the year 1887.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
36	*526	562	55	1	56	434	15	449	6	8	26	17	57	

* Excludes 10 cases—in 8 cases applicant reinstated, in 2 cases pension refused.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December, 1887, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.													RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.				OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*			*Subordinate Officers.*				*Subordinate Officers.*						*Hindus.*							*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables mounted and foot.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	2	35	26	...	6	1	11	13	*3	2	110	3,321	15,012	95	1,797	360	245	30	156	43	47	461	281	1	12	3,528
Oudh	6	7	6	1	1	...	8	3	...	...	25	1,031	4,987	38	412	162	90	1	87	39	9	103	137	4	3	1,088
Total ...	8	42	32	1	7	1	19	16	3	2	135	4,352	19,999	133	2,209	522	338	31	243	82	56	564	418	5	15	4,616

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded).*													
	MEN.													
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men [*vide* columns 23 (*a*) and 35 (*b*)].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35 (*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	13	5,807	2,900	2,445	178	493	182	178	679	2,079	...	60	15,014	18,542
Oudh	3	1,302	1,128	993	17	205	98	38	166	1,020	11	6	4,987	6,075
Total ...	16	7,109	4,028	3,438	195	698	280	216	845	3,099	11	66	20,001	24,617

* Two of these are constables.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	...	7	15	22	15,479	...	9,347	6,581	15,928	31,407	13,154	18,253	0 7 10	0 13 4
	2	Mussoorie ...	7,662	...	1	10	11	1,985	...	36,407	3,242	54,649	56,634	47,638	8,996	4 12 0	7 2 1
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	3	15	18	10,989	35,732	2,068	7,493	45,293	56,282	51,663	4,619	0 10 2	0 12 3
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	...	3	12	15	4,026	20,196	...	3,397	23,593	27,619	25,323	2,296	0 11 5	0 13 5
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	...	2	12	14	24	9,930	...	1,798	11,728	11,752	11,115	637	0 7 2	0 8 2
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	1,874	...	7,748	6,698	14,446	16,320	14,396	1,924	0 9 0	1 2 0
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	12	15	2,133	8,591	559	4,162	13,312	15,445	12,589	2,856	0 9 8	0 14 1
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	2	12	14	2,079	5,234	...	867	6,101	8,180	6,682	1,498	0 7 6	0 8 9
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	3	12	15	512	8,458	...	1,096	9,554	10,066	9,582	484	0 7 4	0 8 3
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	4	15	19	24,230	72,274	596	24,280	97,150	1,21,380	1,14,071	7,309	0 11 8	0 15 7
	11	Gháziabad ...	9,847	...	2	9	11	4,180	10,027	...	3,270	13,297	17,477	15,082	2,395	1 0 3	1 5 7

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut (*concld.*)	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	...	2	6	8	1,317	3,050	...	1,069	4,119	5,436	4,541	895	0 7 5	0 10 1
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	...	2	6	8	1,468	4,087	...	945	5,032	6,500	5,149	1,351	0 8 2	0 10 1
	14	Bágbpat ...	7,205	...	2	9	11	2,107	4,318	...	1,557	5,875	7,982	6,386	1,596	0 9 7	0 13 0
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	...	2	9	11	1,119	10,812	...	1,887	12,699	13,818	13,560	258	0 13 1	0 15 4
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	...	2	6	8	873	3,099	...	597	3,696	4,569	3,755	814	0 8 9	0 10 5
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	...	2	9	11	5,254	9,337	...	2,730	12,067	17,321	14,855	2,466	0 11 2	0 14 6
Bulandshahr ...	18	Mowana ...	7,219	...	2	6	8	1,193	4,087	...	622	4,709	5,902	3,013	2,889	0 9 0	0 10 5
	19	Bulandshahr ...	15,548	...	1	6	7	923	6,669	2,610	4,046	13,325	14,248	13,483	765	0 9 6	0 13 8
	20	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	646	3,471	641	1,050	5,162	5,508	5,627	181	0 8 1	0 10 10
	21	Khurja ...	27,190	...	1	9	10	5,879	17,488	...	3,392	20,880	26,759	20,029	6,730	0 10 3	0 12 3
	22	Sikandarabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	4,051	8,953	...	1,893	10,846	14,897	11,471	3,426	0 8 8	0 10 6

Aligarh ...	23	Koil ...	62,443	...	...	13	13	1,058	48,710	385	4,338	53,433	54,491	52,012	2,479	0 12 6	0 13 8
	24	Háthras ...	34,914	...	1	13	14	3,835	14,123	7,337	4,859	26,319	30,154	23,275	6,879	0 9 10	0 12 0
	25	Atrauli ...	14,482	...	2	9	11	1,138	8,180	...	853	9,033	10,171	7,214	2,957	0 9 0	0 10 0
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	...	2	10	12	829	6,501	...	896	7,397	8,226	5,730	1,496	0 8 6	0 9 9
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	55,016	...	4	12	16	5,611	46,350	...	11,906	58,256	63,867	61,929	1,938	0 13 5	1 0 11
	28	Brindaban ...	21,467	...	3	9	12	7,719	19,197	...	2,965	22,162	29,881	28,350	1,531	0 14 3	1 0 6
	29	Kosi ...	11,231	...	2	9	11	1,704	5,711	...	1,897	7,608	9,312	8,626	686	0 8 1	0 10 9
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	160,203	...	3	26	29	19,151	1,21,347	653	36,664	1,58,664	1,77,815	1,62,970	14,845	0 12 2	0 15 10
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	7,466	...	8	...	8	659	4,023	...	335	4,358	5,017	4,185	832	0 8 7	0 9 4
	32	Firozabad ...	16,023	...	2	9	11	2,097	8,376	...	1,283	9,659	11,756	10,302	1,454	0 8 4	0 9 7
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	...	1	27	28	10,136	43,983	815	9,410	54,208	64,344	60,209	4,135	0 9 8	0 11 7
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	...	12	12	875	13,234	...	2,441	16,135	17,010	15,318	1,692	0 7 11	0 11 4
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	34,721	...	4	15	19	7,189	25,387	449	7,457	33,293	40,482	31,024	9,458	0 11 10	0 15 4
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	805	...	4	13	17	3,154	7,883	...	3,402	11,285	14,439	10,404	4,035	0 15 7	1 6 5
	37	Soron ...	12,745	...	3	13	16	489	7,417	...	1,160	8,577	9,066	8,307	759	0 9 3	0 10 9
	38	Kásganj ...	16,535	...	4	13	17	4,167	12,141	...	6,680	18,821	22,988	16,690	6,298	0 11 8	1 2 2
	39	Marehra ...	9,271	...	2	13	15	383	3,812	...	517	4,329	4,712	4,527	135	0 6 6	0 7 6
	40	Aliganj ...	7,436	...	1	13	14	187	3,013	...	488	3,501	3,688	3,350	338	0 6 5	0 7 6
	41	Jalesar ...	15,609	...	2	13	15	2,256	8,257	...	962	9,219	11,475	10,500	975	0 8 5	0 9 6
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,147	...	2	12	14	588	6,487	100	2,100	8,687	9,275	9,031	244	0 6 11	0 9 2
	43	Chandpur ...	11,182	...	1	12	13	948	6,414	...	580	6,994	7,942	6,917	1,025	0 9 2	0 10 0
	44	Dhámpur ...	5,708	...	1	9	10	817	5,508	700	603	6,811	7,628	6,875	753	1 1 4	1 3 1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor (*concld.*),	45	Nagina ...	20,503	...	1	12	13	1,708	10,682	...	805	11,487	13,195	11,624	1,571	0 8 4	0 9 0
	46	Najíbabad ...	17,750	...	1	12	13	2,263	11,005	...	1,927	12,932	15,195	14,632	563	0 9 11	0 11 8
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,387	...	5	18	23	11,998	56,386	...	6,820	63,206	75,204	62,220	12,984	0 13 4	0 15 0
	48	Chandausi ...	27,521	...	2	9	11	11,099	32,929	...	1,695	34,624	45,723	39,142	6,581	1 3 1	1 4 1
	49	Amroha ...	36,145	...	4	12	16	4,925	17,244	...	1,443	18,687	23,612	22,875	737	0 7 7	0 8 3
	50	Sambhal ...	35,196	...	3	18	21	5,357	19,823	...	1,503	21,326	26,683	18,152	8,531	0 9 0	0 9 8
Budaun ...	51	Budaun ...	33,680	...	5	16	21	8,150	20,532	...	10,142	30,674	38,824	29,647	9,177	0 9 9	0 14 6
	52	Bilsi ...	6,294	...	8	...	8	1,939	...	2,100	718	2,818	4,757	3,012	1,745	0 5 4	0 7 2
	53	Ujhani ...	7,185	...	2	7	9	685	...	2,748	751	3,409	4,184	3,394	790	0 6 1	0 7 9
	54	Sahaswan ...	14,605	...	3	9	12	1,811	...	5,563	1,740	7,303	9,114	8,447	667	0 6 1	0 8 0
Bareilly ...	55	Bareilly ...	103,160	...	3	27	30	2,353	65,920	6,933	13,181	94,034	96,387	89,636	6,751	0 11 3	0 14 7

Sháhjahánpur ...	56	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,404	...	2	18	20	7,607	45,842	...	13,860	59,702	67,309	58,976	8,333	0 9 5	0 12 4
	57	Tilhar ...	15,559	...	2	12	14	2,430	8,274	...	3,056	11,330	13,760	10,223	3,537	0 8 6	0 11 8
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	30,954	...	2	12	14	7,197	18,449	...	11,978	30,427	37,624	33,106	1,918	0 9 6	0 15 8
	59	Bisalpur ...	8,903	...	1	8	9	527	2,622	...	493	3,115	3,642	3,066	576	0 4 8	0 5 7
Cawnpore ...	60	Cawnpore ...	117,030	...	4	19	23	32,884	...	86,504	53,718	1,50,722	1,83,606	1,65,760	16,546	0 11 9	1 4 7
Fatehpur ...	61	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	1	12	13	1,851	10,559	295	2,280	13,134	14,985	12,775	2,210	0 8 2	0 9 10
Bánda ...	62	Bánda ...	27,696	...	2	17	19	5,561	18,815	...	7,646	26,461	32,022	25,367	6,655	0 10 10	0 15 3
Allahabad ...	63	Allahabad ...	150,338	...	7	21	28	37,564	1,61,090	26,266	52,104	2,39,460	2,77,024	2,40,943	34,469	1 3 11	1 9 5
Jaunpur ...	64	Jaunpur ...	42,845	...	4	12	16	7,519	21,770	...	13,584	35,354	42,873	40,818	2,055	0 8 2	0 13 2
Azamgarh ...	65	Azamgarh ...	18,528	...	1	11	12	1,158	9,799	3,259	3,677	16,785	17,893	16,186	1,707	0 11 5	0 14 7
Mirzapur ...	66	Mirzapur ...	85,362	...	1	18	19	9,280	57,551	...	8,940	66,491	75,771	67,431	8,340	0 10 9	0 12 6
	67	Chunár ...	11,691	...	1	9	10	520	7,354	...	917	8,271	8,791	7,062	1,729	0 10 0	0 11 3
Benares ...	68	Benares ...	208,083	...	4	18	22	12,137	1,29,571	...	46,107	1,76,674	1,88,811	1,75,790	13,021	0 9 11	0 13 7
Gházipur ...	69	Gházipur ...	43,232	...	3	19	22	12,187	30,443	...	9,576	40,019	52,206	40,381	11,825	0 11 3	0 14 9
Gorakhpur ...	70	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	...	6	15	21	16,623	39,772	547	12,367	56,340	72,933	60,901	12,032	0 11 1	0 15 6
Ballia ...	71	Ballia ...	15,320	...	...	9	9	4,978	...	3,949	6,993	10,942	15,920	14,087	1,833	0 3 11	0 11 5
Jhánsi ...	72	Jhánsi ...	38,977	6	18	...	24	619	9,492	1,864	3,932	15,288	15,907	13,714	2,193	0 4 8	0 6 3
	73	Man Ránipur ...	22,827	...	3	18	21	1,294	10,282	1,190	2,498	13,950	15,244	14,759	485	0 8 0	0 9 9
Jalaun ...	74	Orai ...	7,738	6	...	12	18	2,782	5,086	299	6,948	12,333	15,115	14,347	768	0 11 0	1 9 6
	75	Kálpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	1,968	13,151	10	3,459	16,620	18,588	9,646	8,942	0 14 8	1 2 7
	76	Kunch ...	13,727	2	...	6	8	1,971	7,607	852	1,523	9,982	11,953	8,742	3,211	0 9 10	0 11 8
Lalitpur ...	77	Lalitpur ...	10,684	4	14	...	18	1,585	6,770	194	2,702	9,666	11,251	9,433	1,818	0 10 5	0 14 6
Kumaun ...	78	Almora ...	4,802	...	...	9	9	434	5,447	1,410	293	7,150	7,584	7,110	474	1 6 10	1 7 9
	79	Naini Tal ...	10,057	1	7	...	8	5,688	3,728	45,055	26,887	75,670	81,358	58,644	22,714	4 13 7	7 8 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tarái ...	80	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	2	9	1	4,329	...	6,953	2,137	9,090	13,419	8,814	4,605	0 7 7	0 9 11
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	261,303	...	4	24	28	46,657	2,42,416	1,465	55,813	2,99,694	3,46,351	3,32,076	14,275	0 14 11	1 2 4
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	9,509	...	5	15	20	208	...	2,234	3,149	5,383	5,591	5,324	267	0 3 9	0 9 1
	83	Newalganj-Mahárájganj.	3,084	...	12	...	12	932	...	814	194	1,008	1,940	1,450	490	0 4 2	0 5 2
Bara Banki ...	84	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	15,133	...	3	12	15	646	8,600	305	3,163	12,068	12,714	11,779	935	0 9 5	0 12 9
Sitapur ...	85	Sitapur ...	18,544	...	...	9	9	6,069	9,100	2,804	8,207	20,377	26,446	22,784	3,662	0 10 3	1 1 6
	86	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	...	9	9	847	4,373	...	2,794	7,167	8,014	6,597	1,417	0 4 11	0 8 0
	87	Biswan ...	8,148	...	...	12	12	1,222	...	1,381	1,174	2,555	3,777	2,194	1,583	0 2 8	0 5 0
	88	Hardoi ...	8,898	...	2	13	15	6,094	...	6,137	7,622	13,759	19,853	16,879	2,974	0 11 0	1 8 2
	89	Sháhabad ...	18,510	...	3	13	16	1,447	...	4,474	1,112	5,586	7,033	6,376	657	0 3 10	0 4 9

Hardoi ...	90	Sandila ...	14,378	...	5	15	20	803	6,291	...	1,240	7,531	8,334	7,960	374	0 6 10	0 8 3
	91	Bilgram ...	11,067	...	2	10	12	793	...	2,321	775	3,096	3,889	2,677	1,212	0 3 4	0 4 6
	92	Sandi ...	9,810	...	1	10	11	1,183	...	2,300	1,898	4,198	5,381	3,563	1,818	0 3 9	0 6 10
	93	Mallawan ...	10,970	...	1	10	11	1,122	...	2,073	1,091	3,164	4,286	3,159	1,127	0 3 0	0 4 7
	94	Pihani ...	7,540	...	1	7	8	957	...	2,040	1,071	3,111	4,068	3,166	902	0 4 3	0 6 7
Kheri ...	95	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	...	2	13	15	863	...	2,089	4,404	6,493	7,356	5,680	1,676	0 4 5	0 13 10
	96	Muhamdi ...	6,635	...	2	9	11	581	...	1,434	1,080	2,514	3,095	2,333	752	0 3 5	0 6 1
	97	Dhaurahra ...	5,767	...	7	...	7	28	...	423	203	626	654	557	97	0 1 2	0 1 9
Fyzabad ...	98	Fyzabad ...	71,405	...	4	18	22	15,687	24,979	30,728	17,782	73,489	89,176	75,510	13,666	0 12 5	1 0 5
	99	Tánda ...	19,954	...	2	15	17	1,205	...	5,360	1,539	6,899	8,104	5,885	2,219	0 4 3	0 5 6
Bahraich ...	100	Bahraich ...	21,998	...	3	15	18	5,875	19,580	...	7,516	27,136	33,011	25,741	7,270	0 14 2	1 3 9
	101	Nánpára ...	7,351	...	2	9	11	6,367	5,035	...	2,583	7,618	13,985	8,981	5,004	0 10 11	1 0 6
	102	Bhinga ...	5,000	...	...	9	9	1,229	...	503	1,766	2,269	3,498	1,687	1,811	0 1 7	0 7 2
Gonda ...	103	Gonda ...	14,578	...	1	18	19	4,762	...	6,603	11,202	17,805	22,567	19,754	2,813	0 7 3	1 3 6
	104	Nawábganj ...	8,373	...	2	9	11	6,362	...	2,722	4,141	6,863	13,225	8,799	4,426	0 5 2	0 13 1
	105	Utraula ...	5,825	...	2	9	11	1,555	...	2,164	1,266	3,430	4,985	3,910	1,075	0 5 11	0 9 5
	106	Balrámpur ...	12,811	...	1	18	19	419	...	3,513	1,428	4,941	5,360	4,778	582	0 4 4	0 6 2
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	...	1	18	19	7,983	12,279	...	6,935	19,214	27,197	20,346	6,051	0 12 0	1 2 10
Sultanpur ...	108	Sultanpur ...	8,054	...	1	15	16	3,130	5,909	590	4,436	10,935	14,065	12,386	1,679	0 12 10	1 5 8
Partabgarh ...	109	Bela Partabgarh ...	5,852	...	12	...	12	571	...	1,544	3,031	4,579	5,146	5,031	115	0 4 2	0 12 6
		Total ...	3,229,079	21	307	1,250	1,578	5,25,909	18,98,404	3,22,427	6,81,483	29,41,200	34,67,109	30,20,133	4,46,976	0 11 0	0 14 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	85	396,186	104,755	64,538	94,310 13 8	1,31,763 8 0	0 3 9	1 7 4	1,04,665 0 2	27,098 7 10
Agra	49	236,906	59,056	28,242	40,905 11 6	48,410 9 11	0 2 11	1 8 4	42,704 14 2	5,705 11 9
Rohilkhand	45	264,047	56,366	28,363	43,191 1 0	51,889 14 3	0 2 7	1 8 4	44,680 4 7	7,209 9 8
Allahabad	44	212,580	48,565	26,828	43,468 3 6	60,493 12 3	0 3 3	1 9 10	48,106 10 11	12,387 1 4
Benares	45	292,715	53,424	24,852	40,827 7 4	51,753 0 4	0 2 2	1 1 0	44,053 2 11	7,699 13 5
Jhánsi	13	53,435	11,219	5,053	9,047 12 0	10,227 2 6	0 2 9	1 12 7	9,311 4 0	915 14 6
Kumaun (Tarái)	3	14,163	1,985	1,637	2,550 1 5	9,094 14 3	0 2 10	1 8 11	6,712 4 6	2,382 9 9
Lucknow	18	82,924	17,137	10,084	11,378 11 0	14,760 1 9	0 2 2	1 2 6	11,419 10 6	3,340 7 3
Fyzabad	14	47,770	10,893	6,442	8,861 7 8	10,970 7 6	0 2 11	1 6 0	8,434 2 11	2,486 4 7
Sitapur	8	37,570	6,530	4,665	5,581 0 3	6,709 3 7	0 2 4	1 3 1	5,453 1 11	1,256 1 3
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,948	1,061	1,376 11 6	1,698 3 6	0 2 3	1 4 9	1,378 5 7	319 13 11
Total ...	327	1,647,834	371,878	201,765	3,01,499 0 10	3,97,720 13 10	0 2 11	1 7 10	3,26,918 14 2	70,801 15 8

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1887-88.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1886-87.			*Actuals of* 1887-88.			*Budget*, 1887-88.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,56,19,710	...	1,56,19,710	1,50,93,175	...	1,50,93,175	1,50,25,000	1,51,01,000
IV.—Stamps ...	31,84,229	...	31,84,229	49,41,650	...	49,41,650	47,25,000	48,75,000
V.—Excise ...	28,89,097	...	28,89,097	13,93,101	...	13,93,101	14,12,000	14,12,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,79,069	50,06,996	66,86,065	16,65,066	49,83,790	66,48,856	66,53,000	66,60,000
Included under VI. — Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	11,75,000	...	11,75,000	11,64,517	...	11,64,517		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh,	37,244	...	37,244	36,734	...	36,734		
Included under VI. — Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	4,66,825	...	4,66,825	4,63,815	...	4,63,815		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. School Cess ...	...	1,48,975	1,48,975	...	1,46,936	1,46,936		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	37,244	37,244	...	36,734	36,734		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,48,975	1,48,975	...	1,46,936	1,46,936		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	47,127	47,127	...	46,550	46,550		
Included under VI. — 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,36,062	3,36,062	...	3,30,012	3,30,012		
Included under VI. — 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	35,53,788	35,53,788	...	35,40,524	35,40,524		
Included under VI. — 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	3,11,573	3,11,573	...	3,03,801	3,03,801		
Included under VI. — Receipts from Surrendered Jagirs ...	...	1,15,938	1,15,938	...	1,14,612	1,14,612		
Included under VI. — Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	3,07,314	3,07,314	...	3,17,685	3,17,685		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,96,629	...	5,96,629	10,66,773	...	10,66,773	11,55,000	10,80,000
IX.—Forest ...	7,86,778	...	7,86,778	6,23,727	...	6,23,727	7,23,000	7,20,000
X.—Registration ...	1,72,325	...	1,72,325	1,85,513	...	1,85,513	1,73,000	1,85,000
XII.—Interest ...	20,512	25,809	46,321	11,389	22,825	34,214	45,000	32,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,13,987	...	5,13,987	5,14,113	...	5,14,113	5,09,000	4,90,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails,	4,98,741	...	4,98,741	3,20,715	...	3,20,715	4,41,000	3,00,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,53,485	...	3,53,485	3,53,723	...	3,53,723	3,41,000	3,47,000
XIX.—Education ...	1,61,718	1,15,219	2,76,937	57,637	1,17,578	1,75,215	1,70,000	1,70,000
XX.—Medical ...	5,994	93,413	99,407	4,936	1,11,011	1,15,947	96,000	1,17,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,04,797	377	1,05,174	1,01,985	403	1,02,388	89,000	1,05,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	20,755	...	20,755	29,917	...	29,917	20,000	22,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	50,045	...	50,045	63,536	...	63,536	50,000	49,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,70,312	1,38,099	4,08,411	1,94,850	1,51,950	3,46,800	4,01,000	3,93,000
XXVI.—State Railways (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	14,66,116	...	14,66,116	2,78,627	...	2,78,627	3,90,000	2,78,000
XXVIII.—Subsidized Railways (in charge of Civil Officers).	322	...	322	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation. XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	3,80,758	...	3,80,758	3,35,014	...	3,35,014	4,35,000	3,51,000
Irrigation. XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	41,97,184	...	41,97,184	38,86,834	...	38,86,834	40,50,000	39,09,000
Irrigation. XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Civil Officers,	11,561	...	11,561	10,646	...	10,646	15,000	10,000
Irrigation. XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,49,750	...	1,49,750	1,34,407	...	1,34,407	1,24,000	1,27,000
XXXIII.—Civil Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	7,67,306	53,135	8,20,441	7,37,262	46,921	7,84,183	8,16,000	7,90,000
XXXIII.—Civil Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,41,267	15,646	1,56,913	2,18,336	12,364	2,30,700	2,00,000	2,06,000
Total ...	3,40,42,447	54,48,694	3,94,91,141	3,22,22,932	54,46,842	3,76,69,774	3,80,58,000	3,77,29,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	49,874	17,87,321	18,37,195	1,65,018	17,87,478	19,52,496	19,41,000	17,41,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	312	312	...	26,243	26,243	...	...
Total Receipts ...	3,40,92,321	72,36,327	4,13,28,648	3,23,87,950	72,60,563	3,96,48,513	3,99,99,000	3,94,70,000
Opening Balance ...	44,62,134	1,38,899	46,01,033	43,38,058	1,61,771	44,99,829	32,02,000	45,00,000
Grand Total ...	3,85,54,455	73,75,226	4,59,29,681	3,67,26,008	74,22,334	4,41,48,342	4,32,01,000	4,39,70,000

	Actuals of 1887-88.	*Budget Estimate*, 1887-88.	
		Original.	Revised.
XXVI—State Railways—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway	95,580	1,10,000	98,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway	1,83,047	2,80,000	1,80,000
Total ...	2,78,627	3,90,000	2,78,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1887-88—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1886-87.			*Actuals of* 1887-88.			*Budget*, 1887-88.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	77,106	1,807	78,913	95,895	4,996	1,00,891	1,14,000	1,07,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,73,495	...	1,73,495	1,80,298	...	1,80,298	...	1,78,000
3. Land Revenue	73,06,665	20,000	73,26,665	78,31,843	20,000	78,51,843	85,12,000	81,00,000
6. Stamps	85,632	...	85,632	1,30,562	...	1,30,562	1,16,000	1,28,000
7. Excise	56,681	...	56,681	28,225	...	28,225	29,000	29,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	6,403	...	6,403	6,750	...	6,750	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	3,158	...	3,158	9,185	...	9,185	12,000	10,000
11. Forest	4,59,680	...	4,59,680	4,14,328	...	4,14,328	4,59,000	4,79,000
12. Registration	93,725	...	93,725	96,644	...	96,644	95,000	97,000
15. Post-Office	...	1,92,397	1,92,397	...	1,80,086	1,80,086	1,96,000	1,85,000
18. General Administration ...	12,86,238	96,640	13,82,878	12,61,144	88,424	13,49,568	13,63,000	13,71,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	42,06,548	...	42,06,548	42,16,165	...	42,16,165	42,50,000	42,22,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	9,67,666	...	9,67,666	10,66,420	...	10,66,420	10,60,000	10,51,000
20. Police	37,64,981	24,45,906	62,10,887	37,93,426	24,57,935	62,51,361	64,31,000	63,03,000
22. Education	3,68,528	13,70,128	17,38,656	4,10,535	13,70,616	17,81,151	18,48,000	17,51,000
24. Medical	6,54,834	4,45,407	11,00,241	5,91,381	4,54,739	10,46,120	11,72,000	10,5[illegible],000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,05,493	2,788	2,08,281	1,92,501	2,698	1,95,199	2,19,000	2,05,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	13,78,387	2,996	13,81,383	14,08,520	4,173	14,12,693	14,26,000	14,00,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,45,752	...	5,45,752	4,91,736	2,514	4,94,250	5,60,000	5,40,000
32. Miscellaneous	2,27,195	3,541	2,30,736	1,35,226	21,853	1,57,079	1,99,000	1,93,000
37., 38., 40., 41. Railways	27,64,951	...	27,64,951	9,12,167	...	9,12,167	8,85,000	9,24,000
IRRIGATION. 42. Major Works, In charge of Civil Officers, Interest on debt ...	8,052	...	8,052	6,337	...	6,337	11,000	12,000
IRRIGATION. 42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	25,86,682	...	25,86,682	27,25,887	...	27,25,887	27,86,000	27,30,000
IRRIGATION. 43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers,	21,28,154	...	21,28,154	20,05,714	...	20,05,714	20,81,000	21,83,000
IRRIGATION. 43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	211	...	211	269	...	269	...	...
IRRIGATION. 45. Civil Works, In charge of Civil Officers,	2,10,865	...	2,10,865	1,83,323	...	1,83,323	2,61,000	2,27,000
IRRIGATION. 45. Civil Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	68,214	1,70,817	2,39,031	2,04,119	75,488	2,79,607	3,16,000	2,60,000
Total ...	27,93,780	24,10,842	52,04,622	27,32,774	23,85,822	51,18,596	53,50,000	52,73,000
Total ...	3,24,29,076	71,63,269	3,95,92,345	3,11,31,374	70,69,344	3,82,00,718	3,97,58,000	3,90,15,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads ...	17,87,321	49,874	18,37,195	17,87,478	1,65,018	19,52,496	19,41,000	17,41,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	312	312	...	26,614	26,614	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,42,16,397	72,13,455	4,14,29,852	3,29,18,852	72,60,976	4,01,79,828	4,16,99,000	4,07,56,000
Closing Balance ...	43,38,058	1,61,771	44,99,829	38,07,156	1,61,358	39,68,514	15,02,000	32,14,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,54,455	73,75,226	4,59,29,681	3,67,26,008	74,22,334	4,41,48,342	4,32,01,000	4,39,70,000

	Actuals of 1887-88.	*Budget Estimate*, 1887-88.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways—			
Lucknow-Sitapur and Kheri Railway	6,53,602	5,80,000	6,60,000
38. State Railways—			
Working expenses—			
Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway	67,664	80,000	78,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Kheri Railway	1,49,981	1,85,000	1,45,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c.—			
Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway	40,000	40,000	40,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—			
Hardwár-Dehra-Rájpur Survey	1,390	...	1,000
Pilibhít-Seraman Survey	—470	...	...
Total ...	9,12,167	8,85,000	9,24,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

2.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March,* 1888.

Receipts.	1886-87. Opening balance on 1st April, 1886.	1886-87. Receipts.	1886-87. Total.	1886-87. Charges.	1886-87. Closing balance on 31st March, 1887.	1887-88. Opening balance on 1st April, 1887.	1887-88. Receipts.	1887-88. Total.	1887-88. Charges.	1887-88. Closing balance on 31st March, 1888.	*Budget estimate,* 1887-88. Receipts.	*Budget estimate,* 1887-88. Charges.	*Revised Budget estimate,* 1887-88. Receipts.	*Revised Budget estimate,* 1887-88. Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town and Bazaar Funds. — *Cantonment Fund.* — Cantonment Fund.	1,57,854 14 0	3,05,433 4 9	4,63,288 2 9	3,23,227 6 3	1,40,060 12 6	1,40,060 12 6	3,02,291 15 3	4,42,352 11 9	3,24,463 9 6	1,17,889 2 3	3,50,000	3,20,000	2,90,000	3,20,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. — *Cantonment Fund.* — Cantonment Special Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 15 2	215 15 2	215 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Town and Bazaar Funds. — Under Act XX of 1856.	62,951 6 6	3,38,794 2 7	4,01,745 9 1	3,41,170 4 10	60,575 4 3	60,575 4 3	3,35,559 15 8	3,96,135 3 11	3,25,834 3 4	70,301 0 7	3,40,000	3,35,000	3,50,000	3,44,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. — Under Act XIX of 1873.	176 0 6	1,694 10 11	1,870 11 5	1,700 10 11	170 0 6	170 0 6	10,290 14 8	10,460 15 2	9,862 1 2	598 14 0				
Police Remount Fund.	23,643 13 5	28,569 13 4	52,213 10 9	30,944 11 6	21,268 15 3	21,268 15 3	46,404 1 7	67,673 0 10	49,295 11 9	18,377 5 1	35,000	30,000	40,000	40,000
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	23,271 5 8	79,977 5 5	1,03,248 11 1	70,496 5 9	32,752 5 4	32,752 5 4	83,341 13 11	1,16,094 3 3	1,08,748 7 3	7,345 12 0	80,000	70,000	85,000	70,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	650 7 1	8,521 12 6	9,172 3 7	6,234 10 1	2,937 9 6	2,937 9 6	4,500 0 0	7,437 9 6	5,361 2 9	2,076 6 9	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Dispensary Fund ...	2,427 7 11	23,871 13 9	26,299 5 8	22,844 15 2	3,454 6 6	3,454 6 6	20,931 14 5	24,386 4 11	24,745 0 8	—358 11 9	52,000	52,000	50,000	50,000
Sadabart Fund ...	1,422 1 1	10,652 8 11	12,074 10 0	11,347 12 0	726 14 0	726 14 0	11,081 10 6	11,808 8 6	11,009 0 2	799 8 4				
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	6,446 2 1	16,609 8 11	23,055 11 0	17,897 6 0	5,158 5 0	5,158 5 0	14,490 6 11	19,648 11 11	14,534 7 6	5,114 4 5				
Customs Badge Fund,	1,789 13 7	4,355 13 2	6,145 10 9	3,426 5 6	2,719 5 3	2,719 5 3	508 14 0	3,228 3 3	2,221 4 3	1,006 15 0	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Kumaun Forest Fund,	1,713 4 4	6,747 5 8	8,460 10 0	4,677 14 7	3,782 11 5	3,782 11 5	6,643 14 11	10,426 10 4	1,592 13 11	8,833 12 5				
Canning College Masters' Pension Fund.	1,499 5 8	11,775 8 1	13,274 13 9	13,265 7 0	9 6 9	9 6 9	9,540 6 6	9,549 13 3	8,044 11 2	1,505 2 1				
Total ...	2,83,846 1 10	8,37,003 12 0	11,20,849 13 10	8,47,233 13 7	2,73,616 0 3	2,73,616 0 3	8,45,801 15 6	11,19,417 15 9	8,85,928 8 7	2,33,489 7 2	8,84,000	8,33,000	8,40,000	8,45,000
Municipal Funds ...	4,42,922 6 2	32,41,931 1 11	36,84,853 8 1	31,65,822 10 9	5,19,030 13 4	5,19,030 13 4	32,91,266 5 11	38,10,297 3 3	33,73,075 7 1	4,37,221 12 2	31,00,000	31,00,000	33,00,000	33,00,000
Grand Total ...	7,26,768 8 0	40,78,934 13 11	48,05,703 5 11	40,13,056 8 4	7,92,646 13 7	7,92,646 13 7	41,37,068 5 5	49,29,715 3 0	42,59,003 15 8	6,70,711 3 4	39,84,000	39,33,000	41,40,000	41,45,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

3.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September,* 1887.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces.	Details not available.					22,75,970	* 22,69,785	4,265	* These figures do not represent the real receipts of the year, inasmuch as they exclude advance payments made in 1886 and include advance payments made in 1887, on account of the settlement for 1887-88.
Oudh ...						6,73,888	* 6,73,047	460	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,49,858	29,42,832	4,725	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending* 31*st March*, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.*	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces,	10,88,489	88,908	80,334	12,61,386	5,901	9,518	4,398	12,77,550	39,64,544	52,42,094
Oudh	3,18,200	8,562	23,099	3,49,996	1,753	4,882	319	3,56,815	9,90,268	13,47,083
Total ...	14,06,689	97,470	1,03,433	16,11,382	7,654	14,400	4,717	16,34,365	49,54,812	65,89,177

CHARGES.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces,	31,485	23	27,757	280	2,795	4,440	66,779	37,862	7,715	1,971	47,549	1,14,328	37,03,927
Oudh	8,928	68	7,686	113	588	1,069	18,452	6,926	1,889	455	9,270	27,722	9,06,658
Total ...	40,413	91	35,443	393	3,383	5,509	85,231	44,788	9,604	2,426	56,819	1,42,050	46,10,585

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1887-88.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of buildings	600	1,100	342
Sales of produce			326
Sales of old materials			...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			...
Total, Receipts ...	600	1,100	668

1b.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1887-88.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	170
Total, Receipts ...	...	...	170

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1887-88.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.					
Original Works.					
11. Staff and miscellaneous	...	583	593	10	...
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications.	80,000	96,738	95,757	...	981
15. Fortifications	...	2,186	2,239	...	...
Grant for minor works	5,500	...	...	53	...
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	1,149	...	...	1,149
Deduct—Amount of appropriation sanctioned against the grant of Rs. 20,000 on account of Defence Works.	...	—12,956	...	12,956	...
Total, ...	85,500	87,700	98,589	13,019	2,130
Barrack Department.					
New supplies	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	85,500	87,700	98,589	13,019	2,130
Repairs.					
7. Accommodation for troops ...	1,150	1,129	1,142	13	...
11. Staff and miscellaneous	...	209	209	...	...
14. General cantonment works ...	400	360	160	...	200
15. Fortifications	900	890	740	...	150
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications.	...	128	128	...	...
Reserves for special repairs generally.	450	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	184	...	...	184
Total, Repairs ...	2,900	2,900	2,379	13	534
Establishment	20,300	20,800	23,256	2,456	...
Tools and Plant	1,300	1,300	1,030	...	270
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	1,10,000	1,12,700	1,25,254	15,488	2,934

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1887-88.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.					
4. Opium	51,500	61,455	54,730	...	6,725
6. Post-offices	15,000	14,745	13,991	...	754
7. Telegraph	3,000	8,289	7,965	...	324
8. Administration	...	1,632	1,865	233	...
Minor Departments	...	285	285	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	3,927	3,927	...	...
Deduct—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—11,833	...	11,833	...
Total, Civil Buildings ...	69,500	78,500	82,763	12,066	7,803
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	69,500	78,500	82,763	12,066	7,803
Repairs.					
2. Customs buildings	600	394	389	...	5
4. Opium	24,120	24,725	25,034	309	...
6. Post-offices	14,050	13,984	13,716	...	268
7. Telegraph	3,680	4,019	3,793	...	226
8. Administration	2,100	3,555	3,808	253	...
Minor Departments	1,000	1,000	1,180	180	...
Reserve for minor grant	5,450	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	4,023	...	...	4,023
Total, Repairs ...	51,000	51,700	47,920	742	4,522
Establishment	27,700	29,800	28,523	...	1,277
Tools and Plant	1,800	2,000	1,860	...	140
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,50,000	1,62,000	1,61,066	12,808	13,742

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1887-88.

PROVINCIAL.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	18,500	13,800	12,698
2. Sale of buildings			21,473
3. „ tools and plant			1,209
4. „ produce	17,000	17,900	10,672
5. „ old materials			3,429
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			160
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	1,000	300	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,500	3,000	4,603
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,27,458
Total ...	1,41,000	1,35,000	1,81,702
10. Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College: rent of buildings.	...	...	4,585
Fees and other receipts from students	3,000	4,000	4,200
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	14
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	42,000	41,000	27,835
Total ...	45,000	45,000	36,634
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,86,000	1,80,000	2,18,336

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1887-88.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,500	1,604
Sale of buildings	11,000	10,000	371
,, tools and plant			1,201
,, produce			4,246
,, old materials			2,235
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	1,500	4,500	1,250
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	...	33
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	1,423
Total, Local Incorporated Receipts ...	14,000	16,000	12,363

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1887-88.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Forest	...	20	809	789	...
Government Experimental Farm ...	...	1,494	2,342	848	...
12. Administration	83,800	2,24,941	2,16,695	...	8,246
13. Minor Departments	...	4,037	3,273	...	764
14. Law and Justice	32,600	48,072	48,782	710	...
15. Ecclesiastical	4,700	8,543	8,893	350	...
16. Jails	2,80,000	1,97,777	1,90,520	...	7,257
17. Police	60,000	74,161	76,778	2,617	...
18. Educational	75,000	1,576	2,189	613	...
19. Medical	16,800	34,442	30,735	...	3,707
20. Miscellaneous	15,000	8,237	6,355	...	1,882
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	87,400	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	27,773	...	...	27,773
Deduct—Contributions	...	16,273	10,640	5,633	...
Total, Original Works ...	6,55,300	6,14,800	5,76,731	11,560	49,629
Repairs.					
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,550	1,576	1,569	...	7
12. Administration	1,06,190	1,14,867	1,12,123	...	2,744
13. Minor Departments	4,650	5,712	5,031	...	681
14. Law and Justice	19,410	26,363	25,974	...	389
15. Ecclesiastical	9,790	10,832	10,610	...	222
16. Jails	43,200	33,823	35,476	1,653	...
17. Police	78,838	83,027	76,951	...	6,076
18. Educational	18,070	20,823	20,901	78	...
19. Medical	4,639	4,366	4,129	...	237
20. Miscellaneous	4,823	4,927	4,899	...	28
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	20,790	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	4,115	...	...	4,115
Deduct—Contributions	...	—131	—131	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	3,11,950	3,10,300	2,97,532	1,731	14,499
Total, Civil Buildings ...	9,67,250	9,25,100	8,74,263	13,291	64,128
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	1,28,400	2,12,114	2,03,973	...	8,141
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	17,286	16,064	...	1,222
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	800	6,216	5,899	...	317
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	13,600	16,280	16,533	253	...
Original grant for reserve and reduction in the revised estimate to make the figures agree with final grant.	47,200	—25,059	...	25,059	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—13,837	—13,286	551	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,90,000	2,13,000	2,29,183	25,863	9,680

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1887-88—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Communications—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,78,460	8,23,019	8,05,818	...	17,201
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	1,641	1,805	164	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	1,14,740	1,01,501	95,901	...	5,600
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	29,100	28,442	26,904	...	1,538
Original grant for reserve and reduction in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	34,850	—303	...	303	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,57,150	9,54,300	9,30,428	467	24,339
Total, Communications ...	11,47,150	11,67,300	11,59,611	26,330	34,019
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	...	78	79	1	...
5. Water-supply	10,000	10,449	10,248	...	201
6. Miscellaneous	...	1,209	1,180	...	29
Original grant for reserve and deduction in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	1,000	—736	...	736	...
Total, Original Works ...	11,000	11,000	11,507	737	230
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	2,000	1,999	1,805	...	194
2. Water-supply	4,300	4,386	3,882	...	504
Original grant for reserve and addition in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	2,300	2,215	...	...	2,215
Total, Repairs ...	8,600	8,600	5,687	...	2,913
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	19,600	19,600	17,194	737	3,143
Establishment	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,09,016	9,016	...
Tools and Plant	16,000	16,000	16,326	326	...
Total ...	28,50,000	28,28,000	27,76,410	...	43,636
Suspense balance ...	...	...	—43,636	...	...
Total, Provincial ...	28,50,000	28,28,000	27,32,774	49,700	1,44,926

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1887-88.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	34,980	46,552	41,426	...	5,126
Medical	43,320	81,296	74,870	...	6,426
Miscellaneous	6,200	15,530	14,493	...	1,037
Minor Departments	...	350	346	...	4
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	38,500	—3,672	...	3,672	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	3,382	...	...	3,382
Deduct—Contributions	...	—18,738	—13,954	4,784	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,23,000	1,24,700	1,17,181	8,456	15,975
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	500	434	337	...	97
Educational	76,850	84,569	84,654	85	...
Medical	24,250	24,916	25,604	688	...
Miscellaneous	3,200	2,921	2,875	...	46
Reserve for minor and special repairs ...	5,200	1,524	...	...	1,524
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—457	...	457	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—107	...	107	...
Total, Repairs ...	1,10,000	1,13,800	1,13,470	1,337	1,667
Total, Civil Buildings ...	2,33,000	2,38,500	2,30,651	9,793	17,642

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1887-88—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COMMUNICATIONS.					
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	1,70,340	2,06,666	1,91,590	...	15,076
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,37,040	2,45,203	2,37,164	...	8,039
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,28,460	1,30,687	1,20,316	...	10,371
Village roads	3,980	11,243	11,068	...	175
Accommodation for travellers	...	1,948	1,872	...	76
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	1,30,180	53,863	...	...	53,863
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—20,010	...	20,010	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	13,100	9,437	3,663	...
Total, Original Works ...	6,70,000	6,16,500	5,52,573	23,673	87,600
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,80,630	5,75,095	5,59,311	...	15,784
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,28,070	2,43,807	2,43,259	...	548
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,40,920	1,46,721	1,44,677	...	2,044
Village roads	34,330	34,151	33,962	...	189
Accommodation for travellers	8,830	8,861	8,652	...	209
Grants for special repairs and reserve for unforeseen works.	16,020	4,230	...	...	4,230
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—7,426	...	7,426	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—2,539	—2,090	449	...
Total, Repairs ...	10,08,800	10,02,900	9,87,771	7,875	23,004
Total, Communications ...	16,78,800	16,19,400	15,40,344	31,548	1,10,604
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original works	2,300	5,211	3,086	...	2,125
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,700	1,326	...	...	1,326
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—491	...	491	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—846	—846	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	4,000	5,200	2,240	491	3,451
Repairs	18,610	19,407	19,663	256	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	890	290	...	...	290
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—1,308	...	1,308	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—789	—674	115	...
Total, Repairs ...	19,500	17,600	18,989	1,679	290
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	23,500	22,800	21,229	2,170	3,741
Establishment	5,45,500	5,44,800	5,44,800	...	...
Tools and Plant	19,200	19,500	12,868	...	6,632
Profit and Loss	...	...	958	958	...
Total ...	25,00,000	24,45,000	23,50,850	44,469	1,38,619
Add—Increase in suspense	...	...	34,972	34,972	...
Deduct—Decrease in surplus balances ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	25,00,000	24,45,000	23,85,822	79,441	1,38,619

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1887-88 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	855	29,662	...	10,970	27	41,514
	Saháranpur ...	2,621	21,142	2,835	14,990	136	41,724
	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,982	27,416	...	8,890	151	52,439
	Meerut ...	8,531	42,319	2,433	18,830	113	72,226
	Bulandshahr ...	2,260	45,024	218	9,290	464	57,256
	Aligarh ...	8,497	22,019	...	15,900	25	46,441
	Total ...	38,746	1,87,582	5,486	78,870	916	3,11,600
Agra ...	Muttra ...	7,979	48,858	...	10,920	137	67,894
	Agra ...	8,384	35,801	266	11,370	1,732	57,553
	Etah ...	6,734	23,055	...	8,710	76	38,575
	Farukhabad ...	5,012	57,506	...	10,330	200	73,048
	Mainpuri ...	3,500	30,715	...	9,210	137	43,562
	Etáwah ...	6,606	33,349	...	14,620	93	54,668
	Total ...	38,215	2,29,284	266	65,160	2,375	3,35,300
Jhansi ...	Jalaun ...	2,635	51,600	517	9,620	392	64,764
	Jhánsi ...	5,209	38,919	499	15,240	443	60,310
	Lalitpur ...	1,335	27,302	449	6,270	185	35,541
	Total ...	9,179	1,17,821	1,465	31,130	1,020	1,60,615
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	949	32,503	...	8,170	976	42,598
	Kumaun ...	1,024	59,225	...	18,080	819	79,148
	Taráí ...	260	8,405	...	4,920	334	13,919
	Total ...	2,233	1,00,133	...	31,170	2,129	1,35,665
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	5,245	35,351	...	8,570	370	49,536
	Moradabad ...	10,899	31,464	...	13,980	331	56,674
	Bareilly ...	5,769	25,420	40	11,380	52	42,661
	Pilibhít ...	1,307	16,271	...	6,220	106	23,904
	Budaun ...	3,502	26,670	...	11,300	50	41,522
	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,895	54,465	...	12,450	358	69,168
	Total ...	28,617	1,89,641	40	63,900	1,267	2,83,465
Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	8,417	34,995	...	8,380	117	51,909
	Hardoi ...	7,369	30,234	192	9,850	234	47,879
	Sitapur ...	3,555	32,205	1,798	12,610	171	50,339
	Total ...	19,341	97,434	1,990	30,840	522	1,50,127
Lucknow ...	Unao ...	4,266	21,609	...	8,870	—15	34,730
	Lucknow ...	2,511	25,717	...	8,260	243	36,731
	Bara Banki ...	5,863	28,461	250	8,950	—6	43,518
	Total ...	12,640	75,787	250	26,080	222	1,14,979
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	8,899	27,348	361	12,540	72	49,220
	Gonda ...	4,560	47,738	...	17,060	347	69,795
	Fyzabad ...	1,573	24,306	...	9,480	83	35,442
	Total ...	15,032	99,392	361	39,080	502	1,54,367

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1887-88 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	5,366	25,348	...	13,110	13	43,837
	Sultanpur ...	4,631	18,479	60	8,920	89	32,179
	Partabgarh ...	3,461	23,204	...	7,840	36	34,541
	Total ...	13,458	67,031	60	29,870	138	1,10,557
Benares ...	Basti	1,762	18,343	318	9,030	167	29,620
	Gorakhpur ...	2,576	32,682	...	12,110	162	47,530
	Azamgarh ...	1,996	28,087	...	14,230	283	44,596
	Ballia	5,448	17,602	1,723	7,919	345	33,037
	Gházipur ...	9,877	40,379	1,656	12,949	—100	64,761
	Benares ...	2,992	23,931	1,599	10,696	298	39,516
	Mirzapur ...	2,659	37,535	1,933	15,652	597	58,376
	Total ...	27,310	1,98,559	7,229	82,586	1,752	3,17,436
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	8,733	31,525	...	14,100	138	54,496
	Hamírpur ...	2,063	17,317	...	7,740	14	27,134
	Fatehpur ...	3,617	29,517	651	7,740	205	41,730
	Bánda ...	2,376	33,445	465	12,720	742	49,748
	Allahabad ...	6,117	23,541	2,966	13,574	742	46,940
	Jaunpur ...	2,974	42,335	...	10,240	184	55,733
	Total ...	25,880	1,77,680	4,082	66,114	2,025	2,75,781
Total, Local Incorporated ...		2,30,651	15,40,344	21,229	5,44,800	12,868	23,49,892
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure the details of which are not given by districts—							
	Original Works ...	5,76,731	2,29,183	11,507	...	...	8,17,421
	Repairs ...	2,97,532	9,30,428	5,687	...	...	12,33,647
Establishment ...	Public Works Proper.	...	...	...	5,36,914	...	5,36,914
	Thomason College.	...	...	...	1,72,102	...	1,72,102
Tools and Plant		...	...	...	...	16,326	16,326
Total, Provincial ...		8,74,263	11,59,611	17,194	7,09,016	16,326	27,76,410
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,04,914	26,99,955	38,423	12,53,816	29,194	51,26,302
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances—							
		Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	—43,636
		Local Incorporated	...	...	...		34,972
Profit and Loss, Local Incorporated ...		...	...	...	...	...	958
		Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated				...	51,18,596

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1887-88.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal	40,452	21,025	80,336	4,708	228,054	103,293	69	58	106,006	394	5,331	12,151	601,904
Lower Ganges Canal...	8,981	2,323	100,667	8	149,405	160,324	...	...	22,179	12,591	839	13,625	470,942
Agra Canal	2,410	22,008	28,533	389	14,549	49,721	...	7	3,314	28	429	3,169	124,557
Eastern Jumna Canal	30,884	3,224	2,984	2,046	72,617	8,555	431	184	48,159	262	2,998	3,899	176,243
Betwa Canal	143	8	353	1	9,406	5,844	41	...	1,656	624	1,743	4,316	24,135
Dún Canals	4,584	2	...	...	6,553	1,459	343	...	1,293	397	767	...	15,398
Rohilkhand Canals	33,807	...	94	8	23,547	21,222	2,464	...	11,349	192	149	861	93,694
Bijnor Canals	1,081	7	...	3	2,877	1,240	25	...	3,269	...	2	6	8,510
Bundelkhand Lakes	27	2	...	...	482	1,059	...	...	307	...	5	23	1,905
Taráí Canals	12,917	...	...	...	7,133	403	...	...	83	...	...	...	20,536
Bhábar Canals	23,639	11	...	590	23,891	17,897	14,974	...	345	484	425	1,843	84,099
Total ...	158,925	48,637	212,967	7,753	538,514	371,017	18,348	249	197,960	14,972	12,688	39,893	1,621,923

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1887-88.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	78,646	...	78,646	...	...	...
Total ...	78,646	...	78,646	78,646	...	78,646
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	15,590
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	—1,463
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—17,042
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	26
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	75,705
Irrigation.						
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Lower Ganges Canal	1,38,440	...	1,38,440	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	5,498	28,102	33,600	...	...	...
Total ...	1,43,938	28,102	1,72,040	1,43,938	28,102	1,72,040
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	80,122
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,133
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,312
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	...	2,707	2,707	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2,707	2,707	...	2,707	2,707
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	622
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,329
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	50,007	...	50,007	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,11,529	...	9,11,529	...	...	...
Agra Canal	32,534	...	32,534	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	19,890	...	19,890	...	...	...
Total ...	10,03,960	...	10,13,960	10,13,960	...	10,13,960
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,385
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,757
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	29,483
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	145
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 48—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	15,18,440
Total, Imperial ...	12,36,544	30,809	12,67,353	12,36,544	30,809	18,52,786

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1887-88—(continued).

Details.	Total of each Canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Ganges Canal	51,849	3,66,976	4,18,825	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	22,209	3,21,021	4,81,670	...	...	...
Agra Canal	16,596	1,11,985	1,28,581	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	6,684	76,797	83,481	...	...	...
Total ...	97,338	8,76,779	9,47,117	97,338	8,76,779	9,74,117
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,12,323
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	17,274
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...	2,015
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	6,321
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,12,050
II.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.						
Rohilkhand Canals	3,507	...	3,507	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	189	...	189	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	—103	...	—103	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,593	...	3,593	3,593	...	3,593
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	777
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—1,107
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	3,263
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.						
Dún Canals	2,342	13,160	15,502	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	12,121	22,882	35,003	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi	...	1,873	1,873	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur	1,007	1,024	2,031	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	...	1,381	1,381	...	...	...
Total ...	15,470	40,320	55,790	15,470	40,320	55,790
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	84,240
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	—670
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	108
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,468
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	24,435	4,512	28,947	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,846	1,509	4,355	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	50	50	...	...	...
Total ...	27,281	6,071	33,352	27,281	6,071	33,352
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	7,510
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	40,862
Total, Provincial ...	2,82,122	9,23,170	12,05,292	2,82,122	9,23,170	21,95,643

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1887-88—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	78,646	15,590	—1,463	...	—17,042	26	...	...	75,705
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	1,72,040	80,122	3,133	17	...	...	...	...	2,55,312
Agricultural Works	2,707	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,329
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.									
49—Irrigation Works	10,13,960	2,31,385	2,43,757	...	29,483	145	...	...	15,18,440
Total, Imperial ...	12,67,353	3,27,719	2,45,427	17	12,441	171	...	...	18,52,786
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	9,74,117	10,12,323	17,274	6,321	...	...	...	2,015	20,12,050
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	3,593	777	...	...	1,107	...	...	...	3,263
Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	55,790	84,240	—670	108	...	...	...	...	1,39,468
Minor Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	33,352	7,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,862
Total, Provincial ...	10,66,852	11,04,850	16,604	6,429	—1,107	...	...	2,015	21,95,643
Grand Total ...	23,34,205	14,32,569	2,62,031	6,446	11,334	171	...	2,015	41,61,900

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works.*

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay						Receipts during 1887-88.		
				During 1887-88.			*To end of* 1887-88.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land-revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	75,705	8,253	83,958	38,92,990	2,07,254	41,00,244	30,573	...	30,573
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	88,452	8,798	97,250	2,65,57,210	16,82,470	2,82,39,680	19,71,170	4,43,013	24,14,183
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	13,64,420	86,934	14,51,354	2,92,69,016	22,26,539	3,14,95,555	10,66,146	2,07,829	12,73,975
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	48,239	4,331	52,570	83,76,629	6,64,954	90,41,583	4,81,487	...	4,81,487
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	17,329	2,189	19,518	29,46,354	1,89,813	31,36,167	7,03,045	2,21,534	9,24,579
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	15,18,440	1,02,252	16,20,692	6,71,49,209	47,63,776	7,19,12,985	42,21,848	8,72,376	50,94,224
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,22,822	14,909	6,37,731	737	...	737	6,22,822	14,909	6,37,731	56,436	24,980	81,416
Rohilkhand Canals	15,20,529	1,68,413	16,88,942	2,501	184	2,685	15,15,335	1,68,413	16,83,748	73,054	50,070	1,23,124
Bijnor Canals	69,966	...	69,966	—59	...	—59	69,977	...	69,977	12,746	8,172	20,918
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	2,818	3,062	5,880
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	198	1	199	1,49,794	24,351	1,74,145	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	—114	—2	—116	47,359	1,986	49,345	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	68,52,685	4,56,840	73,09,525	3,263	183	3,446	25,31,705	2,22,385	27,54,090	1,45,054	86,284	2,31,338

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works*—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1887-88.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple Interest during 1887-88.	Net result, including interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess Revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess Revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	82,954	6,759	89,713	...	59,140	...	1·44	1,54,205	...	2,13,345	...	5·20
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	8,83,002	62,429	9,45,431	14,68,752	...	5·20	...	10,60,520	4,08,232	...	1·45	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,63,964	52,242	9,16,206	3,57,769	...	1·14	...	11,43,472	...	7,85,703	...	2·49
Agra Canal	2,44,772	15,697	2,60,469	2,21,018	...	2·44	...	3,34,100	...	1,13,082	...	1·25
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,92,670	14,928	2,07,598	7,16,981	...	22·86	...	1,17,508	5,99 473	...	19·11	...
Total ...	21,84,408	1,45,296	23,29,704	27,64,520	...	3·84	...	26,55,600	10,07,705	8,98,785	1·40	1·25
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	34,291	2,552	36,843	44,573	...	6·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	93,968	8,393	1,02,361	20,763	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	3,771	330	4,101	16,817	...	24·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamirpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works),	7,438	480	7,918	...	2,038	...	2·47	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,39,468	11,755	1,51,223	82,153	2,038	2·98	·07	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

IV.—*Statement showing approximate Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1887-88.

Canal Divisions.	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.* A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F (1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I. C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Provincial agricultural works.	Total Repairs, Expenditure, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	70,585	...	16	...	1,855	4,860	26,720	...	1,268	70	1,997	2,544	1,804	23,144	5,080	273	2,757	...	72,388	18,983	3,388	...	2,707	...	1,68,051
Anúpshahr ditto ...	...	...	29	...	30	813	...	1	1,242	1,351	81	...	2,947	6,478	4,037	...	...	...	17,009	20,922	708	296	...	...	38,935
Meerut ditto ...	...	...	686	...	...	1,904	...	...	1,410	4,966	1,235	539	3,070	3,783	7,290	...	2,179	...	27,062	20,587	10,028	...	...	...	57,677
Bulandshahr ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036	...	...	4,692	468	511	...	3,199	5,230	4,346	...	45	...	22,527	26,779	2,583	125	...	2,126	54,140
Aligarh ditto ...	...	...	...	...	108	2,736	...	...	1,201	...	3,111	514	2,192	10,384	3,818	...	1,773	...	25,837	24,230	3,706	190	...	886	54,849
Navigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	112
Total, Ganges Canal ...	70,585	...	731	...	1,993	14,349	26,720	1	9,813	6,855	6,935	3,597	13,324	49,019	24,571	273	6,754	...	1,64,935	1,11,501	20,413	611	2,707	3,012	3,73,764
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	1,04,026	...	...	...	394	...	...	11	816	2,023	...	...	1,379	22,256	3,284	...	2,078	...	32,241	9,457	6,124	39	...	...	1,51,887
Mainpuri ditto ...	...	...	...	...	760	163	...	173	1,521	...	244	...	2,323	8,861	2,838	...	1,212	...	18,095	5,205	1,666	278	...	...	25,244
Cawnpore ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	2,087	150	311	98	1,780	12,562	4,315	...	...	...	21,692	18,550	1,074	129	...	...	41,445
Etáwah ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	983	1,607	...	...	1,913	23,210	6,322	...	...	...	34,518	31,279	1,019	889	...	...	67,705
Bhognipur ditto ...	...	...	...	...	414	304	...	400	495	897	...	...	1,101	9,848	4,606	...	442	...	18,534	13,562	238	344	...	...	32,678
Nadrai Aqueduct Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	1,992
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	1,04,026	...	...	...	1,595	1,339	...	584	5,902	4,677	555	98	10,488	76,737	21,365	...	3,732	...	1,27,072	78,053	10,121	1,679	...	...	3,20,951
Agra Canal ...	53,955	...	345	...	151	...	626	...	2,038	1,023	3,218	112	2,809	8,696	9,445	...	340	...	28,803	26,908	1,640	606	...	...	1,11,912
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	3,047	...	...	...	1,868	1,868	3,337	...	2,113	397	...	876	8,875	11,044	6,476	...	...	...	36,854	29,162	4,772	2,955	...	1,510	78,300
Dún Canals ...	2,867	...	...	1,854	...	...	4,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,252	131	...	110	1,259	10,294	...	...	...	...	50	13,211
Rohilkhand Canals ...	8,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,946	...	...	...	...	22,298
Bijnor Canals ...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	...	...	...	...	1,380
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	499	...	651	...	...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	1,873
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Total ...	2,43,460	...	1,076	2,494	5,607	17,556	35,365	585	19,866	12,952	10,708	4,683	35,579	1,49,271	61,988	924	10,942	1,259	3,70,855	2,60,322	36,946	5,851	2,707	4,572	9,24,713
Betwa Canal ...	972	...	...	...	49	725	118	...	1,603	78	...	...	2,495	12,659	...	...	...	...	17,727	9,072	...	331	...	...	28,102
Grand Total ...	2,44,432	...	1,076	2,494	5,656	18,281	35,483	585	21,469	13,030	10,708	4,683	38,074	1,61,930	61,988	924	10,942	1,259	3,88,582	2,69,394	36,946	6,182	2,707	4,572	9,52,815

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Number.	District.	*Cereals and pulses.* Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.* Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	21,101	25,370	48,483	5,923	1,210	359	...	...
2	Saháranpur ...	129,727	270,672	352,098	6,719	39,774	50,347	...	588
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	51,132	227,741	298,785	1,186	58,311	30,610	...	436
4	Meerut	32,913	296,483	639,455	2,745	88,248	73,674	...	548
5	Bulandshahr ...	2,823	141,199	690,329	5,187	10,843	84,468	...	355
6	Aligarh	4,952	145,816	659,293	4,044	1,660	168,740	...	1,671
	Total ...	242,648	1,107,281	2,688,443	25,804	200,046	408,198	...	3,598
7	Muttra	40	54,777	498,758	9,547	1,022	143,830	...	2,040
8	Agra	496	57,711	561,591	5,373	3,233	165,871	...	1,763
9	Farukhabad ...	29,813	82,437	476,546	516	15,034	44,144	...	2,388
10	Mainpuri	30,756	90,949	424,402	728	7,400	69,180	...	3,087
11	Etáwah	21,719	57,275	406,697	404	10,301	80,973	...	1,929
12	Etah	19,014	102,896	462,264	265	12,310	73,021	...	2,252
	Total ...	101,838	445,985	2,830,258	16,833	49,300	577,019	...	13,459
13	Bijnor	187,518	100,735	290,058	14,532	63,695	41,702	...	411
14	Moradabad ...	148,661	250,873	535,047	8,726	49,377	63,671	...	1,647
15	Budaun	44,413	208,720	602,250	3,680	16,308	71,432	...	3,009
16	Bareilly	194,031	141,470	471,853	16,085	51,139	29,664	...	3,002
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	126,620	172,678	436,979	5,127	45,184	15,049	...	2,270
18	Pilibhít	164,328	84,615	181,175	9,525	34,495	5,324	...	1,715
	Total ...	865,571	959,091	2,517,362	57,675	260,198	226,842	...	12,054
19	Cawnpore	33,616	57,776	667,678	1,159	8,245	129,796	...	3,250
20	Fatehpur	90,100	41,811	423,566	1,563	4,846	56,938	...	3,469
21	Bánda	27,997	2,694	796,575	47,972	41	124,656	...	18,037
22	Hamírpur	3,043	4,770	600,850	81,532	4,929	104,654	...	13,948
23	Allahabad	218,769	68,874	872,781	54,151	13,579	39,568	...	4,563
24	Jaunpur	144,352	39,643	455,824	7,724	51,907	1,058	...	4,825
	Total ...	517,877	215,568	3,817,274	194,101	83,547	456,670	...	48,092
25	Azamgarh	293,262	26,275	570,645	10,951	73,174	229	...	2,090
26	Mirzapur	127,101	43,094	366,526	69,171	11,700	1,577	...	7,927
27	Benares	96,512	27,404	293,005	12,478	18,949	294	...	5,613
28	Gházipur	134,152	14,224	490,244	11,654	31,150	562	...	38
29	Gorakhpur... ...	685,790	197,755	1,069,921	138,355	72,098	6,684	...	3,048
30	Basti	552,597	196,841	604,778	63,170	28,500	558	...	1,496
31	Ballia	108,528	7,848	467,847	7,203	33,321	9,316	...	226
	Total ...	1,997,942	513,441	3,862,966	312,982	268,892	19,220	...	20,438

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

and Oudh during the year ending 30th June, 1887.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous. Food crops.	Miscellaneous. Non-food crops.	Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	4,952	371	...	3,058	7,557	118,384	27,729	90,655	1
1,341	...	...	631	...	3,993	92,633	948,523	124,017	824,506	2
3,542	...	...	573	...	4,889	99,382	776,587	89,844	686,743	3
12,814	...	...	326	...	7,011	145,985	1,300,202	202,800	1,097,402	4
38,156	...	...	6,551	...	7,533	46,916	1,034,360	179,331	855,029	5
25,612	...	...	4,154	...	8,307	28,980	1,053,229	157,666	895,563	6
81,465	...	4,952	12,606	...	34,791	421,453	5,231,285	781,387	4,449,898	
14,646	...	...	821	...	3,348	28,615	757,384	55,231	702,153	7
10,697	...	...	1,619	...	6,815	22,160	837,329	68,449	768,880	8
7,723	...	...	1,735	...	17,881	22,790	701,007	89,493	611,514	9
10,329	...	...	717	...	6,775	18,516	662,839	92,522	570,317	10
25,237	...	...	1,200	...	3,874	14,809	624,418	72,363	552,055	11
13,155	...	...	1,040	...	10,302	12,189	708,708	87,868	620,840	12
81,787	...	...	7,132	...	48,995	119,079	4,291,685	465,926	3,825,759	
66	...	...	1,432	...	3,852	11,262	715,263	87,771	627,492	13
148	...	...	611	...	17,844	38,410	1,115,015	106,864	1,008,151	14
4,574	...	...	1,191	...	15,741	27,691	999,009	106,184	892,825	15
2,617	...	...	1,661	...	11,883	20,151	943,556	191,523	752,033	16
3,430	...	...	1,074	...	13,647	22,917	844,975	133,093	711,882	17
1,683	...	...	222	...	4,404	5,909	493,395	84,226	409,169	18
12,518	...	...	6,191	...	67,371	126,340	5,111,213	709,661	4,401,552	
24,667	...	...	1,246	...	10,435	10,415	948,283	105,498	842,785	19
994	...	...	818	...	4,784	25,744	654,633	77,758	576,875	20
60	...	...	793	...	1,210	2,723	1,022,758	52,268	970,490	21
1,086	...	...	1,021	...	1,968	9,291	827,092	27,074	800,018	22
8,371	...	...	1,702	...	10,062	24,268	1,316,688	214,553	1,102,135	23
15,841	...	...	624	...	4,458	4,884	731,140	107,911	623,229	24
51,019	...	...	6,204	...	32,917	77,325	5,500,594	585,062	4,915,532	
16,715	...	...	761	...	3,883	11,314	1,009,299	174,553	834,746	25
1,054	...	...	105	...	69,024	5,126	702,405	89,212	613,193	26
5,765	...	...	93	...	9,115	9,306	478,534	62,480	416,054	27
6,894	...	...	582	...	10,039	16,980	716,519	78,145	638,374	28
14,680	...	...	375	...	138,459	34,484	2,361,649	525,247	1,836,402	29
61	...	...	182	...	6,384	32,913	1,487,480	331,429	1,156,051	30
490	...	...	534	...	11,221	8,672	655,206	138,727	516,479	31
45,659	...	...	2,632	...	248,125	118,795	7,411,092	1,399,793	6,011,299	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces and*

Number.	District.	Cereals and pulses.			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres.		
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi	6,654	9,816	323,100	31,500	512	37,846	...	1,348
33	Jalaun	829	560	500,434	14,584	1,454	55,758	...	4,267
34	Lalitpur	12,341	66,853	212,635	42,198	1,481	1,876	...	1,083
	Total ...	19,824	77,229	1,036,169	88,282	3,447	95,480	...	6,698
35	Kumaun	105,406	155,707	129,790	15,321	323	234	...	848
36	Garhwál	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37	Tarai	121,344	48,717	69,857	18,540	4,925	6,306	...	126
	Total ...	258,750	246,664	289,247	37,061	5,248	6,540	...	3,534
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES,	4,004,450	3,565,259	17,041,719	732,738	870,678	1,789,969	...	107,873
	OUDH.								
1	Lucknow	66,436	62,584	267,296	947	3,325	5,809	...	919
2	Unao	86,859	80,038	489,186	1,324	12,628	44,688	...	3,328
3	Bara Banki ...	182,620	158,863	541,640	5,955	21,178	49	...	620
	Total ...	335,915	301,485	1,298,122	8,226	37,131	50,546	...	4,867
4	Sitapur	166,714	155,132	695,050	23,964	23,524	5,680	...	1,163
5	Hardoi	71,147	178,470	688,191	4,771	22,423	29,933	...	...
6	Kheri	182,803	109,368	545,376	27,259	30,376	3,476	...	...
	Total ...	420,664	442,970	1,928,617	55,994	76,323	39,089	...	1,163
7	Fyzabad	229,813	112,585	441,259	14,108	32,412	71	...	329
8	Bahraich	209,606	181,734	583,694	104,924	2,023	2,435	...	732
9	Gonda	477,924	272,680	610,469	103,004	11,085	95	...	579
	Total ...	997,343	566,999	1,635,422	222,036	45,520	2,601	...	1,640
10	Rae Bareli ...	180,963	89,895	463,128	3,810	3,068	2,624	...	584
11	Sultanpur	214,971	83,096	427,453	3,546	16,771	70	...	1,610
12	Partabgarh ...	119,746	60,249	410,005	4,425	11,294	822	...	6,838
	Total ...	515,680	233,240	1,300,586	11,781	31,133	3,516	...	9,032
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	2,269,602	1,544,694	6,162,747	298,037	190,107	95,752	...	16,702

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Oudh during the year ending 30th June, 1887—(concluded).

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous. Food crops.	Miscellaneous. Non-food crops.	Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
163	...	...	234	...	1,939	5,039	418,151	18,292	399,859	32
294	...	...	334	...	1,299	7,438	587,251	4,697	582,554	33
...	...	...	443	...	737	258	339,905	37,691	302,214	34
457	...	...	1,011	...	3,975	12,735	1,345,307	60,680	1,284,627	
...	...	3,109	658	...	...	395	411,791	158,744	253,047	35
...	...	312	640	...	...	2,248	172,800	53,935	118,865	36
2	...	...	140	...	1,037	2,181	273,175	66,885	206,290	37
2	...	3,421	1,438	...	1,037	4,824	857,766	279,564	578,202	
272,907	...	8,373	37,214	...	437,211	880,551	29,748,942	4,282,073	25,466,869	
8	...	...	450	...	16,345	12,275	436,394	79,524	356,870	1
2,410	...	...	1,121	...	16,146	10,511	748,239	128,638	619,601	2
324	...	...	1,062	...	27,630	28,296	968,237	242,484	725,753	3
2,742	...	...	2,633	...	60,121	51,082	2,152,870	450,646	1,702,224	
191	...	...	3,016	...	72,970	14,078	1,161,482	228,131	933,351	4
554	...	...	1,156	...	22,257	15,400	1,034,302	112,483	921,819	5
486	...	...	2,481	...	24,930	8,980	935,535	152,979	782,556	6
1,231	...	...	6,653	...	120,157	38,458	3,131,319	493,593	2,637,726	
4,571	...	...	527	...	25,734	23,332	884,741	207,941	676,800	7
60	...	...	1,819	...	7,981	6,945	1,181,953	280,117	901,836	8
599	...	...	624	...	138,004	27,650	1,642,713	465,324	1,177,389	9
5,230	...	...	2,970	...	171,719	57,927	3,709,407	953,382	2,756,025	
203	...	...	1,216	...	28,545	31,898	805,934	208,193	597,741	10
1,917	...	...	879	...	22,722	16,377	789,412	181,076	608,336	11
5,840	...	...	1,086	...	19,953	15,074	655,332	155,475	499,857	12
7,960	...	...	3,181	...	71,220	63,349	2,250,678	544,744	1,705,934	
17,163	...	...	15,437	...	423,217	210,816	11,244,274	2,442,365	8,801,909	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
	1	2	3	4
		North-Western Provinces.		
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	80,221	5,581
2		Saháranpur	376,159	76,060
3		Muzaffarnagar	281,741	80,387
4		Meerut	415,653	161,944
5		Bulandshahr	291,712	116,842
6		Aligarh	243,942	118,966
		Total	1,689,428	559,780
7	Agra.	Muttra	153,082	73,434
8		Agra	211,142	109,014
9		Farukhabad	264,842	85,852
10		Mainpuri	210,616	102,282
11		Etáwah	219,820	87,160
12		Etah	217,133	100,208
		Total	1,276,635	557,950
13	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	335,420	57,078
14		Moradabad	495,292	118,396
15		Budaun	297,643	103,594
16		Bareilly	370,011	109,720
17		Sháhjahánpur	374,353	83,438
18		Pilibhít	265,839	49,630
		Total	2,128,558	521,857
19	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	382,159	129,871
20		Fatehpur	266,826	79,630
21		Bánda	417,051	75,790
22		Hamírpur	324,245	57,150
23		Allahabad	556,434	119,790
24		Jaunpur	338,444	59,341
		Total	2,285,159	521,572
25	Benares.	Azamgarh	662,545	119,976
26		Mirzapur	448,514	71,753
27		Benares	151,602	27,964
28		Gházipur	294,678	43,305
29		Gorakhpur	1,276,649	176,388
30		Basti *(a)*	640,005	88,965
31		Ballia	224,858	40,417
		Total	3,698,851	568,768

(a) Excluding Basti tahsíl.

Difference from last year's figures in the case of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Ballia districts is due to the difference in the case of Agra, Hamírpur, Mirzapur, Benares, and

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1887.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
1,576	698	56,489	1,508	14,253	...	1
12,058	11,532	77,618	18,395	56,263	59	2
9,008	12,591	71,965	17,683	50,238	91	3
13,083	25,077	108,951	34,425	97,419	80	4
11,433	16,666	115,741	9,581	77,294	155	5
13,754	16,836	105,333	6,101	72,344	20	6
60,912	83,400	536,097	87,693	367,811	405	
6,261	14,218	115,544	3,947	39,260	178	7
11,806	14,201	126,491	4,232	62,718	66	8
10,832	6,514	134,612	11,110	80,171	190	9
10,437	8,536	85,321	6,420	59,447	16	10
12,849	6,354	94,677	7,091	64,438	91	11
9,610	8,913	80,074	10,175	63,155	69	12
61,795	58,736	636,719	42,975	369,189	610	
7,645	7,010	63,308	27,231	58,816	114	13
12,751	12,208	99,114	30,436	114,422	58	14
11,545	18,880	117,153	29,505	84,789	89	15
11,718	5,908	120,436	20,152	90,425	47	16
12,846	2,680	163,866	16,656	94,560	171	17
6,097	695	59,093	15,293	41,563	40	18
62,602	47,381	622,970	139,273	484,575	519	
13,886	6,963	198,049	21,816	100,385	155	19
9,060	5,098	154,501	17,819	65,630	80	20
12,938	2,602	149,174	17,194	76,497	175	21
9,179	1,256	146,520	23,802	53,482	106	22
11,847	9,465	228,276	4,041	132,589	670	23
5,828	3,135	127,121	1,445	89,620	282	24
62,736	28,519	1,003,641	86,117	518,203	1,468	
4,488	6,683	157,760	2,100	154,687	685	25
4,327	2,297	163,085	1,155	70,700	1,142	26
4,588	4,434	82,442	1,320	52,962	537	27
3,060	4,336	145,306	1,328	71,503	649	28
20,186	14,687	332,247	20,416	260,386	1,653	29
8,052	5,433	103,903	51,756	97,638	449	30
3,442	5,554	92,659	756	49,341	717	31
48,143	43,424	1,077,402	78,831	757,217	5,832	

which is under settlement.

a difference in the area to which returns of the present and the preceding years pertained; while Gházipur is due to the greater scrutiny in the present year's figures.

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.		
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	176,115	37,617
33		Jalaun	123,294	36,921
34		Lalitpur	303,120	51,489
		Total	602,529	126,027
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	439,944	94,181
36		Garhwál	295,699	35,134
37		Tarái	186,408	24,132
		Total	922,051	153,447
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	12,613,211	3,009,401
		OUDH.		
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	183,912	70,754
2		Unao	373,354*	71,814
3		Bara Banki	157,034*	13,463*
		Total	714,300	156,031
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	587,732	90,020
5		Hardoi	354,224*	170,629
6		Kheri	544,700	57,930
		Total	1,486,656	318,579
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	371,945	79,122
8		Bahraich	705,611	99,735
9		Gonda	796,989	148,379
		Total	1,874,545	327,236
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	340,355	76,434
11		Sultanpur	368,831	79,461
12		Partabgarh	358,167	46,329
		Total	1,067,353*	202,224
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	5,142,854	1,004,070

* Difference due to greater accuracy

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30*th June*, 1887—(concluded).

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
4,405	4,235	106,772	9,977	29,717	23	32
7,242	6,672	67,373	10,502	30,312	74	33
4,800	1,033	71,899	10,238	43,150	12	34
16,447	11,940	246,044	30,717	103,179	109	
10,702	167	215,115	631	77,113	3	35
801	252	239,392	...	50,660	...	36
3,803	908	15,966	10,009	30,164	5	37
15,306	1,327	470,473	10,640	157,937	8	
327,941	274,727	4,593,346	476,246	2,758,111	8,951	
4,834	3,475	93,155	2,154	49,499	22	1
10,830	5,258	170,846	12,413*	87,487	80	2
4,331	4,343	49,912	2,362	93,564	703	3
19,995	13,076	313,913	16,929	230,550	805	
15,797	4,286	137,530	5,506	126,047	271	4
15,341	3,788	121,861	5,256	131,349	92	5
13,467	3,976	117,305	8,069	104,018	257	6
44,605	12,050	376,696	18,831	361,414	620	
4,303	2,524	98,856	1,691	89,582	500	7
13,053	7,167	158,104	7,638	127,048	759	8
12,976	8,444	203,526	18,355	174,387	440	9
30,332	18,135	460,486	27,684	391,017	1,699	
7,315	6,155	136,555	4,038	118,754	14	10
5,287	2,855	121,892	719	112,258	174	11
5,496	3,650	173,775*	740	102,558	84	12
18,098	12,660	432,222	5,497	333,570	272	
113,030	55,921	1,583,317	68,941	1,316,551	3,396	

in the present year's figures.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	118,384	10	9,241	...
2		Saháranpur	948,523	28,543	73,633	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	776,587	72,248	161,596	...
4		Meerut	1,300,202	108,392	219,739	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,034,360	103,447	98,329	...
6		Aligarh	1,053,229	242,446	85,241	...
		Total ...	5,231,285	555,086	647,779	...
7	AGRA.	Muttra	757,384	97,325	36,471	...
8		Agra	837,329	130,803	21,019	...
9		Farukhabad	701,007	92,218	23,989	...
10		Mainpuri	662,839	140,226	66,965	...
11		Etáwah	624,418	50,458	100,172	...
12		Etah	708,708	92,732	45,068	...
		Total ...	4,291,685	603,762	293,684	...
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	715,263	5,678	2,905	...
14		Moradabad	1,115,015	37,122	1	...
15		Budaun	999,009	37,063	...	...
16		Bareilly	943,556	25,142	46,966	...
17		Sháhjahánpur	844,975	65,211	...	...
18		Pilibhit	493,395	14,861	9,760	...
		Total ...	5,111,213	185,077	59,632	...
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	948,283	72,071	78,989	...
20		Fatehpur	654,633	64,511	...	...
21		Bánda	1,022,758	2,946	...	...
22		Hamirpur	827,092	11,268	686	...
23		Allahabad	1,316,688	92,120	...	...
24		Jaunpur	731,140	203,552	...	...
		Total ...	5,500,594	446,468	79,675	...
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	1,009,299	183,401	...	...
26		Mirzapur	702,405	26,194	...	...
27		Benares	478,534	89,125	...	...
28		Gházipur	716,519	164,526	113	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,361,649	208,391	...	...
30		Basti	1,487,480	177,317	...	...
31		Ballia	655,206	112,302	...	...
		Total ...	7,411,092	961,256	113	...

N.B.—(*a*) The difference between column 10 and the sum of four succeeding columns
(*b*) "Private canals" (except Kumaun) have been included under "Government

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1887.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	10,312	19,563	7,943	14,634	443	4,628	1
...	3,252	105,428	55,193	39,095	2,136	24,496	2
...	4,325	238,169	126,039	61,358	3,560	68,905	3
...	3,467	331,598	139,845	98,290	6,190	120,877	4
...	5,520	207,296	69,882	86,788	6,267	85,652	5
...	12,339	340,026	136,947	184,180	7,271	44,071	6
...	39,215	1,242,080	535,849	484,345	25,867	348,629	
...	490	134,286	52,535	86,811	2,309	28,724	7
...	1,171	152,993	55,560	109,000	5,235	22,652	8
...	20,544	136,751	37,632	84,486	13,640	39,536	9
...	26,859	234,050	77,267	136,078	5,156	33,268	10
...	9,487	160,117	52,014	81,691	3,463	49,621	11
...	12,781	150,581	63,605	99,133	5,631	25,731	12
...	71,332	968,778	338,613	597,199	35,434	199,532	
...	3,476	12,059	2,646	2,850	1,547	7,717	13
...	9,207	46,330	11,718	3,382	5,783	32,442	14
...	25,299	62,362	25,153	13,459	8,034	19,932	15
...	30,814	102,922	38,790	46,373	5,219	33,893	16
...	74,415	139,626	73,677	37,009	4,576	39,763	17
...	28,442	53,063	27,213	12,738	1,805	11,727	18
...	171,653	416,362	179,197	115,811	26,964	145,474	
...	19,008	170,068	46,528	102,952	4,762	38,373	19
...	71,449	135,960	31,660	104,312	3,650	13,596	20
...	547	3,493	201	673	841	2,219	21
...	905	12,859	549	5,112	1,143	6,937	22
...	101,837	193,957	44,902	132,826	3,782	29,584	23
...	61,362	264,914	35,272	207,631	2,512	58,733	24
...	255,108	781,251	159,112	553,506	16,690	149,442	
...	195,819	379,220	25,454	395,053	2,342	102,215	25
...	11,980	38,174	3,986	23,546	1,281	10,732	26
...	33,383	122,508	17,004	103,030	4,403	24,457	27
...	59,296	223,935	11,407	177,611	1,937	51,769	28
...	330,893	539,284	127,323	375,287	8,140	48,546	29
...	276,521	453,838	171,656	265,081	2,250	54,149	30
...	76,756	189,058	4,813	152,870	2,725	38,975	31
...	984,648	1,946,017	361,643	1,492,498	23,078	330,843	

(720,707 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.
canals," and "Tanks" under column headed "Other sources."

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western Pro*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	418,151	16,660	1,391	...
33		Jalaun	587,251	5,278	5,343	...
34		Lalitpur	339,905	31,340	...	...
		Total ...	1,345,307	53,278	6,734	...
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	411,791	...	56,885	28,874
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Taráí	273,175	93	49,596	...
		Total ...	857,766	93	106,481	28,874
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,748,942	2,805,020	1,194,098	28,874
		OUDH.				
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	436,394	44,431	...	...
2		Unao	748,239	97,251	...	...
3		Bara Banki	968,237	73,914	...	...
		Total ...	2,152,870	215,596	...	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	1,161,482	47,916	...	...
5		Hardoi	1,034,302	71,392	...	...
6		Kheri	935,535	27,564	...	...
		Total ...	3,131,319	146,872	...	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	884,741	135,466	...	...
8		Bahraich	1,181,953	13,016	...	...
9		Gonda	1,642,713	117,433	...	...
		Total ...	3,709,407	265,915	...	...
10	RAE BAREELI.	Rae Bareli	805,934	132,687	...	...
11		Sultanpur	789,412	102,396	...	...
12		Partabgarh	655,332	92,549	...	...
		Total ...	2,250,678	327,632	...	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,244,274	956,015	...	...

N.B.—The difference between column 10 and the sum of four succeeding

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

vinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1887—(concluded).

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2,542	20,593	7,403	12,167	676	1,208	32
...	10,118	20,739	293	13,314	1,107	6,749	33
...	1,924	33,264	13,167	19,462	365	1,493	34
...	14,584	74,596	20,863	44,943	2,148	9,450	
...	722	86,481	10,637	15,048	...	...	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	1,129	50,818	9,221	50,744	305	3,365	37
...	4,411	139,859	20,498	68,352	305	3,365	
...	1,540,951	5,568,943	1,615,775	3,356,654	130,486	1,186,735	
56,826	3,084	104,341	49,925	42,741	5,440	13,095	1
102,000	10,126	209,377	58,833	136,691	6,789	17,219	2
144,871	5,081	223,866	134,645	66,854	3,786	23,152	3
303,697	18,291	537,584	243,403	246,286	16,015	53,466	
94,762	4,608	147,286	93,218	30,701	2,471	23,368	4
118,520	9,598	199,510	91,077	80,384	6,321	28,401	5
38,916	3,348	69,828	40,060	12,849	1,897	16,213	6
252,198	17,554	416,624	224,355	123,934	10,689	67,982	
169,781	6,620	311,867	110,118	164,081	2,313	46,270	7
36,169	2,229	51,414	32,677	12,101	921	6,170	8
69,646	45,352	232,431	129,297	79,627	2,155	33,175	9
275,596	54,201	595,712	272,092	255,809	5,389	75,615	
135,453	1,068	269,208	84,647	184,624	9,448	31,004	10
149,715	2,883	254,994	75,835	154,272	4,714	28,339	11
101,701	1,074	195,324	51,482	131,853	2,366	27,651	12
386,869	5,025	719,526	211,964	470,749	16,528	86,994	
1,218,360	95,071	2,269,446	951,814	1,096,778	48,621	284,057	

columns (111,824 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—Prices of

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the North-*

| District. | Price of produce per maund of 80lbs. | | |

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Western Provinces for the year ending 31*st December*, 1887.

Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Average monthly wages for the past year. Artizans. Black-smiths.	Carpen-ters.	Others.	Agricul-tural labourers.	Syces and horse-keepers.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 6	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
30 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	7 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
65 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
75 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 7 6	13 8 0	13 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
40 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
37 8 0	1 12 0	0 0 10	9 0 0	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 0 0	4 7 4	4 8 0
20 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	10 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
25 0 0	1 14 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
17 8 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
17 8 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0
20 0 0	4 6 0	0 1 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
10 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 3	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0
20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 3	8 0 0	7 8 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	2 13 0	(a)
40 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	(a)	3 12 0	4 0 0
15 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	4 2 4	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
10 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	1 11 0	0 1 9	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
15 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 2 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	...	10 5 0	13 2 0	15 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	(a)	3 8 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	3 12 0	5 10 0
20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	1 2 0	0 2 2	...	8 11 0	8 11 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 3 3	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	1 2 0	0 1 9	6 0 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 7	7 4 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
27 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
12 8 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	(a)
25 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	3 8 0	0 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
8 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
22 15 9	2 2 0	0 2 2	7 2 4	9 0 0	9 2 0	7 14 3	4 0 11	4 13 1

not given.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1887.*

District.	*Prices of produce per maund of 80lbs.*									Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (gúr).	Salt.	Ghí.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	3 1 3	2 9 3	3 8 6	...	*...	4 0 0	3 5 4	29 1 4	0 5 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
2. Unao	2 13 6	2 9 3	3 10 0	...	4 4 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	26 8 0	0 4 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	9 12 0
3. Bara Banki ...	2 9 1	2 6 2	3 5 9	...	4 4 0	4 5 9	3 8 9	28 15 3	0 4 5	†25 8 0	1 2 0	0 1 1	11 8 0
4. Sitapur	2 13 8	2 4 7	3 5 4	...	*...	3 3 3	3 5 4	26 10 8	0 4 0	†15 0 0	†1 12 0	0 2 0	4 12 0
5. Hardoi	2 10 0	2 6 0	3 1 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	27 0 0	0 5 0	27 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
6. Kheri	2 13 3	2 3 7	3 1 3	...	4 8 0	3 1 0	3 5 4	26 10 4	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 3	5 11 5
7. Fyzabad	3 9 11	2 3 9	3 7 0	...	*...	3 4 8	3 11 2	29 9 5	0 4 5	22 8 0	1 2 6	0 1 4	6 4 0
8. Bahraich	2 10 8	2 4 6	2 13 8	...	*...	4 0 0	3 5 4	26 10 8	0 4 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
9. Gonda	2 11 4	2 8 0	3 1 3	...	2 8 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	26 10 8	0 3 3	16 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	7 8 0
10. Rae Bareli ...	2 6 6	2 2 1	2 15 3	...	3 14 9	4 8 4	3 9 0	27 10 10	0 3 3	16 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	8 8 0
11. Sultanpur... ...	2 7 8	2 3 1	2 14 10	...	...	2 14 6	3 9 6	26 10 8	0 4 2	13 8 0	1 3 4	0 1 1	8 4 8
12. Partabgarh ...	3 1 7	2 5 9	3 3 2	...	3 4 0	3 5 4	3 7 10	27 8 1	0 4 1	14 10 8	0 14 0	0 0 11	5 8 11
Provincial average ...	2 13 1	2 5 6	3 3 3	...	3 13 0	3 10 2	3 6 11	27 7 6	0 4 3	18 5 7	1 2 4	0 1 5	7 6 5

* Uncleaned cotton not brought into market. | † Price quoted last year reported to be incorrect.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December*, 1887.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	3 2 0	...	Excluding wages of the men in charge of donkeys.
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	0 8 0	Excluding wages of boatmen.
Bulandshahr ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	5 10 0	0 8 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 4	0 2 1	0 14 0	0 6 4	4 3 6	0 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	... *	0 5 4 to 0 8 0	* Not procurable.
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	...	5 10 0 to 6 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 10 6	Camel not used.
Mainpuri ...	0 4 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 9 0	5 0 0	...	
Etáwah ...	0 5 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 14 0	0 7 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	7 8 0	2 0 0	Camel not used.
Bijnor ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	6 4 0	0 10 0	Camel not procurable.
Moradabad ...	0 4 6	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 3	2 8 0	0 3 0 0 5 0	Hire of the boat exclusive of the wages of boatman. Ditto including ditto.
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 8	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1887*—(concluded).

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0 to 6 4 0	2 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 9	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 6	4 1 0	1 1 4	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 6 0 to 0 10 0	0 4 3	...	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	Including wages of the men in charge of donkeys.
Allahabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	1 0 6	0 5 4	3 2 0	1 8 3	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	...	Boats not let on daily hire.
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	Not let on hire.
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0 to 3 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 10 0 to 6 0 0*	Re. 0-10-0 for ferry.
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	Rs. 2-0-0 for boat carrying 100 maunds.
Jhánsi ...	0 5 6	0 3 6	0 14 0	0 7 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	,, 3-0-0 ditto 200 ditto.
Jalaun ...	0 3 6 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 0	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	,, 6-0-0 ditto 400 ditto.
Lalitpur ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	
Kumaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	...	...	...	...	
Tarái ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	No boat traffic in Tarái.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th September, 1887.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.*	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.†	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Lucknow	0 4 4	0 2 5	0 13 8	...	3 2 0	1 0 0	† For boats carrying 1,000 maunds.
2. Unao	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 9	1 12 0	1 0 0	Ditto 50 do.
3. Bara Banki	0 3 8	0 2 10	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	1 8 0	Ditto 300 do.
4. Sitapur	0 4 3	0 2 0	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	Ditto 500 do.
5. Hardoi	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
7. Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich	0 4 0	0 2 11	0 8 0	...	2 8 8	2 0 0	Ditto 200 do.
9. Gonda	0 4 7	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ditto 400 do.
10. Rae Bareli	0 4 6	0 3 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known, for crossing purposes.
11. Sultanpur	0 4 3	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 8 0	4 8 0	Ditto ditto.
12. Partabgarh	0 4 5	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 4 8	5 0 0	For boats carrying 40 maunds.
Provincial average ...	0 4 2	0 2 5	0 9 2	0 6 6	2 7 7	...	

* Two-bullock carts.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—Mines and Quarries—*for the year ending 30th September*, 1887.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
Agra ...	Mauza Araizi Imlak ...	Red stone,	2	20 0 0	The stone is chiefly used in making cane and corn-mills.
	,, Bharkol	Do. ...	7	70 0 0	
	,, Tajpur	Do. ...	4	48 0 0	
	,, Jotana	Do. ...	18	216 0 0	
	,, Dhanauli	Do. ...	9	118 0 0	
	,, Dabar	Do. ...	3	16 0 0	
	,, Santha	Do. ...	5	60 0 0	
	,, Mandi Mirza Khan ...	Do. ...	1	10 0 0	
	,, Ninwaya	Do. ...	21	325 0 0	
	,, Behrawatti Khas ...	Do. ...	4	20 0 0	
	,, Puramana	Do. ...	9	54 0 0	
	,, Nagla Kasam ...	Do. ...	1	6 0 0	
	,, Noni Nagla Birbhan ...	Do. ...	2	12 0 0	
	,, Pahari Kalan ...	Do. ...	4	60 0 0	
	,, Rachora	Do. ...	1	...	
	,, Meoli	Do. ...	4	...	
	,, Bagori	Do. ...	10	100 0 0	Used for building purposes.
	,, Basai Jagnere ...	Do. ...	26	400 0 0	
	,, Tantpur	Do. ...	15	130 0 0	
	Total ...	...	146	1,665 0 0	
Budaun,	Mauza Parsauma	Kankar ...	1	17 0 0	
	,, Bhamori	Do. ...	1	31 0 0	
	,, Chandanpur ...	Do. ...	1	14 0 0	
	,, Ghauspur	Do. ...	1	10 0 0	
	,, Wahidabad	Do. ...	1	4 0 0	
	,, Agol	Do. ...	1	10 0 0	
	,, Kheri	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	,, Rapatpur Banjra ...	Do. ...	1	16 0 0	
	,, Chitaura	Do. ...	1	300 0 0	
	,, Parsaura	Do. ...	1	180 0 0	
	,, Nagraulí	Do. ...	1	5 0 0	
	,, Madauli	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Bijauli	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Dhanari	Do. ...	1	7 8 0	
	,, Nurpur	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Aharwara	Lime ...	1	625 0 0	
	,, Ditto	Kankar ...	1	375 0 0	
	,, Faridpur Chakolar ...	Do. ...	1	1,000 0 0	
	,, Bichaula	Do. ...	1	500 0 0	
	,, Nizamabad	Do. ...	1	250 0 0	
	,, Palia	Do. ...	1	500 0 0	
	,, Lohi Faridpur ...	Do. ...	1	250 0 0	
	Total ...	...	22	4,122 0 0	
Bareilly ...	Mauza Saidpur Saraura ...	Kankar ...	1	...	*See remarks* in previous year's statement.
Pilibhít,	Mauza Rampura	Do. ...	Not available.		
	,, Debipura	Do. ...			
	,, Neoria	Do. ...			
	,, Sanyana	Do. ...			
	,, Kaim	Do. ...			
	,, Lakhnau	Do. ...			
	,, Chura Sakatpur ...	Do. ...			
	,, Behti	Do. ...			
Bánda ...	Mauza Deori	Iron ...	16	*Nil.*	
	,, Rejohan	Do. ...			
	,, Mahuli	Do. ...			
	,, Pardawan	Stone ...	19	460 0 0	
	,, Barzari Kalan ...	Do. ...			
	,, Barha Kolra ...	Do. ...			
	Total ...	...	35	460 0 0	
Hamírpur,	Mauza Gaurhari	Stone ...	1	8,000 0 0	The quarries belong to zamíndárs.
Mirzapur,	Mauza Mirzapur	Stone ...	728	37,516 8 5	
	,, Chunár	Do. ...	696	30,784 9 0	
	Total ...	...	1,424	68,301 1 5	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—Mines and Quarries—*(concluded)*.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
Kumaun,	Mauza Raihelar Gangoli ...	Copper ...	1	100 0 0	
	" Manglalekh Dhyanirao,	Iron ...	1	150 0 0	
	" Jagthan Danpur ...	Do. ...	1	50 0 0	
	" Karmi Danpur ...	Do. ...	1	25 0 0	
	" Totail Dhaniakot ...	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	" Sedigaon Palee ...	Do. ...	1	130 0 0	
	" Mallagarkha Gungoli ...	Do. ...	1	75 0 0	
	" Gwasikot Gungoli ...	Do. ...	1	10 0 0	
	" Manidamani Gungoli ...	Do. ...	1	15 0 0	
	" Bargallambodi Pali ...	Do. ...	Not being worked.		
	Total ...	...	9	575 0 0	
Garhwál,	Mauza Badhan	Iron ...	1	This information cannot be given.	
	" Chandpur	Do. ...	1		
	" Dewalgarh	Do. ...	2		
	" Dasoli	Do. ...	2		
	" Mulla Salan	Do. ...	2		
	" Nagpur	Do. ...	7		
	" Tulla Salan	Do. ...	2		
	" Dewalgarh	Copper ...	2		
	Total ...	...	19	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

G.—Manufactures.

Class of manufacture.	Number of mills and large manufactures.	Private looms or small work.	Number of workmen in large works. Male and female.	Number of workmen in small works, or independent workmen.	Number of European Superintendents in large works.	Value of block in large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of small works.
							Rs.	
Silk	1	...	158	...	(a)	(a)	6,300	...
Cotton	5	...	3,580	...	...	...	(a)	...
Jute	1	...	436	...	...	...	(a)	...
Wool	2	...	708	...	...	...	6,00,139	...
Paper	1	...	336	...	...	...	3,91,348	...
Iron and brass foundries...	2	...	388	...	...	...	(b) 90,000	...
Flour mill	1	...	50	...	...	...	23,265	...
Soap factory	1	...	29	...	2	...	66,312	...
Sugar factory	1	...	873	...	...	...	16,00,000	...
Ice factories	4	...	78	...	...	...	83,640	...
Cotton presses ...	13	...	(c)1,006	...	...	...	(d)94,20,016	...
Tanneries	2	...	1,348	...	...	...	6,55,000	...
Indigo	2,210	...	66,530	...	...	...	88,18,765	...
Lac	13	...	(e) 978	...	...	...	(e)3,20,900	...
Tobacco	1	...	24	...	1	...	(a)	...

(a) No information available.
(b) Figures of 1 foundry only.
(c) Ditto 12 presses only.
(d) Ditto 10 ditto.
(e) Ditto 9 factories only.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	29,224	2,42,322
	Nipál	2	16
	Total ...	29,226	2,42,338
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	37,611	2,89,909
	Total ...	37,611	2,89,909
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	500	4,000
	Total ...	500	4,000
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	110	330
	Total ...	110	330
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	2	20
	Nipál	323	3,700
	Total ...	325	3,720
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,298	21,108
	Total ...	3,298	21,108
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	930	3,761
	Total ...	930	3,761

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	81,726	65,203
	Total ...	81,726	65,203
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	4	40
	Nipál	1,300	12,401
	Total ...	1,304	12,441
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. All other kinds...	Tibet	1	20
	Nipál	925	2,060
	Total ...	926	2,080
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	65,804	1,74,829
	Total ...	65,804	1,74,829
2. Gram and pulse...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	66,324	1,26,825
	Total ...	66,324	1,26,825
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	410,776	10,40,947
	Total ...	410,776	10,40,947
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	752,703	10,01,039
	Total ...	752,703	10,01,039
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	74,213	1,31,022
	Total ...	74,213	1,31,022
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	9,666	12,756
	Total ...	9,666	12,756
	Total, Grains ...	1,379,486	24,87,445
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	6,077	90,982
	Total ...	6,077	90,982
X.—Horns	Tibet	66	866
	Nipál	1,223	12,673
	Total ...	1,289	13,539
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

II.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	45	582
	Total ...	45	582
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,118	625
	Total ...	3,118	625
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	18	720
	Nipál	1,207	52,038
	Total ...	1,225	52,758
2. Iron	Tibet	43	524
	Nipál	2,059	15,373
	Total ...	2,102	15,897
3. Other metals	Tibet	12	720
	Nipál	192	4,437
	Total ...	204	5,157
	Total, Metals ...	3,531	73,812
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	54	611
	Total ...	54	611
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,078	3,078
	Total ...	3,078	3,078
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15,282	3,80,690
	Total ...	15,282	3,80,690
2. Other kinds	Tibet	*57	242
	Nipál	7,960	31,545
	Total ...	8,017	31,787

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	32,381	1,29,524
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	32,381	1,29,524
	Total, Salt ...	32,381	1,29,524
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	4	40
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4	40
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	34,870	1,04,046
	Total ...	34,870	1,04,046
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	43,299	1,32,873
	Total ...	43,299	1,32,873
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	24	96
	Total ...	24	96
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	115,083	2,85,349
	Total ...	115,083	2,85,349
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	193,276	5,22,364
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	4
	Total ...	2	4
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	6	6,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	6	6,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	23	366
	Nipál	16,881	2,67,303
	Total ...	16,904	2,67,669

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	78	156
	Total ...	78	156
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20	60
	Total ...	20	60
	Total, Sugar ...	20	60
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	24	1,440
	Nipál	7	420
	Total ...	31	1,860
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,226,537	15,33,164
	Total ...	1,226,537	15,33,164
2. Firewood	Tibet	6	2
	Nipál	384,915	96,227
	Total ...	384,921	96,229
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	3,092	60,603
	Nipál	7	91
	Total ...	3,099	60,694
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	463	20,206
	Nipál	2	50
	Total ...	465	20,256
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	27	135
	Nipál	5,459	43,118
	Total ...	5,486	43,253
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	20	844
	Nipál	8,876	16,561
	Total ...	8,896	17,405
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	4,36,618
	Total ...	...	4,36,618
	Total, Class A. Tibet ...	65,473	4,64,634
	Total, Class A. Nipál ...	3,382,566	63,98,703
	Grand Total ...	3,448,039	68,63,337

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*			
I.—Animals, (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	305	17,181
	Nipál	89	8,247
	Total ...	394	25,428
2. Cattle	Tibet	103	2,330
	Nipál	5,552	1,22,787
	Total ...	5,655	1,25,117
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	10,917	20,122
	Nipál	1,141	1,659
	Total ...	12,058	21,781
4. Other kinds	Tibet	317	2,575
	Nipál	779	1,974
	Total ...	1,096	4,549
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	100,480	2,008
	Total ...	100,480	2,008
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	445,634	2,330
	Total ...	445,634	2,330
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	550	137
	Total ...	550	137
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	337	637
	Nipál	43,468	91,596
	Total ...	43,805	92,233
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals,	Tibet	432	306
	Nipál	1,901	753
	Total ...	2,333	1,059
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,152	7,493
	Total ...	3,152	7,493
2. Manufactured	Tibet	4	2
	Nipál	392	196
	Total ...	396	198
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	12,415	43,153
	Total, Class B. Nipál ...	603,138	2,39,180
	Grand Total ...	615,553	2,82,333

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*			
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	16
	Total ...	2	16
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,273	24,907
	Total ...	1,273	24,907
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	892	62,440
	Total ...	892	62,440
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	27	780
	Nipál	2,034	59,883
	Total ...	2,061	60,663
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	162	16,200
	Nipál	16,831	16,61,815
	Total ...	16,993	16,78,015
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	612	30,600
	Nipál	17,484	8,69,580
	Total ...	18,096	9,00,180
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	38,042	27,01,298
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	54	1,596
	Total ...	54	1,596
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	860	4,529
	Total ...	860	4.529
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	9	2,350
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	9	2,350
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	1	150
	Nipál	5	925
	Total ...	6	1,075
2. Madder or manjít	Tibet	4	60
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4	60
3. Safflower	Tibet	5	100
	Nipál	7	119
	Total ...	12	219
4. Turmeric	Tibet	35	525
	Nipál	168	1,307
	Total ...	203	1,832
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	2	40
	Nipál	6	66
	Total ...	8	106
6. Other kinds	Tibet	3	60
	Nipál	6	63
	Total ...	9	123
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	38	690
	Total ...	38	690
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	3	60
	Nipál	124	2,594
	Total ...	127	2,654
2. Potatoes	Tibet	129	609
	Nipál	9,955	15,619
	Total ...	10,084	16,228
3. All other kinds	Tibet	12	192
	Nipál	5,797	10,618
	Total ...	5,809	10,810
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	3,629	12,387
	Nipál	1,119	3,000
	Total ...	4,748	15,387
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	540	2,536
	Nipál	8,904	20,405
	Total ...	9,444	22,941
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	21,988	75,947
	Nipál	206	497
	Total ...	22,194	76,444

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded).*			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	1,835	2,830
	Nipál	2	3
	Total ...	1,837	2,833
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	6,605	13,644
	Nipál	147	275
	Total ...	6,752	13,919
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	19,029	48,047
	Nipál	14	23
	Total ...	19,043	48,070
	Total, Grains ...	64,018	1,79,594
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	6	50
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	6	50
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	32	1,039
	Total ...	32	1,039
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	55	684
	Total ...	55	684
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	20
	Total ...	10	20
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	22	551
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	22	551
	Total, Liquors ...	22	551

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	130	5,745
	Nipál	1,397	52,822
	Total ...	1,527	58,567
2. Iron	Tibet	49	611
	Nipál	1,603	11,852
	Total ...	1,652	12,463
3. Other metals	Tibet	29	1,740
	Nipál	3,067	1,12,650
	Total ...	3,096	1,14,390
	Total, Metals ...	6,275	1,85,420
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	12	224
	Nipál	305	2,009
	Total ...	317	2,233
2. Vegetable	Tibet	176	2,268
	Nipál	59	730
	Total ...	235	2,998
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	22	22
	Total ...	22	22
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	44	1,110
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	44	1,110
2. Other kinds	Tibet	10	20
	Nipál	71,918	1,46,966
	Total ...	71,928	1,46,986
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12	62
	Total ...	12	62
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20,955	81,268
	Total ...	20,955	81,268
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	50,744	1,69,461
	Total ...	50,744	1,69,461
	Total, Salt ...	71,711	2,50,791
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	21	145
	Total ...	21	145
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	526	1,047
	Total ...	526	1,047

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	235	1,151
	Nipál	8	30
	Total ...	243	1,181
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	412	2,060
	Nipál	1	4
	Total ...	413	2,064
4. Other oil-seeds...	Tibet	167	688
	Nipál	360	720
	Total ...	527	1,408
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	1,183	4,653
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	69	138
	Total ...	69	138
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	15	7,500
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	15	7,500
2. Manufactured	Tibet	2	2,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2	2,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	3	60
	Nipál	322	5,608
	Total ...	325	5,668
2. Other spices	Tibet	76	1,508
	Nipál	3,574	60,312
	Total ...	3,650	61,820
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	25	50
	Total ...	25	50
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	102	1,869
	Nipál	3,532	42,865
	Total ...	3,634	44,734
2. Unrefined	Tibet	4,313	22,536
	Nipál	31,087	1,31,130
	Total ...	35,400	1,53,666
	Total, Sugar ...	39,034	1,98,400

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	476	5,409
	Nipál	12,588	1,14,023
	Total ...	13,064	1,19,432
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	23	28
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	23	28
2. Firewood	Tibet	10	2
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	10	2
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7	126
	Total ...	7	126
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	55	5,200
	Nipál	311	10,359
	Total ...	366	15,559
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,652	31,907
	Total ...	3,652	31,907
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,392	3,132
	Total ...	1,392	3,132
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	5,007
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	5,007
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	720
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	720
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	1,750
	Nipál	...	358
	Total ...	...	2,108
2. Silver	Tibet	...	10,201
	Nipál	...	11,598
	Total ...	...	21,799
	Total, Class A, Tibet ...	60,997	2,87,125
	Total, Class A, Nipál ...	273,582	37,34,107
	Grand Total ...	334,579	40,21,232

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	18	1,800
	Nipál	1	100
	Total ...	19	1,900
2. Cattle	Tibet	45	900
	Nipál	748	14,375
	Total ...	793	15,275
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	4,010	16,040
	Nipál	2,895	3,588
	Total ...	6,905	19,628
4. Other kinds	Tibet	68	454
	Nipál	2,696	4,667
	Total ...	2,764	5,121
II.—Bamboos—	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	1,700	17
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	1,700	17
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	250	62
	Nipál	4,244	470
	Total ...	4,494	532
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	316	97
	Nipál	600	139
	Total ...	916	236
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	402	1,061
	Nipál	60	135
	Total ...	462	1,196
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Tibet	965	576
	Nipál	62	31
	Total ...	1,027	607
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	35	87
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	35	87
2. Manufactured	Tibet	1,105	1,505
	Nipál	553	1,382
	Total ...	1,658	2,887
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	8,914	22,599
	Total, Class B. Nipál ...	11,859	24,887
	Grand Total ...	20,773	47,486

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1887-88.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
61,480	7,25,655	29,223	22,37,300	4,345	34,77,000	2,20,45,000	2,51,15,360	64,817	7,66,115	32,343	25,14,200	4,970	62,30,000	...	83,46,135	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—Charitable

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		Total number benefited during the year 1887.									Number remaining on 31st					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	...	...	44	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	...
2	Do. Poor-house	24	4	...	...	...	...	27	20	9	10	2	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	4	6	...	1	1	...	37	13	17	3	6	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home) ...	31	27	...	24	8	6	21	12	12	22	21	...	21	6	5
5	Almora	...	...	...	62	51	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	52	42	...
6	Aligarh	2	6	...	2	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bareilly	21	26	4	35	8	2	6	9	6	8	10	1	6	3	2
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	153	119	5	43	8	3	316	170	54	19	21	...	8	2	...
9	Bahraich	6	7	...	28	5	...	31	21	4	3	3	...	6	2	...
10	Bara Banki	7	7	...	2	...	...	12	13	9	2	5	...	1	...	...
11	Bánda...	2	6	...	...	...	...	5	11	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
12	Cawnpore (Poor-house) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	18	19	1	6	2	...	11	8	1	9	10	...	2	...	...
14	Dehra Dún	2	1	...	75	29	6	6	2	...	...	1	...	50	24	6
15	Etah	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	Farukhabad	...	2	...	3	...	...	8	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	Fyzabad	9	7	...	8	...	...	4	4	1	3	3	...	4	...	...
18	Gházipur	5	4	...	...	...	...	3	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
19	Gonda	6	12	...	14	2	...	12	4	4	1	8	...	6	1	...
20	Hardoi	7	14	...	11	2	...	3	12	4	3	4	...	5	1	...
21	Kheri	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	20	25	...	23	9	2	146	251	33	13	21	...	13	5	...
23	Do. (New Charity) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Meerut	2	2	...	19	2	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	9	2	...
25	Moradabad	10	2	...	39	13	...	74	16	1	3	1	...	7	4	...
26	Muttra	30	16	1	24	5	...	363	128	53	4	6	...	3	...	...
27	Orai (Jalaun)	9	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	6	...	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rae Bareli	9	7	...	9	...	...	14	14	7	2	4	...	3	...	...
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	22	22	1	73	19	5	...	...	...	18	16	1
31	Sháhjahánpur	1	2	...	4	3	...	9	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	...
32	Sitapur	5	4	...	1	...	...	17	53	15	4	4	...	1	...	...
33	Sultanpur	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	388	338	11	504	175	20	1,563	1,466	268	127	149	1	245	112	14

* Balance cor

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER, 1887.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January,* 1887.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385 11 6	...	...	1
10	6	3	...	...	...	...	897 14 7	...	...	2
28	10	15	...	621 12 2	...	...	...	1,580 14 2	165 0 2	3
16	9	9	...	30 9 4	282 11 0	...	2,400 0 0	46 0 0	24 9 8	4
3	5	...	2,595 0 0	1,139 6 9	2,170 0 0	...	120 0 0	2,023 10 8	2 10 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206 5 6	...	...	6
1	3	2	8,000 0 0	...	...	20 6 8	1,054 14 10	...	...	7
32	40	17	63,100 0 0	1,398 2 0	3,014 6 4	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	76 2 8	8
8	4	1	7,300 0 0	908 9 1	299 6 2	1,050 0 0	300 0 0	378 14 5	18 12 3	9
6	7	1	15,133 1 6	1,282 9 2	492 5 6	...	...	281 0 0	...	10
3	8	1	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	57 4 0	...	11
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
4	6	...	...	...	446 11 7	...	...	540 0 0	...	13
3	1	...	8,000 0 0	24,404 12 5	360 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	630 15 0	...	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 13 11	...	...	15
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	401 7 3	...	...	16
1	2	1	...	653 1 3	...	...	360 0 0	177 8 0	...	17
2	3	2	...	...	...	...	457 6 0	...	...	18
9	3	3	...	3,429 15 4	...	...	200 0 0	338 4 0	1 0 0	19
3	10	3	...	188 0 5	...	500 0 0	351 14 0	339 8 0	0 11 0	20
...	2	...	...	3,300 1 6	181 5 6	...	...	115 1 6	...	21
97	215	17	3,61,200 0 0	* 5,362 13 10	11,490 4 10	...	...	...	...	22
237	598	...	43,300 0 0	10,035 3 3	1,900 9 4	16,446 0 0	...	71 0 11	...	23
...	3	...	...	7 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	512 0 0	...	24
8	3	...	...	249 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	25
19	12	12	...	...	...	...	1,119 3 9	...	6 13 10	26
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	135 0 0	...	...	27
4	5	1	...	...	...	...	315 9 2	...	...	28
4	5	2	10,000 0 0	2,228 13 5	60 0 0	...	...	...	24 11 1	29
1	1	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	561 6 8	...	...	30
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	272 1 0	...	...	31
13	48	13	7,000 0 0	888 14 10	283 4 1	...	...	1,799 14 4	...	32
3	...	...	...	7 10 7	...	200 0 0	115 0 0	...	...	33
529	1,014	112	5,25,628 1 6	56,136 10 11	20,981 0 4	22,904 15 8	13,339 12 2	8,894 15 0	320 6 8	

rected this year.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—Charitable

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		Income—(*concluded*).				
Number.	District.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	1,385 11 6	406 0 0	684 1 0	59 12 3
2	Do. Poor-house	...	897 14 7	308 0 0	499 14 4	18 8 7
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum),	...	2,367 10 6	237 10 0	988 14 11	146 10 0
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ...	582 9 11	3,366 7 11	456 0 0	2,265 11 1	168 12 4
5	Almora	324 7 9	8,378 3 2	557 2 0	3,910 2 0	397 2 3
6	Aligarh	...	206 5 6	27 0 0	94 0 6	68 12 0
7	Bareilly	...	9,075 5 6	312 0 0	702 7 9	...
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	370 10 9	71,487 14 9	1,008 0 0	3,199 1 9	269 9 7
9	Bahraich	...	10,255 9 11	382 9 0	985 11 7	71 7 3
10	Bara Banki...	209 13 7	17,398 13 9	253 11 4	603 3 2	60 6 0
11	Bánda	...	297 4 0	...	...	...
12	Cawnpore (Poor-house) ...	114 5 3	114 5 3	12 0 0	102 5 3	...
13	Ditto (Alms-house) ...	*77 11 4	1,064 6 11	64 8 0	570 15 9	46 11 0
14	Dehra Dún	1,478 1 0	36,973 12 5	450 0 0	1,996 3 5	431 13 3
15	Etah	...	55 13 11	...	55 13 11	...
16	Farukhabad	...	401 7 3	84 0 0	301 0 0	7 11 0
17	Fyzabad	2 0 0	1,192 9 3	150 0 0	443 2 9	34 8 0
18	Gházipur	...	457 6 0	96 0 0	175 13 3	15 0 0
19	Gonda	...	3,969 3 4	189 0 0	513 8 8	86 3 0
20	Hardoi	19 1 7	1,399 3 0	155 4 3	509 8 10	34 6 3
21	Kheri	...	3,596 8 6	30 1 0	54 10 8	...
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	...	3,78,053 2 8	810 0 0	4,223 11 3	971 8 0
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	...	71,752 13 6	534 0 0	...	...
24	Meerut	...	1,479 2 3	252 0 0	820 0 0	...
25	Moradabad	1,576 9 6	1,825 10 10	382 0 0	634 10 6	...
26	Muttra	...	1,126 1 7	216 4 11	763 0 0	31 5 0
27	Orai (Jalaun)	...	135 0 0	...	105 0 0	...
28	Pilibhít	...	315 9 2	92 8 0	201 14 6	15 8 0
29	Rae Bareli	966 9 6	13,280 2 0	229 11 11	487 8 2	34 10 0
30	Saháranpur...	...	1,051 6 8	72 0 0	920 9 11	...
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	272 1 0	...	239 12 3	...
32	Sitapur	...	9,972 1 3	235 0 7	1,311 9 3	...
33	Sultanpur	10 0 0	332 10 7	...	298 1 0	17 11 6
	Total ...	5,732 0 2	6,53,937 14 5	8,002 7 0	28,662 3 5	2,987 15 3

* Debit balance on

† Includes Rs. 204-14-8 debit

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
46 15 3	100 7 6	18 7 6	...	...	1,385 11 6	...	...	1
19 10 1	0 9 0	51 4 7	...	...	897 14 7	...	...	2
...	55 8 0	78 1 9	...	...	1,506 12 8	860 13 10	...	3
...	261 4 6	142 12 0	72 0 0	...	3,366 7 11	...	...	4
33 0 0	78 11 2	58 12 3	...	...	5,034 13 8	748 5 6	2,595 0 0	5
6 4 0	9 0 0	1 5 0	...	...	206 5 6	...	...	6
...	18 0 0	42 13 9	...	...	1,075 5 6	...	8,000 0 0	7
107 8 5	525 13 0	769 8 1	120 0 0	...	5,999 8 10	2,318 5 11	63,100 0 0	8
86 5 0	72 2 0	89 7 6	...	...	1,687 10 4	1,267 15 7	7,300 0 0	9
...	53 8 0	66 0 9	...	...	1,036 13 3	258 3 6	16,103 13 0	10
...	...	...	296 0 0	...	296 0 0	1 4 0	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	114 5 3	...	...	12
2 4 0	166 7 0	† 213 9 2	...	...	1,064 6 11	...	...	13
112 14 11	305 10 1	456 5 3	...	...	3,752 14 11	25,220 13 6	8,000 0 0	14
...	...	...	...	...	55 13 11	...	...	15
...	...	8 12 3	...	...	401 7 3	...	...	16
...	...	2 7 0	...	...	630 1 9	562 7 6	...	17
...	147 0 9	23 8 0	...	...	457 6 0	...	...	18
...	38 2 6	23 0 3	60 0 0	...	909 14 5	13 12 11	3,045 8 0	19
...	...	3 13 6	96 0 0	...	799 0 10	600 2 2	...	20
...	9 0 0	512 8 6	...	...	606 4 2	2,990 4 4	...	21
26 13 6	1,087 11 9	918 13 0	5,704 0 0	...	13,742 9 6	3,110 9 2	3,61,200 0 0	22
...	...	333 12 0	16,859 8 0	...	17,727 4 0	5,725 9 6	48,300 0 0	23
...	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	140 0 0	1,412 0 0	67 2 3	...	24
51 13 8	54 8 6	70 12 7	...	379 15 0	1,573 12 0	251 14 7	...	25
...	85 0 0	23 9 10	...	...	1,119 3 9	6 13 10	...	26
...	...	30 0 0	...	...	135 0 0	...	...	27
1 6 6	...	4 4 2	...	...	315 9 2	...	...	28
...	...	142 8 11	...	...	894 7 0	385 11 0	12,000 0 0	29
...	54 12 0	4 0 9	...	...	1,051 6 8	...	...	30
...	17 9 9	14 11 0	...	...	272 1 0	...	...	31
...	50 0 0	17 4 0	...	...	1,613 13 10	1,358 3 5	7,000 0 0	32
...	...	0 7 0	...	...	316 3 6	16 7 1	...	33
494 15 4	3,340 13 6	4,242 12 4	23,207 8 0	519 15 0	71,458 9 10	45,834 15 7	5,36,644 5 0	

31st December, 1887.

balance of previous year.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,135	23,797	52	73	1,18,445	
Church of Scotland	774	2,079	18	18	21,841	
Protestant Dissenter	8,380	2,769	82	74	1,816	
Roman Catholics	1,389	5,225	48	33	34,498	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	11	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	2	4	...	...	...	
Pársi	72	21	...	...	...	
Other Churches	2,206	15	9	5	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1887-88.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111	Towns ... 297	Males ... 22,912,556	Institutions. For males ...	14	4	556	4,611	10	44	5,239	1,996	4,024	11,259	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 10·68	
	Villages, 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	Do. females,	1	...	22	353	2	1	379	...	124	503	·47	
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 44,107,869	Total ...	15	4	578	4,964	12	45	5,618	1,996	4,148	11,762	11·15	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,173	347	61,769	163,280	402	2,808	229,779	21,067	47,551	298,397	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 8·68	
			Females ...	1	...	1,743	10,022	4	101	11,871	...	1,630	13,501	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† ·42	
			Total ...	1,174	347	63,512	173,302	406	2,909	241,650	21,067	49,181	311,898	4·71	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys ...	Departmental. English ...	1	613	85	...	85	161	...	161
	Local Fund, English ...	36	6,828	654	...	654	1,855	...	1,855
	Local Fund, Vernacular,	389	35,980	16	...	16	7,753	...	7,753
	Municipal ... English ...	10	646	...	...	...	118	...	118
	Municipal ... Vernacular,	7	782	...	...	...	144	...	144
	Aided ... English ...	85	14,125	971	...	971	2,870	...	2,870
	Aided ... Vernacular,	12	1,153	84	...	84	243	...	243
	Unaided ... English ...	6	576	8	...	8	85	...	85
	Unaided ... Vernacular,	10	1,066	17	...	17	199	...	199
	Total ...	556	61,769	1,835	...	1,835	13,428	...	13,428
For Girls ...	Municipal ... Vernacular,	1	14	...	...	...	...	14	14
	Aided ... English ...	18	1,312	...	45	45	...	394	394
	Aided ... Vernacular,	3	417	...	...	...	...	48	48
	Total ...	22	1,743	...	45	45	...	456	456
Total, Secondary Schools ...		578	63,512	1,835	45	1,880	13,428	456	13,884
Primary Schools.									
For Boys ...	Local Fund	4,319	151,165	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	97	3,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	156	6,894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	39	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,611	163,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Local Fund	142	3,142	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	21	556	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	173	5,993	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	17	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	353	10,022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...		4,964	173,302	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,542	236,814	1,835	45	1,880	13,428	456	13,884

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
226	...	226	141	...	141	...	...	...	613	...	613
2,212	...	2,212	2,107	...	2,107	...	...	...	6,828	...	6,828
7,811	...	7,811	19,469	...	19,469	931	...	931	35,980	...	35,980
151	...	151	377	...	377	...	...	...	646	...	646
164	...	164	401	...	401	73	...	73	782	...	782
3,184	...	3,184	6,850	...	6,850	250	...	250	14,125	...	14,125
246	...	246	485	...	485	95	...	95	1,153	...	1,153
108	...	108	355	...	355	20	...	20	576	...	576
318	...	318	506	...	506	26	...	26	1,066	...	1,066
14,420	...	14,420	30,691	...	30,691	1,395	...	1,395	61,769	...	61,769
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
...	515	515	...	341	341	...	17	17	...	1,312	13,12
...	77	77	...	246	246	...	46	46	...	417	417
...	592	592	...	587	587	...	63	63	...	1,743	1,743
14,420	592	15,012	30,691	587	31,278	1,395	63	1,458	61,769	1,743	63,512
30,324	...	30,324	113,405	...	113,405	7,436	...	7,436	151,165	...	151,165
380	...	380	3,050	...	3,050	317	...	317	3,747	...	3,747
646	...	646	5,215	...	5,215	1,033	...	1,033	6,894	...	6,894
143	...	143	1,166	...	1,166	165	...	165	1,474	...	1,474
31,493	...	31,493	122,836	...	122,836	8,951	...	8,951	163,280	...	163,280
...	109	109	...	2,707	2,707	...	326	326	...	3,142	3,142
...	55	55	...	458	458	...	43	43	...	556	556
...	497	497	...	4,626	4,626	...	870	870	...	5,993	5,993
...	...	...	...	258	258	...	73	73	...	331	331
...	661	661	...	8,049	8,049	...	1,312	1,312	...	10,022	10,022
31,493	661	32,154	122,836	8,049	130,885	8,951	1,312	10,263	163,280	10,022	173,302
45,913	1,253	47,166	153,527	8,636	162,163	10,346	1,375	11,721	225,049	11 765	236,814

3.—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES—									
1. Master of Arts	2	1	...	3	14	2	...	...	16
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	...	6	32	47	...	...	79
3. First Arts	3	5	5	13	75	79	21	1	176
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
1. Bachelor of Law	2	...	2	4	5	...	2	...	7
2. High Court Vakils	1	...	1	2	3*	...	...	...	11
3. District Pleaders	2	...	1	3	16*	...	4†	...	20
ENGINEERING. *Roorkee College Examinations.*									
1. Engineers					12	...	...	...	12
2. Upper Subordinates ...					27	...	...	...	27
3. Lower ditto					38	...	...	...	38
4. College Entrance Examination. Engineer ...	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44
5. College Entrance Examination. Upper Subordinate.					79	...	...	...	79
6. College Entrance Examination. Lower ditto...					122	...	...	...	122
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... Boys ...	25	37	4	66	320	411	37	...	768
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	...	8
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Anglo-Vernacular. Boys,	38	71	8	117	923	949	87	805	2,761
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Anglo-Vernacular. Girls,	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Vernacular. Boys,	374	30	3	407	2,766	214	9	1,316	4,305
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Vernacular. Girls,	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
BENARES SANSKRIT COLLEGE EXAMINATION.									
1. Pratham Pariksha	2	...	...	2	42	...	...	...	42
2. Madhyama	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	83
3. Acharya	1	...	...	1	65*	...	...	...	65
4. Upadhya									
LAHORE ORIENTAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.									
B. A. STANDARD. 1. Munshi Fazil (Persian) ...					...	1	...	...	1
B. A. STANDARD. 2. Munshi Alim (Persian) ...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5
B. A. STANDARD. 3. Visharad (Sanskrit) ...					...	2	...	...	2
F. A. STANDARD. 4. Munshi (Persian) ...					...	6	...	...	6
F. A. STANDARD. 5. Maulvi (Arabic) ...	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	9
F. A. STANDARD. 6. Pragya (Sanskrit) ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	4
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	9	1	...	10	185	7	...	346	538
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...					190	10	...	372	572
AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.									
Hospital Assistants	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	2	24
PATWARIS' EXAMINATION.									
1. Upper grade	23	...	...	23	2,403	...	...	...	2,403
2. Lower grade	35	...	...	35	2,782	...	...	166	2,948

* There is one examination for degrees of Acharya and Upadhya, which are conferred

† Out of these six succeeded in

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1887-88.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	2	...	...	12	...	...	11	1	...
13	27	...	...	40	...	...	36	4	...
21	36	7	...	64	4	3	54	3	...
4	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
12	...	...	...	12	7	...	5	...	...
26	...	...	...	26	16	...	10	...	...
33	...	...	...	33	...	...	26	7	...
16	...	...	...	16	8	...	6	1	1
26	...	...	...	26	17	...	6	3	...
24	...	...	...	24	...	...	19	5	...
157	168	19	...	344	17	9	274	44	...
...	6	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...
542	428	23	147	1,140	...	20	858	262	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,455	61	3	251	1,770	...	...	1,253	517	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...
61	...	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...
{ 29	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	...
{ 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
...	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
162	7	...	204	373	...	7	394	72	...
91	9	...	102	202	...	9	149	44	...
20	...	...	...	20	...	2	9	9	...
1,293	...	...	1	1,294	...	...	1,275	19	...
1,688	...	...	46	1,734	...	...	1,667	67	...

according to the number of marks obtained by the candidates, the Acharya being a higher degree.

passing the Mukhtarship examination only.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887.

	Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	Seeks to represent the people; helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance; and promotes by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Municipality.	...	396 0 0	516 0 0	46	...	...	46	Not registered.	In 1881 ...	Has a reading-room and a library attached to it.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, or colour; (2) to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the physical powers of man.	...	...	6 0 0 a month.	6 0 0	12	...	...	12		27th February, 1882.	Revised and reorganized, 12th June, 1887.
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	Diffusion of Deva Nagri education ...	420	345 0 6	728 4 2	1,493 4 8	126	1	2	129		1st April, 1882.	
	Students' Debating Club, Meerut.	(1) To improve the mental powers by exchange of thoughts; (2) to learn how to speak English and Urdu fluently; (3) to discuss matters of learning and literature.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	30	...	...	30		1884 ...	Has a small library attached to it.
	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	4,979 15 4	4,979 15 4	504	...	...	504		1862.	
	Sudharma Sabha ...	Encouragement towards education and improvement of the Sanskrit language.	...	...	504 0 0	504 0 0	100	2	...	102		1878.	

Aligarh ...	Bhásha Sambhurdani Sabha.	Improvement of the Hindi bhásha or language.	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	160	Registered under sec. 26, Act VI of 1882.	1878.	
	Bharat Varsha National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	17,484 0 0	17,484 0 0	209	1	...	210		1882.	
	Kalsarisht Committee ...	Improvement of education among Kalsarisht Kayasths.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	120	...	...	120	Not registered.	1881.	
	Kayasth Sabha ...	To reform and improve the social, moral, and educational condition of the Kayasth community.	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	134		1885 ...	No fixed income.
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samaj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	63	...	...	63		11th July, 1879.	
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or, Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	518 0 0	772 4 2	1,290 4 2	12	48	30	90		11th September, 1866.	
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samaj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	129 2 0	129 2 0	42	...	...	42		16th November, 1879.	
Allahabad ...	Literary Institute ...	(a) To acquire facility in English-speaking and to effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thought. (b) To publish, now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts and pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	63	...	...	63		5th July, 1877.	
	Bango Sahityotsahini Sabha.	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	5 0 0 a year.	40 0 0	45 0 0	30	...	...	30		1874.	
	The Friends' Debating Society.	(a) To acquire facility in speaking English. (b) To effect moral, social, and literary improvement.	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	30	...	...	30		April, 1884.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1887—(concluded).

	Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Hamírpur ...	Arya Samáj ...	To sympathize with mankind; to reform customs in accordance with the directions of the Holy Vedas; to aid orphan asylums and the Vedic College; to protect the cow; to acquire physical, spiritual, and social power by proper methods; and to believe that God is omnipotent, unrivalled, omniscient, and the creator of the universe.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	14	...	...	14	Registered.	...	Lectures are delivered in meetings held weekly.
	Jalsa-i-Tahzib ...	To promote good fellowship and community of feeling among all sections of the people; to encourage social reform and further the general advancement of the masses.	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36		...	Meetings are held every fortnight or whenever it is convenient to the majority of the members to assemble; and questions of social reform and general utility are discussed therein.
	The Benares Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and moral progress (religious and political subjects not excluded from discussion).			Information not available.							1861 ...	Appears to be disorganized, and there is no Secretary who can give any information regarding it.

Benares ...	The Carmichael Library ...	Library and reading-room ...	240 from Nazúl Fund.	...	540 0 0 includes Rs. 300 from Municipality.	780 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	...	The Benares City Library was established on the 22nd April, 1872, but it was removed to the present building on the 24th May, 1876, when it was opened and named after Mr. Carmichael, C.S.
	Káshi Surbajanik Sabha ...	Social and political	...	...	420	420	80	...	...	80		5th April, 1885.	
	Bengali Association ...	Ditto (confined to Bengalis),	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100		1884.	
	Bango Sahitya Samáj ...	Library of Bengali books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1876 ...	Is not doing well now.
	The Káshi Sajan Samáj ...	Social and political progress ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21		4th April, 1886.	
	The Káshi Tatwa Sabha ...	In the study of theosophy and philosophy.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15		March, 1885 ...	Is doing very well indeed.
	The Patshala for the teaching of Vedas.	As its name implies	Supported by the Mahárája of Jammu and Kashmír.				Not obtained.					Not known.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	162 0 0	162 0 0	25	...	...	25		7th August, 1881.	
	Arya Deshopokarni Sabha...	Improvement of the Deva Nagri character and general good of the country.	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	89		24th May, 1884.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	75 8 0	75 8 0	32	...	...	32		11th August, 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country, and discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	565 0 0	293 12 9	858 12 9	33	...	...	33		1st February, 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of this district and of the country generally.	...	...	1,205 0 0	1,205 0 0	76	3	...	79		4th July, 1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered.	...	
Partabgarh ...	Manzur-ul-Ulam, or, Reading Club.	Discussion of questions intellectual, moral, and social; and reading-library, English and vernacular.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	September, 1871.	
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	150 0 0	206 12 0	356 12 0	20	...	...	20		May, 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	Alexandra Press ...	Messrs. Buckle & Co. ...	(1) Hill Advertiser,	...	Job-work.
	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddel ...	1	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	(1) Beacon ...	...	Ditto.
	Jubilee Press ...	Kedar Singh ...	...	...	Job-work only.
	Khairkhwah Am Press,	Darshan Lal ...	1	...	Ditto.
Saharanpur.	Matla-ul-Anwar Press ...	Kura Mal and Ganpat Rai, Mahájans of Sahâranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale, and municipal returns and invoices, and patwâris' papers, &c., are printed at the Press.
	Khairkhwah Press ...	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Private books for sale, and other papers are printed at the Press.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
	Chashma-i-Kausar Press,	Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
Meerut.	*English.*				
	Meerut Advertiser Press (Cantonment).	Joseph Goslett & Co. ...	Meerut Advertiser (weekly).	...	Job-work.
	Anglo-vernacular.				
	Medical Hall Press (Cantonment).	Charles & Co. ...	...	...	Books and job-work.
	New Medical Hall Press (Cantonment).	P. C. Ghosh & Co. ...	"Indian Juvenile Templar," a small paper of 12 pages.	...	Ditto.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Fr. M. Angelo, Archbishop of Agra.	...	...	Ditto.
	Vernacular.				
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mukarrab Husain Khan,	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam (weekly). (2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Sagar Press ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum Press,	Muhammad Murtaza and Sajjad Husain.	Tutya-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shagufa-i-Faiz Press ...	Wazir Ali ...	Zarif-ul-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Rahman Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Mataba Press.	Ahmad Hasan ...	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Sultan-ul-Mataba Press (Cantonment).	Ganeshi Lal ...	(1) Jalwa-i-Tur and Lyall Gazette. (2) Prince of Wales' and Muir Gazette.	...	Ditto.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Kalian Rai ...	Arya Samachar (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Kashiram Bramh Jantrala Press.	Pandit Ghasi Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Fakhr-ul-Mataba Press,	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	Naradmun (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Prakash Press ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	Jalwa Azdi (weekly).	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Prints books and job-work.
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba Press...	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Farogh-i-Danish Press ...	Tota Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press,	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette (bi-weekly).	(1) Tasarrif Ahmdia, Vol. II, in works of Saiyid Ahmad.	(2) Miscellaneous job-work.
	Anu Bhavi Prakash Press,	Pachauli Incha Shankar,	...	...	Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Matba-ul-Ulum Press ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din...	...	...	Ditto.
	Bharat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu (weekly).	(1) Niti Siksha, or moral instructions. (2) Sadharama Dushnodha, or the remover of charges brought against religion. (3) Ram Ramyan, a description of Rama's birth, &c.	(4) Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Mercantile Press ...	Mrs. L. Purcel ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	The "Kayastha Prakash" Press.	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mamba-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	Khatri Hitkari in Hindi language (monthly).	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	Har Parshad ...	Gurchar Samachar in Hindi-Gujrati language (monthly).	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayet Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Nur Zahuri Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Abu-ul-Ali Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Ditto.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing books.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Shujaat Husain.	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Latafat Press ...	Jehangir Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtaza-i Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Murlidhar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khurshed-i-Alam Press,	Habib Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Shaikh Battu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mustafai Press ...	Phul Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Husaini Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Satya Prakash Press ...	Pandit Jwala Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Press ...	Badri Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Amir-ul-Mataba Press...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rahnuma-i-Chungi (monthly).	...	Books, &c.
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Abdulla Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Wilayet Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Anis-i-Hind Press ...	Ashak Husain ...	Anis-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Closed temporarily.
	Matba-i-Tijarati Press...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Mumtazia Press ...	Aulad Ali ...	Medical Reformer (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	National Press ...	Panna Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Khiali Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press ...	Amir-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Bahar-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani Press ...	Chand Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mathematical Press ...	Waris Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Commercial Press ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Review Press ...	Mr. R. A. Morton ...	Agra Review (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Manzar Tilism Press ...	Itrat Husain ...	Surmai Rozgar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Shams-ul-Ulum Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	Shams-ul-Ulum (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Khatri Hitkari Press ...	Dina Nath ...	Khatri Hitkari (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Munsunie Press ...	Amir Khan ...	Agra Punch (weekly).	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Resala Hifz Jan (Urdu), 300 copies per month.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishen Sarup ...	...	Almanac (Urdu), 500 copies yearly. Viakhian Sanatan Dharm (Urdu), 350 copies and (Hindi) 450 copies per month.	
	Chunni Lal Press ...	Jagannath Sarup ...	...	Books—Miscellaneous.	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Punch, 275 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 800 copies per month. Gulzar Khuld (Urdu), 300 copies per month.	
	Nazair Qanun Hind Press,	Debi Parshad ...	...	Abstract of Decisions (Urdu), 600 copies per month. Digest of Decisions (Urdu), 500 copies per month.	
Mainpuri.	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Rai Kedar Nath, son of Jawahir Lal.	...	...	The municipal passes and other district works are printed at these Presses. No other publications, such as newspapers or periodicals, are printed.
	Matba-i-Munshi Chimman Lal Press.	Chimman Lal, son of Rai Gauri Shankar.	...	...	
Etawah.	Shabah Zia-i Press ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	Najm-ul-Akhbar (bi-monthly).	...	
	Educational Press ...	Chimman Lal ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.
	Adil-i-Hind Press, ...	Bateswari Parshad ...	...	...	Not at work.
	Sudh Budh Prakash Kashi Press.	Sundar Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Lataif Press...	Rai Baij Nath Prasada,	...	...	Forms for municipalities and Act XX (1856) forms, &c., are printed at these Presses.
	Akhlak Ehmadi Press ...	Ali Gauhar Khan ...	...	...	
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Háfiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz (a weekly paper).	...	
	Markham Press ...	Bijnor Agricultural Institute.	...	Bijnor Agricultural Institute Journal (a monthly journal).	
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Bishan Sarup ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Matba-ul-Ulum Press ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	...	Ditto.
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	Ditto.
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Autar Kishan ...	Najm-ul-Hind and Rehbar.	...	Ditto.
	Tahzib Afaq Press ...	Muzaffar Ali Khan ...	Akhbar Tahzib...	...	Ditto.
	Imdad-ul-Hind Press ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbar...	...	Ditto.
	Ahal Shamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadi-ul-Mataba Press ...	Hadi Hasan Khan ...	Adil Alam ...	...	Ditto.
	Dharam Prakash Press...	Gauri Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sambhal Press ...	Bansidhar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar Ulum Press ...	Kishan Sarup ...	Bulbul Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Atma Prakash Press ...	Amba Parshad ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers, and a monthly journal on Theosophy, entitled "The Jamai-ul-Ulum."
	Anjuman Islamian Press,	Muhammad Ibrahim...	...	...	Books.
Budaun.	Nasim-i-Sahar Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad ...	Closed ...	Closed ...	This Press is at work, and prints books, &c.
	Amjadi Press ...	Ali Amjad Husain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	This Press has been closed altogether.
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari.	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press.	Ajudhya Parshad ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Darakhsan ...	Imdad Husain ...	Lamat-ul-Akhlaq.	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Khwajeh Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Dharam Samaj Press ...	Kuar Mukta Parshad...	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	...	...	
	Hamidia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	
	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman ...	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari Press ...	Hakim Mazhar Hasan Khan.	Khurshaid Afaq,	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Shwala-i-Tur Press ...	Jumna Parshad ...	Shwala-i-Tur (weekly).	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur (weekly).	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

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Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
CAWNPORE—*(concluded).*	Azizi Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Aziz,	...	...	
	Law Press ...	Munshi Shyam Lal ...	People's Friend (weekly).	...	
	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	Alam-i-Taswir (weekly).	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	...	...	
	Vidya Dhar Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	
	Raunak-i-Hind Press ...	Ganga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Commercial Exchange Press.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette (weekly).	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Mr. DeNoronha ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Messrs. Charles & Co. ...	...	...	
HAMIRPUR. BANDA.	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Behari Lal, Pleader.	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
HAMIRPUR. FATEHPUR.		*Nil.*			
HAMIRPUR.		*Nil.*			
ALLAHABAD.	The Pioneer Press ...	H. W. Rattigan, G. W. Allen, J. L. Walker, and D. P. Mason.	The Pioneer ... The Pioneer Mail. The Week's News,	Parish Magazine (partly printed).	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	
	Railway Service Press, "Limited."	Joint-Stock Company...	The Morning Post.	The United Indian Templar; the Masonic Record; the North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Not known ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	...	
	Commercial Press ...	Kundan Lal ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press Association, "Limited."	The Company ...	...	...	
	Universal Press ...	J. J. Wallace ...	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Chinta Mani Ghose ...	...	...	
	Vedic Press ...	Sri Nath Propkarin Sabha.	...	Monthly Journal containing commentaries on Ved Bhashya and other religious books.	
	Trades Circular Press ...	Trades Circular ...	...	The Trades Circular, an advertising medium, issued free.	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Rája Rampal Sinha ...	Indian Union ...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Barkat Press,	Shaikh Bikan ...	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Ahmad Ali, Saiyad Haji Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, Saiyad Muhammad Husain, Musammats Amir Begam and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Oriental Printing Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Ali, Saiyad Ahmad Ali, Saiyad Haji Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Muhammad Husain, Musammats Amir Begam, and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	
	Nazayar-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	...	Translation of Indian Law Reports from September to December, 1886, and January to September, 1887. Digest for October, November, and December, 1887, and Criminal Rulings for 1886.
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Hindi Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Shaikh Mubarak Ali ...	...	...	
	Karim-ul-Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Raghunath Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Akbbar Gaur Kayasth (monthly).	...	
	Namwar Press ...	Háfiz Abdulla ...	...	...	
	Hami-i-Hind Press ...	Shaikh Sadr-ul-din ...	Hami-i-Hind ...	...	
	Desh Upkarak Press ...	Gopal Din, Sadho, and Baij Nath Sahai.	Hindi Pradip and Arag Darpan.	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Kayasth Samachar Press,	Kayasth Patshala ...	Kayasth Samachar (monthly).	...	Gaur Samachar was issued in August and September, 1887, only.
	Najm-ul-Saqib Press ...	Muzaffar Husain ...	...	Risala Chashma-i-Hayat (monthly).	
	Hanwant Press ...	Ráni Ellis, wife of Rája Rampal Sinh.	...	...	
	Satsang Press ...	Pandit Chakrapan Dichhit.	...	...	
	Prayag Press ...	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Alayar Press ...	Muhammad Alayar Khan.	...	...	
	Kachehri Press ...	Pandit Banke Bihari Sukla.	...	...	
	Vidya Dharam Bordhak Press.	Parmeshwar Dat ...	Pryag Samachar (weekly).	...	
	Khannes Press ...	Muhammad Sadik ...	...	...	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazair Press,	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	...	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly).	
Jaunpur.	Nasim-i-Jaunpur Press...	Muhammad Ishak ...	Nasim-i-Jaunpur (weekly).	...	
	Azim-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najm-ul-Hind (weekly).	...	
	Matba-i-Badir-ul-Haq, or Akhbar Press.	Badir-ul-Haq ...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar Press...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar with supplements (Fitna and Itr Fitna).	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Latif-ul-Akhbar Press...	Muhammad Latif ...	...	...	

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Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. A. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Gorakhpur—*(concluded).*	Masudi Press ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar Yasufi and Monj Kashi Press.	Abdul Gafur ...	...	...	
	Hamdard Press ...	Muhi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Printing Works Press...	Mathura Das ...	...	...	
Basti.		*Nil.*			
Azamgarh.	Aftab Azamgarh Press...	Kudrat Ali ...	"Aftab Azamgarh," weekly newspaper.	...	
	Elhamia Press ...	Elham Ali ...	"Khurshed," weekly newspaper.	...	
	Kadiri Press ...	Amjad Ali Khan ...	...	...	Books.
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Bábu Lachman Parshad,	...	...	Miscellaneous.
	Reading-Room Press ...	Bábu Hanuman Parshad.	Akhbar-i-Chunár (weekly).	...	
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Bábu Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Anand Kadambini, a monthly magazine in Nagri.	...	Ditto.
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books.
	Printing Press ...	Chhanni Lal and Brij Bhukan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahai ...	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishan Khattri...	Bharat Jiwan ...	...	Do.
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Nanda Kumar Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Bhairo Teli ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidhi Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Kashi Sanskrit Mudra Jantralai Press.	Banarsi Das ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Sri Krishn Prasanno Sen.	Dharma Pracharak.	...	Do.
	Ganesh Jantralai Press,	Kampta Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Brijachandra Jantralai Press.	Balgobind and Brij Chandra.	...	...	Do.
	Aksir Azim Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	Do.
	Jawahir Aksir Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar...	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra.	Kashi Patrika ...	...	Do.
	Said-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	Nasrat-ul-Sunnah.	...	Do.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly).	...	Do.
	Raj Rajeswari Press ...	Pandit Narayan Shastri,	...	...	Do.
	Kasika Press ...	Bábu Gobind Das ...	...	...	Do.
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Datt ...	...	...	Do.
	Anandaban Press ...	Anant Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jani Prabhakar Press ...	Partap Kumar ...	...	...	Do.
		Old Presses re-opened, 1887-88.			
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidh Binaik Jantralai Press.	Daoji	...	...	Do.
	Arya Jantralai Press ...	Abnasi Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Saraswati Prakash Press,	Kishore Chand *alias* Banwari Lal.	...	...	Do.
	Devakar Press ...	Sheo Charan Kuari ...	...	...	Do.

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
		New Presses established during 1887-88.			
BENARES—*(concluded).*	Srisat Narayan Jantralai Press.	Bangali Saho ...	...	...	Books.
	Gauri Shankar Jantralai Press.	Bisheshar Kohar ...	...	...	Do.
	Rais Azam Press ...	Altaf Husain ...	...	...	Do.
GHAZIPUR.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri, Head Master, Victoria School.	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Press ...	Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	Vakaya-i-Alam (in Urdu).	...	
BALLIA.		*Nil.*			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari of Jhánsi City.	...	...	Undertakes miscellaneous job-work.
	Indian Midland Press ...	Sitaram, of Jhánsi City,	...	...	Ditto.
JALAUN.		*Nil.*			
LALITPUR.		*Nil.*			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Damodhar Joshi ...	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Petter & Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette.	...	
	The Lake Zephyr Press,	Murray & Co. ...	The Lake Zephyr,	...	
	Ránikhet Station Press,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Only job-work.
	Kumaun Printing Works Press.	Pandit R. C. Datt ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh Pant, Pandit Raghubar Datt Joshi, Pandit Lila Nand Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Lála Ganga Ram's heir, Debi Das, Bábu Durga Datt Sanwal.	Almora Akhbar,	...	Also job-work.
TARAI.		*Nil.*			
GARHWAL.		*Nil.*			
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association of Oudh.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House Press, Lucknow.	M. E. P. House, Lucknow.	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	Rafiq-i-Niswan...	Fortnightly, in Urdu.
	Church Mission C. Press,	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light (in English and Roman-Urdu).	Fortnightly.

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
LUCKNOW—*(continued).*	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Tri-weekly, Urdu.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	English Journal styled, "The Advocate."	...	Weekly.
	Ditto ditto ...	Bábu Ram Das ...	...	Dinkar Prakash,	Monthly.
	Ditto ditto ...	Pandit Sheo Nath ...	...	Rasik Punch ...	Ditto.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misr ...	...	Kankubj Prakash Akhbar.	Ditto.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal ...	Jama-ul-Ehkam,	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	Murasla-i-Kashmir.	Monthly.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	Ditto.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Munshi Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily.
	Bahr-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar ...	...	Weekly.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,	Monthly.
	Tammannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tammannai Akhbar.	...	Weekly.
	Kaisar-ul-Matba Press...	Sri Kishan Chand ...	Jones' Gazette ...	...	Ditto.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb Press,	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day.
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ekbal Shankar,	Khairkhwah-i-Am Akhbar.	...	Monthly.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali.	...	...	
	Do. Asfi Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab-i-Alamtab Press.	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Durga Parshad Press.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofa-i-Gulzar Press.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ulwi Press ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri Press,	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Guncha-i-Hind Press.	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Chasma-i-Faiz Press.	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur Press.	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhamdi Press.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazid.	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhamdi Press.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i-Hidayet Press.	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmadi Press.	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan.	...	...	
	Do. Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar-i-Oudh Press.	Muthra Parshad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...	...	
	Do. Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Rassan Press,	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Do. Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press.	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fakhr Alam Press.	Naubat Rai, Kayasth ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Matba-i-Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Do. Prakash Hind Press.	Kali Charan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basid ...	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Kabia Mirtbarshin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Usna Ushri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh Commercial Press.	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Do. Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	
	Do. Bustan Murtazwi Press.	Dilawar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Mir Muhamdi Press.	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Do. Nisar-i-Hind Press.	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly.
	Do. Lachmi Prakash Kasi Khand Press.	Raghunath Parshad ...	Akhbar-ul-Nazum Akhbar.	...	Monthly.
	Do. Rifah-i-Kaumi Press.	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharm Sabha Akhbar.	...	Weekly.
	Do. Sukhsambad Press,	Pandit Lachman Parshad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbar.	...	Monthly.
	Do. Shaukat Jafari Press.	Saiyid Husain Jafar ...	Shaukat Jafari Akhbar.	...	Fortnightly.
	Do. Mashrik-ul-Anwar Press.	Nadir Husain, Manager,	Kayasth Updesh,	...	Monthly.
	Do. Akhtar Press ...	Haji Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly.
	Do. Kayasth Press ...	Rudr Prasad ...	Kayasth Akhbar,	...	Do.
	Do. Rahimi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Ahmadi Press ...	Fakr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Do. Salamat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Do. Sukhsambad Press,	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Do. Loyal Press ...	Swami Dayal ...	...	...	
	Do. Farhat Khij Press,	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Munshi Yakub Ali ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Lyall Press ...	Bábu Swami Dayal ...	...	...	Declarations filed, but Press not yet opened.
Bara Bankí.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	Started from 8th October, 1887.
	Ayin-i-Danish Press ...	Danish Ali ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Husaini Press.	Shaikh Muhammad Husain.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms and job-works are executed.
	Narayani Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Sham-i-Oudh ...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March*, 1888—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Fyzabad—*(concluded).*	Albert Press ...	Muhammad Husain & Co.	...	...	English forms and job-works are executed.
	Guncha-i-Kashmir Press,	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Civil list and vernacular forms are published.
	Khairkhwah Press ...	Khairati Lal ...	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh.	...	Job-work is executed.
	Jubilee Printing Press,	Kalka Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Oudh Press ...	Shaikh Ghulam Husain.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms and job-works are executed.
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Maháráni Sahiba, Balrámpur.	...	...	Only books, rules, and forms for use in the estate's office are printed in this Press.
Bahraich.	Ain-ul-Faiuz ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Certain Urdu books.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Hindustan Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	"Hindustan" issued from this Press.	...	
Sultanpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	...	
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Subah Sadik Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadik.	...	Police roznámchas, crime statements and registers, pound returns and registers, notices of ejectment, mutation parchas, municipal and educational returns and registers, district board's returns and registers, list of members, notices, &c., patwári and Court of Wards' pay bills, octroi and abkári rawánas and passes, municipal and local boards' receipt and cheque books, opium cheques, Khairabad fair's notices and certificates, &c., vernacular sale statements, ferry pattas and notices, pattas and kabuliats, vernacular books, Adab-ul-Milád; proceedings of an Educational Committee, English and vernacular invitation letters and notices, &c.	
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
Kheri.		*Nil.*			

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6							
					Number of deaths registered.							
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000	82·2	6,667	6,287	12,954	456	12,296	18	184	12,954
2	Kumaun	Garhwál ...	5,500	62·8	4,979	4,693	9,672	36	9,627	7	2	9,672
3	Kumaun	Taráí ...	938	220·7	6,348	5,429	11,777	4,794	6,939	...	44	11,777
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	1,868	386·2	12,939	11,060	23,999	7,944	15,032	7	1,016	23,999
5	Rohilkhand.	Moradabad ...	2,282	506·2	27,482	24,176	51,658	16,777	34,746	15	120	51,658
6	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	1,614	638·6	18,218	14,663	32,881	7,191	25,668	10	12	32,881
7	Rohilkhand.	Pilibhít ...	1,371	329·2	9,119	7,055	16,174	2,579	13,571	1	23	16,174
8	Rohilkhand.	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,746	490·8	16,733	14,274	31,007	3,766	27,068	5	168	31,007
9	Rohilkhand.	Budaun ...	2,002	452·8	18,725	15,775	34,500	5,088	29,400	7	5	34,500
10	Sitá-pur.	Kheri ...	2,992	278·0	13,095	10,795	23,890	2,717	21,085	5	83	23,890
11	Sitá-pur.	Sítapur ...	2,251	425·6	17,323	14,846	32,169	4,241	27,911	6	11	32,169
12	Sitá-pur.	Hardoi ...	2,312	427·7	17,969	15,389	33,358	3,484	29,857	3	14	33,358
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	1,193	120·8	2,245	1,723	3,968	602	3,218	53	95	3,968
14	Meerut.	Saháranpur ...	2,222	440·9	21,406	18,364	39,770	13,964	25,560	16	230	39,770
15	Meerut.	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,656	457·9	13,113	10,610	23,723	7,226	16,494	2	1	23,723
16	Meerut.	Meerut ...	2,379	551·9	31,970	28,536	60,506	14,162	45,997	34	313	60,506
17	Meerut.	Bulandshahr ...	1,915	482·9	23,822	20,626	44,448	9,049	35,238	3	158	44,448
18	Meerut.	Aligarh ...	1,955	522·2	23,014	18,966	41,980	5,070	34,802	9	2,099	41,980
19	Agra.	Etah ...	1,739	435·0	15,056	11,087	26,143	2,718	23,423	...	2	26,143
20	Agra.	Muttra ...	1,453	462·3	13,239	10,878	24,117	2,104	21,961	3	49	24,117
21	Agra.	Farukhabad ...	1,719	528·0	19,927	16,795	36,722	4,175	32,292	11	244	36,722
22	Agra.	Mainpuri ...	1,697	472·0	12,595	9,898	22,493	1,473	21,011	4	5	22,493
23	Agra.	Agra ...	1,850	526·8	18,245	16,260	34,505	3,568	30,742	51	144	34,505
24	Agra.	Etáwah ...	1,693	426·5	15,393	12,776	28,169	1,765	26,393	...	11	28,169
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	989	704·1	15,910	14,527	30,437	6,597	23,654	83	103	30,437
26	Lucknow.	Bara Banki ...	1,768	580·6	24,068	23,015	47,083	7,289	39,773	3	18	47,083
27	Lucknow.	Unao ...	1,747	514·7	20,739	19,690	40,429	2,949	37,478	2	...	40,429
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,370	498·4	31,977	28,841	60,818	4,571	56,240	5	2	60,818
29	Allahabad.	Fatehpur ...	1,639	417·2	15,464	14,460	29,924	2,933	26,985	1	5	29,924
30	Allahabad.	Jaunpur ...	1,554	778·3	16,180	12,961	29,141	2,521	26,611	1	8	29,141
31	Allahabad.	Hamírpur ...	2,288	221·6	15,396	14,576	29,972	1,808	28,162	1	1	29,972
32	Allahabad.	Bánda ...	3,061	228·2	15,158	13,267	28,425	1,596	26,819	2	8	28,425
33	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	2,833	520·3	23,959	20,609	44,568	5,316	39,165	47	40	44,568
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	1,738	547·6	20,425	19,762	40,187	2,984	37,187	4	12	40,187
35	Rae Bareli.	Sultanpur ...	1,707	561·1	18,014	16,238	34,252	3,596	30,651	...	5	34,252
36	Rae Bareli.	Partabgarh ...	1,437	589·6	13,001	11,595	24,596	2,167	22,418	1	10	24,596
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	2,741	320·3	12,868	10,502	23,370	3,510	19,826	1	33	23,370
38	Fyzabad.	Gonda ...	2,875	442·0	24,797	22,469	47,266	5,549	41,701	1	15	47,266
39	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad ...	1,689	640·2	16,799	14,080	30,879	3,556	27,318	4	1	30,879
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	4,598	569·1	38,022	33,363	71,385	6,832	64,516	16	21	71,385
41	Benares.	Basti ...	2,753	592·3	24,906	23,335	48,241	7,319	40,922	...	...	48,241
42	Benares.	Azamgarh ...	2,147	747·2	20,491	18,073	38,564	4,931	33,630	...	3	38,564
43	Benares.	Gházipur ...	1,473	688·4	13,957	12,184	26,141	2,450	23,663	11	17	26,141
44	Benares.	Ballia ...	1,145	808·0	11,861	9,757	21,618	1,396	20,217	...	5	21,618
45	Benares.	Benares ...	998	894·4	15,473	13,865	29,338	2,600	26,692	25	21	29,338
46	Benares.	Mirzapur ...	5,223	217·6	21,563	19,134	40,697	2,540	38,140	16	1	40,697
47	Jhansi.	Jalaun ...	1,477	284·5	14,249	13,425	27,674	1,491	20,370	6	5,807	27,674
48	Jhansi.	Jhánsi ...	1,567	212·6	12,464	11,392	23,856	992	20,496	9	2,359	23,856
49	Jhansi.	Lalitpur ...	1,947	127·9	6,406	5,889	12,295	232	11,585	2	476	12,295
		Total for the Provinces.	106,111	415·7	843,769	737,970	1,581,739	212,674	1,354,550	511	14,004	1,581,739

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	847	778	872	1,210	1,532
2		Garhwál	453	495	456	554	882
3		Taráí	1,087	908	898	1,228	1,377
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,915	1,397	1,529	1,786	2,288
5		Moradabad	3,875	2,930	3,256	3,926	4,431
6		Bareilly	2,966	2,148	2,189	2,696	3,134
7		Pilibhit	1,406	1,084	1,255	1,457	1,518
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,239	1,881	1,963	2,574	2,969
9		Budaun	2,526	1,852	1,870	2,063	2,479
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	2,061	1,496	1,260	2,313	2,458
11		Sitapur	1,927	1,638	2,029	2,561	3,236
12		Hardoi	1,678	1,368	1,705	2,019	2,320
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	221	177	207	379	529
14		Saháranpur	2,839	1,868	2,267	2,736	3,287
15		Muzaffarnagar	1,919	1,417	1,487	1,786	1,868
16		Meerut	3,593	2,663	2,821	3,310	3,824
17		Bulandshahr...	2,487	1,945	2,072	2,202	2,240
18		Aligarh	2,411	2,027	2,249	2,367	2,475
19	AGRA ...	Etah	1,668	1,348	1,340	1,641	1,804
20		Muttra	1,565	1,257	1,169	1,501	1,452
21		Farukhabad	2,242	1,955	2,264	2,464	2,417
22		Mainpuri	1,520	1,248	1,380	1,438	1,541
23		Agra	1,992	1,818	1,962	2,042	2,260
24		Etáwah	1,526	1,351	1,409	1,638	1,728
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,585	1,463	1,602	1,802	2,193
26		Bara Banki	2,170	1,858	2,205	2,454	4,386
27		Unao	2,084	1,775	2,022	2,539	3,216
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,621	2,311	2,827	3,162	4,142
29		Fatehpur	1,354	1,741	1,438	1,458	2,003
30		Jaunpur	1,757	1,662	1,789	3,072	4,174
31		Hamírpur	1,149	1,092	1,111	1,122	1,749
32		Bánda	1,244	1,412	1,338	1,022	1,505
33		Allahabad	2,289	2,089	2,482	2,816	4,820
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	1,901	1,602	1,777	1,954	4,671
35		Sultanpur	2,066	1,386	1,489	1,891	3,350
36		Partabgarh	1,071	1,204	1,264	1,844	2,319
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	1,629	1,457	1,964	2,333	2,427
38		Gonda	2,329	2,086	2,815	5,557	8,440
39		Fyzabad	2,232	1,637	1,723	2,274	3,348
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4,087	3,317	4,047	7,731	12,159
41		Basti	3,207	2,448	2,690	4,105	8,172
42		Azamgarh	2,597	1,955	2,286	3,208	3,878
43		Gházipur	1,876	1,366	1,397	1,450	1,605
44		Ballia	1,438	1,076	1,185	1,008	1,395
45		Benares	1,457	1,655	3,043	2,568	2,355
46		Mirzapur	1,996	1,795	3,075	3,764	5,501
47	JHANSI ...	Jalaun	798	928	920	1,048	1,454
48		Jhánsi	894	844	1,072	1,106	1,920
49		Lalitpur	638	629	800	920	996
		Total for the Provinces ...	93,432	77,837	88,270	110,099	146,227
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·11	1·76	2·00	2·49	3·31

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1887.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,222	1,418	1,173	646	750	792	714	12,954	1
1,281	1,675	1,268	889	693	574	452	9,672	2
848	558	509	820	1,191	1,371	982	11,777	3
1,770	1,275	1,612	2,815	3,397	2,405	1,810	23,999	4
3,314	2,856	3,546	4,644	8,114	6,117	4,649	51,658	5
2,374	2,029	2,255	2,405	4,074	3,587	3,024	32,881	6
1,336	1,134	1,209	1,020	1,495	1,666	1,594	16,174	7
2,321	2,307	2,609	2,528	3,594	3,352	2,670	31,007	8
1,967	1,836	2,319	4,352	5,434	4,564	3,238	34,500	9
2,023	1,910	1,613	1,659	2,090	2,676	2,331	23,890	10
2,970	2,626	2,840	2,921	3,507	3,538	2,376	32,169	11
2,294	2,499	3,565	4,465	5,543	3,460	2,442	33,358	12
450	536	431	289	280	237	232	3,968	13
3,075	2,292	3,225	5,260	5,344	4,109	3,468	39,770	14
1,788	1,461	1,329	2,208	3,163	2,815	2,482	23,723	15
3,655	3,101	4,073	7,617	9,966	9,301	6,582	60,506	16
2,471	2,771	6,013	6,092	6,299	5,538	4,318	44,448	17
2,339	2,585	4,499	4,375	6,649	5,413	4,591	41,980	18
2,266	1,893	2,295	2,757	3,468	2,624	3,039	26,143	19
1,280	1,202	1,350	2,238	4,317	3,565	3,221	24,117	20
2,282	2,780	4,057	4,339	5,055	3,931	2,936	36,722	21
1,470	1,754	2,470	2,371	2,821	2,044	2,436	22,493	22
2,158	2,350	3,452	3,867	5,078	4,115	3,411	34,505	23
1,971	2,368	4,333	3,884	3,313	2,306	2,342	28,169	24
2,533	3,934	4,369	3,041	3,202	3,009	1,704	30,437	25
7,642	9,141	6,507	3,018	2,955	2,378	2,369	47,083	26
4,622	4,133	5,214	4,543	4,391	3,572	2,318	40,429	27
4,697	5,587	7,534	9,844	8,358	5,571	4,164	60,818	28
4,279	2,981	2,943	2,990	3,705	2,909	2,123	29,924	29
2,934	3,091	2,534	2,084	2,287	2,147	1,610	29,141	30
2,942	4,714	4,631	3,343	3,556	2,777	1,786	29,972	31
5,742	4,083	2,551	2,379	2,969	2,464	1,716	28,425	32
6,479	4,808	4,364	3,827	4,185	3,843	2,566	44,568	33
9,138	5,337	3,398	2,584	2,838	2,693	2,294	40,187	34
4,419	3,856	3,223	2,447	2,989	4,123	3,013	34,252	35
2,890	2,743	2,209	1,934	2,383	2,570	2,165	24,596	36
3,292	2,153	1,888	1,485	1,584	1,723	1,435	23,370	37
6,334	4,561	3,618	2,871	2,895	3,152	2,608	47,266	38
2,953	3,793	3,075	2,159	2,481	2,542	2,662	30,879	39
7,436	7,089	6,258	4,901	5,068	4,922	4,370	71,385	40
6,236	4,717	3,862	3,000	3,315	3,370	3,119	48,241	41
3,546	4,047	4,608	3,608	3,613	2,865	2,353	38,564	42
2,634	3,972	3,253	2,645	2,354	1,911	1,678	26,141	43
1,940	3,806	3,054	1,718	1,526	1,146	2,326	21,618	44
2,124	3,241	3,547	2,595	2,690	2,103	1,960	29,338	45
4,955	4,843	3,781	3,284	3,157	2,541	2,005	40,697	46
4,261	5,142	3,569	2,316	3,276	2,256	1,706	27,674	47
4,661	4,613	2,767	1,774	2,155	1,838	1,212	23,856	48
945	1,039	1,261	1,387	1,476	1,173	1,031	12,295	49
159,559	153,640	156,063	150,238	175,043	149,698	121,633	1,581,739	
3·61	3·48	3·53	3·40	3·97	3·39	2·75	35·86	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun	493,641	2,299	15	6,102	2,459	6	6	191
2		Garhwál	345,629	567	2	4,759	3,925	5	20	145
3		Tarái	192,326	543	7	9,868	580	2	1	39
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	629,053	534	9	17,142	1,481	3	6	179
5		Moradabad	988,924	949	178	39,449	2,529	4	14	204
6		Bareilly	914,758	441	504	26,431	612	6	23	233
7		Pilibhít	421,880	308	222	14,080	83	3	18	145
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	771,495	94	220	23,982	1,213	31	94	286
9		Budaun	858,166	992	32	29,816	776	11	37	237
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri	831,922	507	934	21,765	79	18	29	173
11		Sitapur	918,833	1,755	73	26,680	372	21	46	198
12		Hardoi	922,192	3,250	85	24,976	342	32	79	292
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	125,111	177	...	2,020	1,026	2	...	21
14		Saháranpur	839,229	928	8	30,006	1,698	6	11	180
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	140	4	20,665	565	11	32	169
16		Meerut	1,213,605	1,553	...	52,746	893	12	67	270
17		Bulandshahr... ...	844,716	5,285	35	33,544	897	6	26	196
18		Aligarh	897,159	1,805	12	30,405	1,705	28	77	331
19	Agra ...	Etah	711,634	1,913	12	19,027	303	21	45	219
20		Muttra	574,931	147	35	16,830	273	5	25	214
21		Farukhabad	805,647	3,053	25	27,137	834	32	132	297
22		Mainpuri	766,654	1,686	25	17,854	173	14	70	249
23		Agra	820,539	665	271	23,158	950	21	74	376
24		Etáwah	687,650	3,720	66	20,213	446	12	50	223
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	457,051	4,255	14	12,839	305	13	9	131
26		Bara Banki	1,000,261	12,924	18	27,386	508	13	35	259
27		Unao	899,069	6,451	477	27,571	1,395	11	29	401
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,064,366	5,248	15	38,515	3,453	16	43	391
29		Fatehpur	662,417	4,578	37	19,384	954	10	25	260
30		Jaunpur	1,166,818	6,233	9	19,190	255	9	66	427
31		Hamírpur	492,858	2,286	84	14,362	6,410	15	52	140
32		Bánda	670,912	5,695	23	16,332	1,517	6	34	210
33		Allahabad	1,323,768	6,816	39	27,154	1,580	16	47	515
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli	924,592	14,136	25	21,868	106	12	42	302
35		Sultanpur	957,912	8,230	47	20,949	880	24	53	379
36		Partabgarh	847,047	3,641	113	11,184	1,423	8	46	435
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	856,050	2,494	23	17,477	57	6	6	235
38		Gonda	1,244,372	10,454	151	30,401	179	6	15	331
39		Fyzabad	995,159	2,656	54	20,567	834	13	42	360
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur	2,547,483	15,057	192	36,671	3,317	14	45	766
41		Basti	1,619,020	10,039	14	31,246	325	8	24	476
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	5,498	10	23,871	2,572	8	117	708
43		Gházipur	970,867	3,365	48	19,563	246	4	52	321
44		Ballia	876,348	2,867	45	15,764	91	4	31	330
45		Benares	672,134	2,863	11	14,098	1,303	14	29	287
46		Mirzapur	1,038,910	7,154	151	23,733	1,261	10	46	401
47	Jhansi ...	Jalaun	380,040	6,014	74	12,787	1,849	15	29	116
48		Jhánsi	310,400	5,763	2,095	7,821	2,404	25	50	156
49		Lalitpur	238,474	297	1,112	3,747	2,408	5	25	126
		Total of Districts ...	41,063,927	188,325	7,655	1,053,125	59,846	597	1,972	13,530

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887.

RIES.		10	11	12								13
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
32	235	1,844	12,954	4·66	·03	12·36	4·98	·48	3·71	26·24	21·30	1
30	200	219	9,672	1·64	·01	13·77	11·34	·58	·63	27·98	22·34	2
38	80	36	11,114	2·82	·04	51·31	3·01	·42	·18	57·78	52·34	3
148	336	1,272	20,774	·84	·01	27·25	2·35	·53	2·02	33·02	33·83	4
98	320	1,896	45,321	·96	·18	39·89	2·56	·32	1·92	45·83	46·90	5
214	476	597	29,061	·48	·55	28·89	·67	·52	·65	31·76	42·00	6
87	253	245	15,191	·73	·52	33·37	·20	·60	·58	36·00	36·81	7
147	558	3,017	29,084	·12	·28	31·08	1·57	·72	3·91	37·69	38·37	8
95	380	593	32,589	1·15	·04	34·74	·90	·44	·69	37·97	41·11	9
126	346	269	23,890	·61	1·12	26·15	·09	·42	·32	28·71	27·62	10
137	402	1,439	30,721	1·91	·08	29·03	·40	·44	1·56	33·43	31·81	11
164	567	1,598	30,818	3·52	·09	27·08	·37	·61	1·73	33·41	31·51	12
9	32	55	3,310	1·41	...	16·14	8·20	·26	·44	26·45	19·41	13
32	229	198	33,067	1·10	·01	35·74	2·02	·27	·24	39·40	38·49	14
23	235	108	21,717	·19	·01	28·94	·79	·93	·15	30·22	35·41	15
32	381	538	56,111	1·28	...	43·46	·73	·31	·44	46·23	38·71	16
31	259	169	40,189	6·25	·04	39·71	1·06	·31	·20	47·57	36·84	17
58	494	1,150	35,571	2·01	·01	33·89	1·90	·55	1·28	39·64	30·13	18
56	341	2,459	24,055	2·69	·01	26·73	·43	·48	3·45	33·80	32·51	19
47	291	361	17,937	·25	·06	29·27	·48	·50	·63	31·19	24·35	20
73	534	1,099	32,682	3·78	·03	33·68	1·03	·66	1·36	40·56	38·62	21
66	399	659	20,796	2·20	·03	23·29	·22	·52	·86	27·12	31·03	22
72	543	2,992	28,579	·81	·33	28·22	1·16	·66	3·64	34·82	31·92	23
67	352	1,872	26,669	5·41	·09	29·40	·65	·51	2·72	38·78	33·87	24
24	177	1,092	18,682	9·31	·03	28·09	·66	·39	2·39	40·87	33·07	25
131	438	4,843	46,117	12·92	·02	27·38	·51	·43	4·84	46·10	31·92	26
113	554	3,981	40,429	7·17	·53	30·66	1·55	·62	4·43	44·96	30·13	27
141	491	7,012	54,834	4·93	·01	36·18	3·24	·56	6·59	51·51	41·06	28
140	435	3,521	28,916	6·91	·05	29·26	1·44	·66	5·32	43·65	36·61	29
202	704	1,639	28,030	5·34	·01	16·44	·22	·60	1·40	24·02	26·02	30
94	301	5,439	28,882	4·64	·17	29·14	13·00	·61	11·03	58·60	40·37	31
210	460	3,122	27,149	8·49	·03	24·34	2·26	·69	4·65	40·46	32·95	32
228	806	3,316	39,711	5·15	·03	20·51	1·19	·61	2·50	29·99	23·29	33
101	457	2,300	38,892	15·29	·23	23·65	·11	·49	2·49	42·06	33·46	34
215	671	3,475	34,252	8·59	·05	21·87	·92	·70	3·63	35·76	29·76	35
84	573	7,662	24,596	4·30	·13	13·20	1·68	·68	9·04	29·03	33·46	36
153	400	2,435	22,886	2·91	·03	20·41	·06	·47	2·84	26·73	26·07	37
266	618	4,766	46,569	8·40	·12	24·43	·14	·50	3·83	37·42	30·34	38
183	598	3,079	26,788	2·66	·05	20·67	·84	·60	2·09	26·91	27·78	39
503	1,328	13,167	69,732	5·91	·07	14·39	1·30	·52	5·17	27·37	26·32	40
219	727	5,511	47,862	6·20	·01	19·30	·20	·45	3·40	29·56	29·13	41
319	1,152	4,240	37,343	3·52	...	15·32	1·65	·74	2·72	23·96	27·62	42
149	526	879	24,627	3·46	·05	20·15	·25	·54	·90	25·36	27·89	43
140	505	707	19,979	3·27	·05	17·99	·10	·57	·81	22·79	22·75	44
130	460	2,758	21,493	4·25	·02	20·96	1·94	·69	4·10	31·95	28·94	45
217	674	4,003	36,976	6·89	·14	22·84	1·21	·65	3·85	35·59	26·73	46
89	249	4,254	25,227	15·82	·19	33·65	4·86	·65	11·19	66·38	34·77	47
64	295	3,996	22,374	18·56	6·75	25·19	7·74	·95	12·87	72·08	36·71	48
64	218	3,846	11,628	1·24	4·66	15·71	16·10	·91	16·13	48·76	32·33	49
6,061	22,160	124,735	1,455,846	4·58	·18	25·64	1·41	·54	3·04	35·45	31·88	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur	14,667	45	2	373	227	1	1	7
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina	20,503	238	...	642	20	...	...	7
5		Najíbabad ...	17,750	165	4	559	106	...	...	4
6		Bijnor	15,147	11	...	274	48	1	...	2
7		Sherkote	15,087	...	...	278	5	...	...	3
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	1	...	296	49	...	...	2
9		Kiratpur	12,728	25	...	302	3	...	...	2
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	67,387	35	24	1,404	432	...	...	29
11		Sambhal	35,196	5	12	822	194	...	1	11
12		Amroha	36,145	4	1	917	70	...	...	6
13		Chandausi... ...	27,521	49	3	854	141	2	...	6
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	103,160	1	87	3,186	75	7	2	13
15		Aonla	13,018	42	7	313	5	...	1	7
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít	29,721	26	43	771	41	...	...	8
17	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	15,559	...	2	468	34	...	5	8
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	69,892	...	1	715	242	1	2	9
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	33,680	3	8	935	152	...	...	2
20		Sahaswan	14,605	8	7	365	151	...	...	7
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad... ...	14,217	...	5	429	46	...	...	2
23		Loharpur	10,437	5	...	320	...	...	...	...
24		Sitapur	14,764	11	1	317	48	1	...	9
25	Hardoi ...	Shahabad	18,510	2	...	579	16	1	1	4
26		Sandila	14,865	21	4	474	4	1	1	5
27		Mallawan	10,970	84	...	385	24	...	1	3
28		Filgram	11,067	28	2	273	26	...	1	5
29		Hardoi	10,026	3	4	241	37	...	1	19
30	Dehra Dun ...	Dehra	18,959	50	...	401	201	...	...	1
31	Saharanpur...	Jwalapur	20,527	...	...	658	121	1	...	7
32		Saháranpur ...	59,194	203	2	1,843	1,126	3	2	25
33		Deoband	22,116	11	...	831	18	...	...	3
34		Gangoh	12,089	112	...	444	9	...	...	3
35		Roorkee	12,818	...	...	498	36	1	...	12
36		Manglaur	13,571	...	...	500	23	...	...	3
37	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,374	...	1	788	79	...	...	2
38		Kandhla	11,109	...	...	605	5	...	...	2
39		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	2	8	451	7	...	1	1
40	Meerut ...	Meerut	60,948	140	6	1,915	342	2	2	10
41		Hapur	13,212	62	...	582	3	...	1	4
42		Sardhana	13,313	...	...	569	12	...	...	2
43		Gháziabad ...	12,059	1	...	493	...	...	...	3
44	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	27,190	220	12	1,023	212	...	...	3
45		Sikandarabad ...	16,479	212	14	633	167	...	...	4
46		Bulandshahr ...	15,410	141	...	699	106	...	...	7
47		Shikárpur	10,708	28	...	311	2	...	...	3
48		Jahangírabad ...	10,319	168	...	280	2	...	...	1
49	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koel ...	62,443	400	7	2,581	324	...	4	15
50		Háthras	34,932	11	...	1,008	17	...	...	16
51		Atrauli	14,482	105	4	545	86	...	...	5
52		Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	64	...	471	11	...	...	2
53	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,535	27	...	570	47	1	...	3
54		Soron	12,745	15	...	408	3	...	1	3
55		Jalesar	15,609	257	1	328	20	...	1	...
56	Muttra ...	Muttra	53,867	107	27	1,684	*541	...	...	29
57		Brindaban... ...	21,467	9	3	1,405	139	4	1	12
58		Kosi	11,231	54	...	776	27	...	...	2
59		Mahaban	10,194	3	...	251	4	...	...	3

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	13	3	663	3·06	·13	25·43	15·48	·89	·20	45·20	42·20	3
2	9	36	945	11·61	...	31·31	·97	·44	1·76	46·09	32·16	4
2	6	42	882	9·29	·22	31·49	5·97	·34	2·37	49·69	31·07	5
...	3	29	365	·73	...	18·09	3·16	·19	1·91	24·09	31·87	6
1	4	13	300	...	...	18·42	·33	·20	·86	19·88	25·19	7
...	2	52	400	·09	...	26·47	4·38	·18	4·65	35·77	31·87	8
1	3	...	333	1·96	...	23·74	·23	·23	...	26·16	31·58	9
2	31	686	2,612	·52	·35	20·83	6·41	·46	12·18	38·76	37·71	10
2	14	316	1,363	·14	·34	23·35	5·51	·40	8·98	38·72	64·93	11
2	8	189	1,189	·11	·02	25·37	1·93	·22	5·23	32·89	39·84	12
...	8	118	1,173	1·78	·11	31·03	5·12	·29	4·29	42·62	45·46	13
3	25	66	3,440	·01	·84	30·88	·73	·24	·64	33·34	47·17	14
...	8	5	380	3·22	·54	24·04	·38	·61	·38	29·19	32·84	15
1	9	93	983	·87	1·45	25·95	1·38	·30	3·13	33·07	33·22	16
5	18	92	614	...	·12	30·08	2·18	1·16	5·91	39·46	39·01	17
11	23	328	1,309	...	·01	10·23	3·46	·33	4·69	18·73	35·09	18
...	2	143	1,243	·09	·23	27·76	4·51	·06	4·24	36·90	27·70	19
...	7	130	668	·54	·48	24·99	10·34	·48	8·90	45·73	49·74	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	2	139	621	...	·35	30·17	3·24	·14	9·38	43·68	41·69	22
3	3	...	328	·48	...	30·66	...	·29	...	31·42	20·44	23
...	10	112	499	·74	·07	21·47	3·25	·68	7·58	33·80	27·90	24
...	6	36	639	·11	...	31·26	·86	·32	1·94	34·52	33·07	25
2	9	37	549	1·41	·27	31·89	·27	·61	2·49	36·93	35·68	26
1	5	53	551	7·66	...	35·09	2·19	·40	4·83	50·22	26·10	27
1	7	96	432	2·53	·18	24·67	2·35	·63	8·67	39·03	32·41	28
2	22	62	369	·29	·39	24·04	3·69	2·19	6·18	36·80	20·86	29
1	2	4	658	2·63	...	21·15	10·60	·10	·21	34·70	28·25	30
2	10	24	813	...	...	32·05	5·89	·48	1·16	39·60	42·02	31
...	30	180	3,384	3·43	·03	31·13	19·02	·51	3·03	57·16	41·87	32
...	3	...	863	·49	...	37·57	·18	·14	...	39·02	62·92	33
...	3	...	568	9·26	...	36·73	·74	·24	...	46·98	42·11	34
...	13	...	547	...	...	38·85	2·79	1·01	...	42·67	33·36	35
...	3	2	528	...	...	36·83	1·69	·22	·15	38·90	39·20	36
...	2	25	895	...	·05	42·89	4·30	·11	1·36	48·71	37·63	37
...	2	2	614	...	...	54·46	·45	·18	·18	55·27	41·46	38
...	2	27	497	·13	·53	29·89	·46	·13	1·79	32·95	28·89	39
...	14	201	2,618	2·29	·09	31·42	5·61	·23	3·30	42·95	31·10	40
...	5	3	655	4·69	...	44·05	·23	·38	·23	49·57	34·33	41
1	3	2	586	...	...	42·74	·90	·22	·15	44·01	43·86	42
...	3	59	536	·08	...	40·88	...	·25	3·23	44·44	23·41	43
...	3	...	1,470	8·09	·44	37·62	7·79	·11	...	54·06	48·27	44
1	5	6	1,037	12·86	·85	38·41	10·13	·30	·36	62·92	59·39	45
...	7	2	955	9·15	...	45·36	6·88	·45	·43	61·97	43·09	46
2	4	1	346	2·61	...	29·04	·19	·37	·09	32·31	35·73	47
...	1	...	451	16·28	...	27·13	·19	·09	...	43·70	32·87	48
2	21	615	3,948	6·40	·11	41·33	5·19	·34	9·85	63·22	55·19	49
...	16	4	1,056	·31	...	28·85	·49	·46	·11	30·23	31·15	50
...	5	98	843	7·25	·28	37·63	5·94	·34	6·76	58·21	38·48	51
...	2	14	562	5·26	...	38·70	·90	·16	1·15	46·17	35·62	52
2	6	59	709	1·65	...	34·47	2·84	·36	3·57	42·88	40·72	53
...	4	80	510	1·17	...	32·01	·24	·31	6·28	40·01	38·83	54
...	1	262	869	16·46	·06	21·01	1·28	·06	16·78	55·67	38·29	55
...	29	776	3,163	1·99	·50	31·26	10·04	·54	14·38	58·71	54·53	56
2	19	259	1,834	·42	·14	65·45	·47	·88	12·06	85·43	61·96	57
...	2	55	914	5·81	...	69·09	2·40	·17	4·89	81·38	32·70	58
...	3	8	269	·29	...	24·62	·39	·29	·78	26·38	15·49	59

3.—Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
60	Farukhabad...	Farukhabad and Fatehpur.	74,872	37	11	2,168	204	...	5	28
61		Kanauj ...	16,646	231	1	417	27	...	...	4
62		Kaimganj ...	10,443	15	...	422	...	...	...	3
63	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	22,736	252	...	709	3	...	...	4
64		Shekohabad ...	11,826	227	...	475	5	...	1	2
65	Agra ...	Agra ...	138,094	281	84	3,849	233	...	4	57
66		Firozabad ...	16,023	65	1	461	11	...	1	6
67	Etawah ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	226	6	504	135	...	...	5
68	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	239,773	1,054	3	7,143	662	8	5	78
69	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	15,133	55	...	322	41	...	1	6
70		Rudauli ...	11,394	63	...	148	53	...	1	2
71	Unao ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	117,030	324	...	4,592	67	...	7	40
73	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	21,328	204	5	537	39	...	1	5
74	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	94	...	916	3	...	...	15
75	Hamirpur ...	Ráth ...	14,479	143	20	375	191	...	4	2
76	Banda ...	Bánda ...	27,696	321	5	450	133	1	1	6
77	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	150,338	421	4	3,589	82	3	2	48
78	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	16,269	298	1	392	13	...	...	6
79		Jais ...	11,044	167	1	280	4	1	...	3
80	Sultanpur ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Partabgarh...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	21,998	30	...	368	14	...	...	4
83	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,743	24	1	277	11	1	...	2
84		Balrámpur ...	12,811	11	1	209	18	...	...	3
85	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad and Ajudhya.	66,306	347	6	1,789	372	3	4	19
86		Tánda ...	19,954	17	8	497	89	...	...	6
87	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,715	15	3	109	70	...	1	6
88		Gorakhpur ...	57,922	63	5	1,002	9	...	...	21
89	Basti ...	Mindhawal ...	11,592	81	...	237	4	...	...	2
90	Azamgarh ...	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	...	1	192	17	...	...	4
91		Azamgarh ...	18,528	69	...	281	19	...	2	9
92		Mau ...	14,945	177	1	288	2	...	...	4
93	Ghazipur ...	Gházipur ...	43,232	233	8	808	324	4	1	13
94	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	15,320	28	2	335	11	...	...	5
95		Sahtawar ...	11,024	224	...	453	2	...	1	7
96		Rasra ...	11,224	11	1	183	1	...	...	...
97		Badagaon or Firozpur,	10,847	31	...	276	...	1	...	4
98	Benares ...	Benares ...	208,691	1,564	28	3,876	797	3	...	53
99		Ramnagar ...	11,859	146	...	305	11	...	...	6
100	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	85,362	641	...	2,149	18	1	1	15
101		Chunár ...	12,524	90	2	289	12	...	...	5
102	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	14,306	189	1	349	261	...	1	9
103		Kunch ...	13,739	235	2	333	98	...	...	5
104		Jalaun ...	10,057	170	4	318	35	...	2	2
105	Jhansi ...	Mau and Ránipur ...	22,827	215	232	459	132	3	4	9
106	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	10,614	...	87	197	180	...	1	6
		Total of Towns ...	3,043,942	12,303	837	83,371	10,299	56	81	905
		Total for the Provinces,	44,107,869	200,628	8,492	1,136,496	70,145	653	2,053	14,435

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1887—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
6	39	442	2,901	·49	·14	28·96	2·72	·52	5·90	38·74	34·88	60
1	5	8	689	13·87	·06	25·05	1·62	·30	·48	41·39	23·95	61
...	3	10	450	1·43	...	40·41	...	·29	·96	43·09	43·03	62
3	7	12	983	11·08	...	31·18	·14	·31	·53	43·23	43·58	63
...	3	4	714	19·19	...	40·16	·42	·25	·34	60·37	38·99	64
1	62	767	5,276	2·03	·61	27·87	1·69	·45	5·55	38·20	38·09	65
...	7	105	650	4·05	·06	28·77	·69	·43	6·55	40·56	27·58	66
...	5	624	1,500	6·51	·17	14·51	3·89	·14	17·97	43·20	41·73	67
11	102	2,791	11,755	4·39	·01	29·79	2·76	·42	11·64	49·02	46·62	68
...	7	87	512	3·63	...	21·28	2·71	·46	5·75	33·83	36·99	69
...	3	187	454	5·53	...	12·99	4·65	·26	16·41	39·84	39·12	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
3	50	951	5,984	2·77	...	39·24	·57	·43	8·12	51·13	53·00	72
1	7	216	1,008	9·56	·23	25·18	1·83	·33	10·12	47·26	34·22	73
7	22	76	1,111	2·20	...	21·38	·07	·51	1·78	25·93	30·88	74
3	9	352	1,090	9·87	1·38	25·90	13·19	·62	24·31	75·27	37·63	75
2	10	357	1,276	11·59	·18	16·24	1·80	·36	12·89	46·07	32·95	76
2	55	706	4,857	2·80	·03	23·87	·54	·36	4·69	32·30	39·40	77
2	8	51	763	18·31	·06	24·09	·80	·49	3·13	46·89	36·07	78
...	4	76	532	15·12	·09	25·35	·36	·36	6·89	48·17	34·70	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
2	6	66	484	1·36	...	16·73	·64	·27	3·00	22·00	32·73	82
1	4	68	385	1·76	·07	20·15	·80	·29	4·95	28·01	32·10	83
1	4	69	312	·86	·08	16·31	1·40	·31	5·38	24·35	33·78	84
5	31	769	3,314	5·23	·09	26·98	5·61	·47	11·60	49·98	55·94	85
7	13	153	777	·85	·40	24·91	4·46	·65	7·67	38·94	53·29	86
1	8	152	357	1·28	·25	9·30	5·98	·68	12·98	30·47	33·45	87
7	28	189	1,296	1·08	·08	17·30	·15	·49	3·26	22·37	28·03	88
2	4	53	379	6·99	...	20·44	·35	·35	4·57	32·69	26·55	89
3	7	60	277	...	·07	14·59	1·29	·53	4·56	21·05	30·86	90
3	14	45	428	3·72	...	15·17	1·02	·76	2·43	23·10	25·04	91
5	9	39	516	11·84	·07	19·27	·14	·60	2·61	34·52	30·53	92
2	20	121	1,514	5·39	·19	18·69	7·50	·46	2·80	35·02	36·48	93
1	6	36	418	1·82	·13	21·87	·72	·39	2·35	27·28	25·10	94
5	13	1	693	20·32	...	41·11	·18	1·18	·09	62·86	45·13	95
...	...	9	205	·98	·09	16·30	·09	...	·80	18·26	27·33	96
1	6	10	323	2·86	...	25·44	...	·55	·92	29·77	22·89	97
4	60	1,002	7,327	7·49	·13	18·57	3·82	·29	4·81	35·10	36·11	98
2	8	48	518	12·31	...	25·72	·93	·67	4·05	43·68	30·25	99
8	25	451	3,284	7·51	...	25·18	·21	·29	5·28	38·47	36·86	100
1	6	38	437	7·19	·16	23·07	·96	·48	3·03	34·89	33·45	101
3	13	101	914	13·21	·07	24·39	18·24	·91	7·06	63·88	37·96	102
...	5	277	950	17·10	·14	24·24	7·13	·36	20·16	69·14	39·20	103
1	5	51	583	16·91	·40	31·62	3·48	·49	5·07	57·97	30·96	104
1	17	427	1,482	9·42	10·16	20·11	5·78	·74	18·70	64·92	41·61	105
2	9	194	667	...	8·19	18·56	16·96	·85	18·27	62·84	34·08	106
167	1,209	17,874	125,893	4·04	·27	27·39	3·38	·40	5·87	41·35	39·30	
6,228	23,369	142,609	1,581,739	4·54	·19	25·76	1·59	·52	3·23	35·86	32·35	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1886.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	156	...	...	162
	Oudh	56	7	...	57
	Total	212	7	...	219
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	12	...	...	12
	Oudh	11	1	...	12
	Total	23	1	...	24
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	11	1	...	12
	Oudh	2	...	...	2
	Total	13	1	...	14
Total	North-Western Provinces	181	1	...	188
	Oudh	69	8	...	71
	Total	250	9	...	259

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

2.—*Abstract Return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	Number of patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Group A	1. Small-pox	146												
	2. Cholera	14,470												
	3. Dysentery	58,644												
	4. Malarial fevers	361,021												
	5. Primary syphilis	13,742												
	6. Secondary ditto	17,317												
	7. Gonorrhœa	18,088												
Group B	8. Scurvy	969												
	9. Worms	16,275												
Group C	10. Debility	17,746												
Group D	11. Rheumatic affections	94,445												
	12. Tubercular ditto	5,506												
	13. Leprosy	5,161												
Local Diseases	14. All other general diseases	62,850												
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	45,885												
	16. Ditto eye	147,338												
	17. Ditto ear	86,494												
	18. Ditto nose	12,697												
	19. Ditto circulatory system	2,652	49,376	28,882	8,859	6,579	3,106	2,104,850	15,395	95,322	13,191	1,243	256	705
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	36,530												
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	103,729												
	22. Diarrhœa	53,594												
	23. Dyspepsia	88,629												
	24. Diseases of the liver	6,152												
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	134,081												
	26. Goitre	39,380												
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	37,226												
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	12,838												
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	14,935												
	30. Ditto generative ditto	20,417												
	31. Ditto organs of locomotion	21,122												
	32. Ditto connective tissue	86,676												
	33. Ditto skin	280,268												
	34. Ulcers	167,699												
	35. Poisons	4,312												
	36. General injuries	6,539												
	37. Local ditto	58,653												
	Total	2,154,226	49,376	28,882	8,859	6,579	3,106	2,104,850	15,395	95,322	13,191	1,243	256	705

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,238,843	397,630	517,753	2,154,226	999	5,781	1,359,784	716,663	70,999	58·09	18·36	23·55	100	8,344·34	2,638·20	3,382·71	14,365·25

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887.

1	2														
	Income.														
Provinces.	a.	b.							c.	c½.	d.	d½.	e.		f.
		From Government.											Subscriptions.		
	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Fund.	Interest on. Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	10,838 11 9	4,037 13 11	1,566 10 4	...	1,732 4 0	112 11 7	3,336 9 1	10,786 0 11	2,69,113 1 11	39,977 15 9	36,245 8 11	6,000 0 0	8,437 7 9	49,268 12 9	4,30,667 11 9

1	3								4	5	6
	Expenditure.										
Provinces.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	Cash Balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	On establishment.	On bazaar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,65,325 6 2	14,065 6 4	38,144 14 5	30,531 0 6	43,490 13 7	25,282 9 1	3,000 0 0	4,19,840 2 1	10,827 9 8	0 1 2¼	2·57

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1887-88.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Total.	Primary Vaccination. *Successful.* Total of all ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Re-vaccination. Successful.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	6,015	6,015	5,643	...	...	39·16	15,108 5 8
2	Saháranpur ...	22	27,727	27,727	25,472	...	...	26·63	2,652 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	21,364	21,364	19,331	...	...	25·48	2,076 0 0
4	Meerut ...	29	36,765	36,765	32,451	...	...	24·71	4,222 0 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	20,989	20,989	19,097	...	...	20·64	2,172 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	23	28,265	28,265	26,169	...	...	25·62	3,228 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	9,239	9,239	8,599	...	...	(No data.)	660 0 0
8	Muttra ...	15	20,732	20,732	19,742	...	...	29·81	2,148 0 0
9	Agra ...	18	23,182	23,182	21,257	...	...	21·78	3,734 0 0
10	Farukhabad ...	10	14,926	14,926	14,100	...	...	15·53	1,476 0 0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	12,548	12,548	11,765	...	...	14·68	1,068 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	8	15,861	15,861	15,201	...	...	21·04	1,164 0 0
13	Etah ...	11	16,620	16,620	14,693	...	...	19·42	1,608 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	184	254,233	254,233	233,520	...	...	20·81	41,316 5 8
14	Kumaun Hills ...	10	18,435	15,229	13,782	3,206	458	28·84	13,747 11 0
15	Taráí Parganas ...	8	7,770	7,334	5,975	436	125	29·46	1,092 3 10
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	4,744	4,300	3,892	444	143	(No data.)	395 0 0
17	Bijnor ...	18	23,227	23,183	19,986	44	26	27·73	2,255 2 10
18	Moradabad ...	21	26,152	25,910	22,944	242	72	19·92	3,602 8 0
19	Budaun ...	16	17,533	17,488	14,328	45	23	15·83	1,838 0 0
20	Bareilly ...	19	21,534	21,291	18,578	243	94	18·11	2,143 7 4
21	Pilibhit ...	8	9,749	9,733	7,848	16	7	17·39	1,023 8 0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	15,807	15,660	13,272	147	55	15·55	1,656 12 11
23	Lucknow ...	15	7,844	7,304	5,791	540	418	8·91	4,042 0 0
24	Unao ...	7	3,669	3,654	3,163	15	12	3·53	878 0 0
25	Bara Banki ...	11	6,544	6,426	4,252	118	76	4·21	1,255 8 0
26	Sitapur ...	6	2,775	2,727	2,073	48	24	2·18	844 12 0
27	Hardoi ...	9	7,599	7,413	5,931	186	65	6·07	1,064 8 0
28	Kheri ...	6	2,354	2,350	1,991	4	4	2·39	716 0 0
29	Fyzabad ...	10	3,825	3,517	2,964	308	173	2·90	1,186 4 0
30	Bahraich ...	9	5,390	5,356	4,286	34	32	4·91	1,157 0 0
31	Gonda ...	8	2,229	2,224	1,730	5	4	1·36	885 0 0
32	Rae Bareli ...	10	5,100	5,042	4,041	58	53	4·30	1,201 12 0
33	Sultanpur ...	8	5,174	5,163	4,150	11	5	4·33	698 0 0
34	Partabgarh ...	6	2,203	2,097	1,508	106	44	1·83	791 8 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	221	199,657	193,401	162,485	6,256	1,913	9·55	42,474 9 11
35	Cawnpore ...	22	24,586	23,955	21,326	631	420	18·40	2,761 8 0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	10,403	10,401	10,161	2	1	14·86	1,608 2 4
37	Bánda ...	17	14,694	14,683	12,979	11	9	18·57	2,062 1 10
38	Allahabad ...	26	22,992	22,868	20,532	124	79	13·98	17,258 10 6
39	Hamírpur ...	12	17,564	17,513	15,876	51	46	31·38	1,633 0 0
40	Jaunpur ...	11	11,543	11,467	10,434	76	38	8·65	1,756 13 4
41	Gorakhpur ...	30	42,053	41,908	37,397	145	70	14·31	3,549 8 0
42	Basti ...	18	15,303	15,261	13,366	42	27	8·21	2,083 11 5
43	Azamgarh ...	18	17,782	17,742	15,989	40	4	9·96	2,225 8 0
44	Mirzapur ...	16	17,609	17,403	15,795	206	190	14·06	1,990 10 7
45	Benares ...	14	16,780	16,475	15,555	305	218	17·67	3,355 3 7
46	Gházipur ...	12	15,318	15,277	14,809	41	17	14·32	1,651 7 11
47	Ballia ...	9	12,897	12,887	12,451	10	6	13·47	1,188 11 11
48	Jhánsi ...	11	9,711	9,628	8,054	83	48	24·31	2,111 11 7
49	Jalaun ...	13	12,111	12,038	11,249	73	56	27·03	1,618 13 5
50	Lalitpur ...	8	9,105	9,099	8,116	6	4	32·60	1,072 9 10
51	Garhwál ...	7½	27,534	13,511	12,474	14,023	2,885	44·43	1,292 0 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	258½	297,985	282,116	256,563	15,869	4,118	15·40	49,220 4 3
	Grand Total of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	663½	751,875	729.750	652,568	22,125	6,031	14·93	1,33,011 3 10

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the Administration of the Rámpur State for the year ending 31st March, 1888.

Administration.—The powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in trying suits up to Rs. 20, hitherto exercised by the Kotwál, were withdrawn from him, and a separate officer, with designation of Judge of Small Cause Court, was appointed with powers to try suits for damage, debt, and rent, &c., not relating to immoveable property, up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The following statement shows the business disposed of in the Civil Courts as compared with 1886-87 :—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Rejected.	Claim admitted, compromised, or determined by arbitration.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs...	131	853	...	853	984	219	466	201	886	98
Small Cause Court	21	1,267	...	1,267	1,288	235	869	184	1,288	...
Civil Court at Rámpur ...	74	527	...	527	601	167	272	126	565	36
Court of Murafa	33	215	215	430	463	56	372	...	428	35
Ditto Sudder Murafa ...	18	...	68	68	86	...	...	69	69	17
Ditto Ruler	2	...	3	3	5	...	...	3	3	2
Total ...	279	2,862	286	3,148	3,427	677	1,979	583	3,239	188
Total of 1886-87 ...	256	2,930	312	3,242	3,498	786	1,872	561	3,219	279
Increase ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	107	22	20	...
Decrease ...	...	68	26	94	71	109	...	...	...	91

Summary cases.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, claim admitted, or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs	229	2,742	...	2,742	2,971	456	1,661	439	2,556	415
Murafa Court	6	...	93	93	99	19	...	69	88	11
Sudder Murafa	4	...	17	17	21	...	...	15	15	6
Total ...	239	2,742	110	2,852	3,091	475	1,661	523	2,659	432

Statement showing Miscellaneous and Revenue cases instituted and disposed of in the Court of Sudder Murafa.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Sudder Murafa	30	12,914	12,944	12,860	84

Criminal Justice.—The powers of a Deputy Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment up to three months, exercised by the Kotwál, were taken away from him: and the Tahsíldárs were invested with powers to pass a sentence of imprisonment up to three months, a fine of Rs. 50, and 15 stripes.

The cases committed for trial to Hákim Murafa (Sessions Court) are now prosecuted by the State Pleader as is done in the Sessions Courts in British territory. Parties have a right to engage pleaders to prosecute or defend cases on their behalf.

The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of during the year as compared with 1886-87 :—

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original cases.	Appeals.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Court of Faujdári	318	4,985	5	4,990	5,308	1,211	502	3,464	5,177	131
Tahsíldárs	...	637	...	637	637	323	118	169	610	27
Murafa Court	26	...	191	191	217	...	202	...	202	15
Sudder Murafa	6	...	48	48	54	...	52	...	52	2
Total ...	350	5,622	244	5,866	6,216	1,534	874	3,633	6,041	175
Total of 1886-87 ...	191	7,333	288	7,681	7,812	2,394	1,189	3,879	7,462	350
Increase ...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	1,711	44	1,755	1,596	860	315	246	1,421	175

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1886-87 :—

Income.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87	16,71,188 15 9	12,592 13 3	17,063 2 6	17,00,844 15 6
1887-88	18,79,569 4 9	12,613 15 4	2,96,604 9 1	21,88,787 13 2
Increase ...	* 2,08,380 5 0	21 2 1	† 2,79,541 6 7	4,87,942 13 8
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87 ...	7,32,199 5 3	73,938 14 6	2,93,660 1 9	5,07,591 11 0	16,07,390 0 6
1887-88 ...	6,47,950 13 1	1,37,349 15 0	3,21,600 10 8	3,46,897 14 10¾	14,53,799 5 8¼
Increase ...	...	§ 63,411 0 6	‖ 27,940 8 11	...	...
Decrease ...	‡ 84,248 8 2	...	...	¶ 1,60,693 12 1¼	1,53,590 10 9¾

* Increase is due to the inclusion of (1) Rs. 2,08,287-14-0 on account of cesses, which were not formerly shown, (2) revenue, Rs. 92-7-0.

† Increase is due to the purchase of promissory notes and re-establishment of Excise Department.

‡ Decrease is due to the transfer of the item of personal expenses of the Ruler to "Miscellaneous" column.

§ On account of the school and other buildings.

‖ Increase is due to the increase of the pay of troops.

¶ Decrease owing to the reduction in charity and transfer of the items of expenditure relating to schools to column 3.

Two new police-stations were opened, *viz.*, one at Kaimari and the other at Tánda Badridán.

The following statement gives the cost and number of policemen and chaukídárs :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Average of monthly pay.	Annual pay.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kotwáli sepoys	294	1,304 10 8	15,656 0 0
Pargana police sepoys	126	477 9 4	5,731 0 6
City chaukidárs	50	158 14 0	1,906 8 0
Total, 1887-88 ...	470	1,941 2 0	23,293 8 6
Total, 1886-87 ...	447	1,844 4 0	22,131 0 0
Increase ...	23	96 14 0	1,162 8 6
Decrease ...	...	...	...

Conservancy.—This department has recently been placed under the charge of Mr. Phillips, under whom is a girdawár and establishment, with a view to have improvements effected therein. Arrangements have been made for lighting public thoroughfares, and a drainage scheme is under the consideration of the State Engineer, levels having been taken.

The cost of this department, Rs. 7,997, is borne by the State.

Institution of new departments.—With a view to clear off the work, check the accounts, and keep supervision over all the departments and the management of excise, the post of Superintendent of Kárkhánaját, a family council for disposal of matters relating to marriage, divorce, &c., and a Small Cause Court have been created. The total charges amounted to Rs. 13,056.

The late Nawáb was averse to levying any tax on excise under the impression that by so refraining from taxation consumption of liquor would be discouraged; but as this theory was found to be fallacious, the excise was farmed in the year under report, and yielded Rs. 29,639.

Jail.—In consequence of a loss in the manufacture of country paper, the factory was closed during the year. The other manufactories are still at work as usual.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March, 1888 :—

Life-prisoners.				Imprisoned above seven years.				Imprisoned above two years.				Imprisoned above six months.				Imprisoned under six months.				Accused persons in custody.				Total.			
11				25				106				134				81				67				424			
Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
3		8		4		21		20		86		58		76		30		51		29		38		144		280	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	...	8	...	4	...	19	2	20	...	83	3	58	...	74	2	30	...	51	...	28	1	35	3	143	1	270	10

Civil and revenue prisoners are now kept in a ward separate from criminals, and a barrack has been allotted as a jail hospital.

Buildings.—During the year under report the services of Mr. Wright were borrowed from the British Government with a view to effect improvements in the canal, buildings, and public works.

The statement noted below shows the details of public works completed :—

Year.	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87	15,097 12 3	...	24,985 4 6	40,083 0 9
1887-88	2,917 11 3	50,378 6 6	52,920 6 10	1,06,216 8 7
Increase ...	...	50,378 6 6	27,935 2 4	66,133 7 10
Decrease ...	12,180 1 0	...	...	...

In the current year Mr. Wright's services will be utilized to a greater extent than in the year under report on construction of public offices, and on the Kosi canal and other works.

Army and Police.—The following statement shows the cost and strength of the army :—

Year.	*Ordnance.*		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				
						Rs. a. p.
1886-87	28	315	602	924	1,189	2,91,427 2 0
1887-88	28	319	601	964	1,285	3,10,725 5 0
Increase ...	...	4	...	40	96	19,298 3 0
Decrease ...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Education.—The number of State schools have been increased by three during the year under report, and there are 14 schools in the city and mufassil. In addition to these, there were 171 private institutions.

Mr. Phillips, a retired officer of the Educational Department, has been appointed as chief Educational officer, and a new anglo-vernacular school has been established, which teaches up to the standard of a zila school, and is said to be well attended. The total number of students attending State schools and private institutions was reported to be 408 and 887 respectively.

Patwáris' schools.—A patwári school has been opened in each tahsil with a view to teaching patwáris and candidates for that office mensuration and arithmetic.

Dispensary.—The following statement shows the number of patients treated and the cost incurred during the year :—

Dispensaries.

	Number of patients who received medicine.	Number of in-door patients who received medicine and food.	Patients who were not supplied with medicine.	Total number of patients who attended dispensaries.	Number of patients wholly cured.	Expenditure during the year.
						Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88	153,737	138	5,524	159,399	111,166	11,803 15 6
Total of 1886-87	103,073	141	2,029	105,243	87,781	12,015 0 0
Increase ...	50,664	...	3,495	54,156	23,385	...
Decrease ...	...	3	...	...	...	211 0 6

Vaccination.—The subjoined statement shows the vaccine operations :—

	1886-87.					1887-88.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Total	3,402	192	478	694	4,766	2,868	183	399	807	4,207
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	534	9	79	...	559

Canal.—The proposals for cutting gúls and water-courses from the Kosi canal for the irrigation of the neighbouring villages are under consideration, and the plans and designs are being prepared. An experiment was tried this year by letting water into the canal to see if it was on a level to admit of its running through it, and proved successful. By a mistake on the part of the officer in charge (not Mr. Wright), the canal was dug deeper and broader than actual requirements, thus entailing unnecessarily heavy expenditure.

The subjoined statement shows the cost of digging and construction of sluices and abutment :—

Digging of canal.	Sluices and abutment.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
59,988 2 0	48,856 12 6	1,08,844 14 6

Fifty-five officials were employed on the canal at a cost of Rs. 4,287.

Presses.—There have been two presses in this State from old times which lithograph books of every description and issue two newspapers. A new press has been started by the State this year to lithograph office papers. The annual expenditure on account of it amounted to Rs. 1,531.

Promissory notes to the value of Rs. 69,01,500 were purchased during the year under report, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 2,79,220.

Poor-house.—A poor-house was opened, where widows and invalid paupers are registered and granted monthly allowances. It is under the supervision of Mrs. Phillips and the sanitary girdawár, whose management is, on the whole, satisfactory. The expenditure under this head approximates Rs. 1,000.

Pounds.—Eight pounds have during the year been founded in the State, with an income of Rs. 500 a month, against an expenditure of Rs. 111.

There was considerable friction during the year owing to the discontent of certain members of the Nawáb's family. Most of these disputes have since been settled, and a Council was established at the commencement of the current year.

From December, 1887, the services of Mr. Phillips were secured for the education of Nawáb Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, the heir-apparent, and the boy is making satisfactory progress. He is also of active habits so far as riding and other amusements are concerned.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri State for the year 1887-88.

[NOT RECEIVED.]